

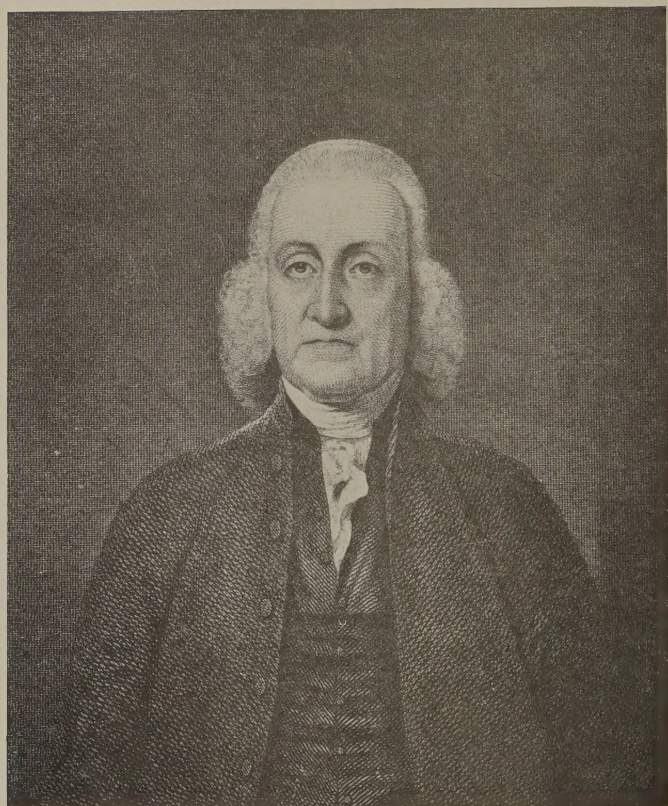


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ENCYCLOPEDIA

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CONNECTICUT BIOGRAPHY

GENEALOGICAL—MEMORIAL

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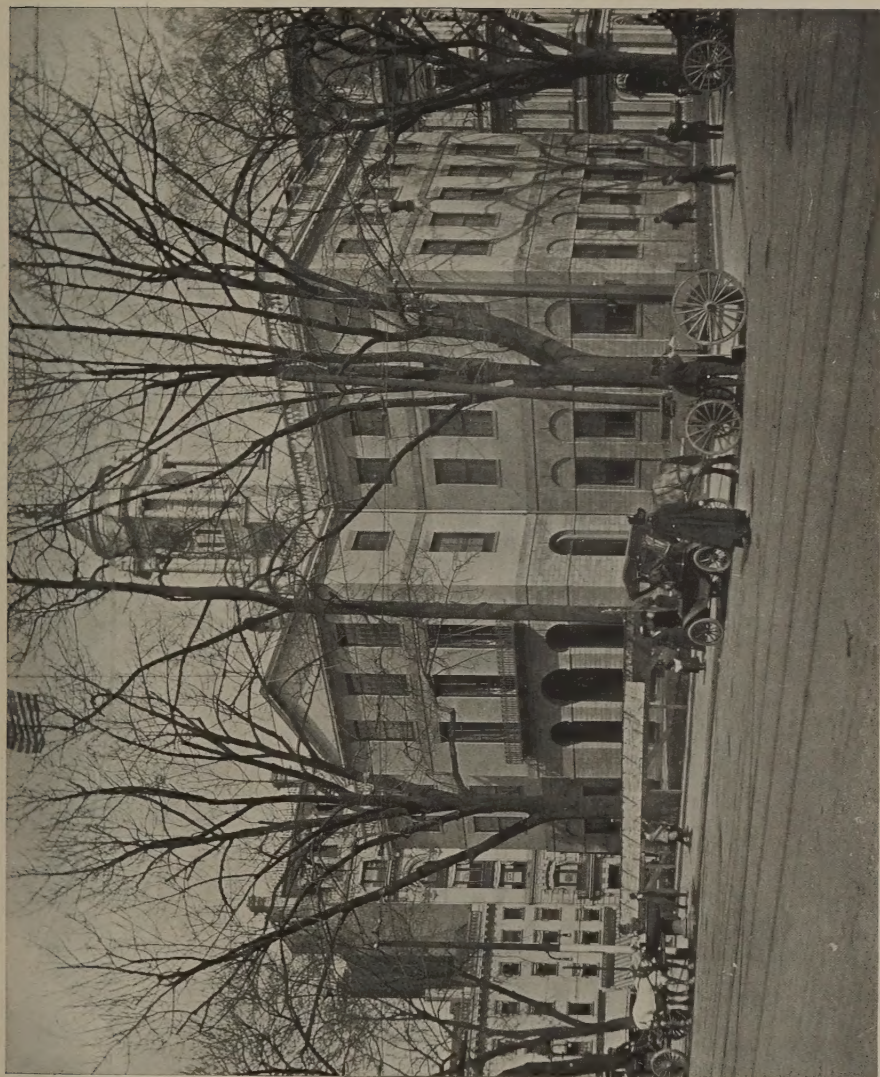
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Foreword

EACH one of us is "the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time."

We build upon the solid foundations laid by the strenuous efforts of the fathers who have gone before us. Nothing is more fitting, and indeed more important, than that we should familiarize ourselves with their work and personality; for it is they who have lifted us up to the lofty positions from which we are working out our separate careers. "Lest we forget," it is important that we gather up the fleeting memories of the past and give them permanent record in well-chosen words of biography, and in such reproduction of the long lost faces as modern science makes possible.

SAMUEL HART.



CITY HALL, FORMER STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD.



MEMORIAL ARCH AND STATE HOUSE.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE



THE historic spirit, faithful to the record, the discerning judgment, unmoved by prejudice and uncolored by undue enthusiasm, are as essential in giving the life of the individual person as in writing the history of a people. The world to-day is what the leading men of the last generation have made it. From the past has come the legacy of the present. Art, science, statesmanship, government, as well as advanced industrial and commercial prosperity, are accumulations. They constitute an inheritance upon which the present generation has entered, and the advantages secured from so vast a bequeathment depend entirely upon the fidelity with which is conducted the study of the lives of those who have transmitted the legacy.

In every community there have been found men who were leaders in thought and action, and who have marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement. They have left definite impress in public, professional, industrial, commercial, and other lines of endeavor that touch the general welfare. They have wrought well and have left a valuable heritage to posterity.

The men and women who are making history to-day are also entitled to specific mention in a work whose province is to perpetuate for later generations the record of the present. History is constantly making, and that of yesterday and to-day is as important in its place as that of centuries past.

The State of Connecticut affords a peculiarly interesting field for such research. Her soil has been the scene of events of importance and the home of some of the most illustrious men of the nation. Her sons have shed luster upon her name in every profession, and wherever they have dispersed they have been a power for ideal citizenship and good government. The province of the present publication is that of according due recognition to these leading and representative citizens, both living and dead, who have thus honored their State or community. Its preparation has enlisted the active interest and earnest effort of some of the most capable men of the State—clerics, educators, litterateurs—familiar with the history of the Commonwealth, and intimately familiar with its people. Among these are two of lofty character and high attainments who passed away, their labors upon this work practically completed, but who did not live to see the results in the perfected form presented in these volumes—the Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., D. C. L., Dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, and President of the Connecticut Historical Society; and Lewis Eliot Stanton, A. B., of Hartford, accomplished scholar and lawyer. Others

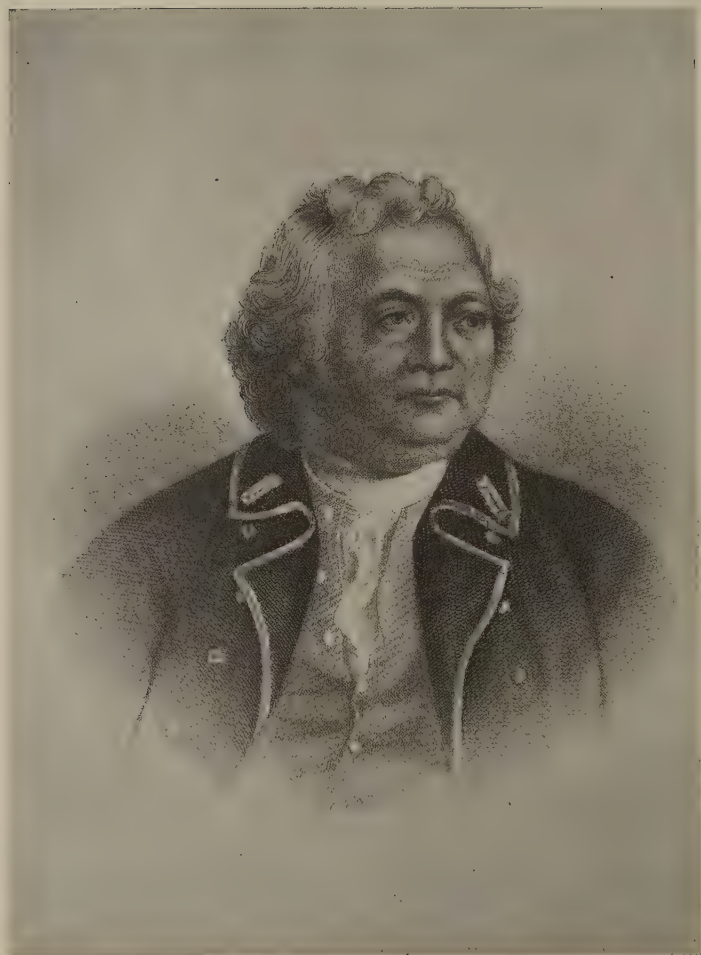
who have given valuable assistance are: Thomas Snell Weaver, journalist and educator, of Hartford; Rev. Joseph Anderson, D. D., clergyman and author, of Waterbury; Dr. Walter Ralph Steiner, of Hartford, of high standing in the medical profession; Hadlai Austin Hull, of New London, lawyer and Spanish-American War veteran; Rev. Storrs Ozias Seymour, D. D., clergyman and litterateur, of Litchfield; Rev. John Gaylord Davenport, D. D., of Waterbury, clergyman, member of various historical societies; George Curtis Waldo, A. M., Litt. D., of Bridgeport, journalist and author; Frederick Bostwick, historian, member of various historical societies, of New Haven; Guilford Smith, of Windham, member of leading patriotic and historical bodies.

It is believed that the present work will prove a real addition to the mass of annals concerning the historic families of Connecticut, and that, without it, much valuable information would be inaccessible to the general reader, or irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of custodians of family records, and the consequent disappearance of material in their possession.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



BIOGRAPHICAL



Israel Putnam

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

PUTNAM, General Israel,

Distinguished Revolutionary Officer.

General Israel Putnam, who excelled both in war and peace, will ever live in the history of this nation, and his memory is especially dear to the people of Connecticut, where his active life was passed. From a multitude of New England ancestors he inherited those qualities which made him preëminent, qualities which have made the New Englander preëminent in the settlement and development of the United States, qualities which have established everywhere the school, the church and the printing press, the leading instruments in the progress of civilization.

The ancestry of the American family of Putnam has been traced to a very remote period in England, the first being Simon de Puttenham, who lived in 1199 and was probably a lineal descendant of Roger, who held the manor of Puttenham under the Bishop of Baieux. The parish of Puttenham is in Hertfordshire, close to the border of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. The first American ancestor, John Putnam, of the seventeenth generation was baptized at Wingrove, County Bucks, England, January 17, 1579. He was an early settler at Salem, Massachusetts, and in that vicinity the family has been conspicuous down to the present day. His son, Lieutenant Thomas Putnam, baptized in England, 1615, resided in Salem Village, now Danvers, and was father of Joseph Putnam, born there. The sound sense of the latter is indicated by his opposition to the witchcraft trials of Salem. This was a source of peril to him, and for six months one of his fleetest

horses was kept saddled, ready at a moment's notice to bear him from the wrath of his contemporaries. He married Elizabeth Porter, and Israel Putnam was their fourth son, born January 7, 1718, in Danvers. He died after an illness of two days in Brooklyn, Connecticut, May 29, 1790. The house in which he was born was built by his grandfather, and is still standing.

Israel Putnam had a rather meagre education in the common schools of his native town, and he was very early accustomed to the arduous labors of the farm. When he attained his majority, a portion of the paternal farm was set off to him, and on it he built a small house, but soon after removed to Pomfret, Connecticut, where, in association with his brother-in-law, John Pope, he purchased a tract of five hundred acres of land. He became sole owner of this in 1741, and there he built as his second residence a large frame house, which is still standing, and one of the points of interest to all tourists and patriotic Americans. This was in the district known as Mortlake Manor, which was incorporated as the town of Brooklyn in 1786. He cleared his farm of the native forest and planted fine orchards; the great shade trees of Brooklyn were planted largely through his initiative and influence. He was not only a thrifty and prosperous farmer, but from first to last an earnest and helpful friend of the town and colony in which he lived. The story of his killing of the wolf which had annoyed the neighborhood is well known to every schoolboy, and the cave into which he crawled on his hands and knees to shoot the wolf is sought by many visitors.

His military career began in the French and Indian War. He was commissioned captain in Colonel Lyman's regiment of General Johnson's command, and participated in the engagements at Fort Edward and Lake George in 1755. In the campaign of the following year he again served with distinction in the same regiment. At Fort Edward, in 1757, he was commissioned major, and in the following year he and Major Rogers, the famous ranger, were taken prisoners. He was tied to a tree and a fire lighted at his feet, but before it had inflicted any serious injury upon the intended victim, he was released by the timely arrival of a chief of the tribe whom he had previously treated with kindness while a prisoner. The wounds inflicted upon him during the torture before the burning left scars that time never erased. He was taken to Montreal, suffering further indignities and torture on the way, and was relieved through the intercession of General Peter Schuyler, who was also a prisoner. Major Putnam was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1759, and served that year under General Amherst at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and in the following year in the expedition against Montreal, which capitulated without resistance. He commanded a regiment in the West Indies afterward, and in 1764 under Colonel Bradstreet marched against the Indians with a Connecticut regiment to Detroit. Before the close of that year he returned to the farm, and for a period of years following this, his spacious dwelling served as an inn. He was honored with various civil offices of trust and responsibility, served on important committees, and was often moderator; was thrice selectman of Pomfret, and served as deputy to the General Assembly. In the winter of 1772-73, he went with General Lyman and others to examine a tract of

land on the Mississippi river, near Natchez, given by the British government to the soldiers who fought in the West Indies. A diary kept by him on this trip, during which he visited Jamaica and the harbor of Pensacola, has been preserved.

In the trying days before the Revolution, Colonel Putnam was among the most active in resisting the obnoxious measures of the home government. In 1774 an exaggerated rumor concerning depredations of the British in the neighborhood of Boston came to the ears of Putnam, and he immediately addressed the citizens of his State and aroused a determination to avenge the impositions. Thousands were recruited and immediately started for Massachusetts, but it was learned that the rumor had little foundation and they returned. The news of the battle of Lexington reached Pomfret April 20, 1775, the day succeeding the engagement. With his sixteen-year-old son, Daniel, Putnam was engaged in plowing when the news arrived. The son afterward wrote: "He loitered not, but left me, the driver of his team, to unyoke it in the furrow, and not many days after to follow him to camp." On the afternoon of April 20, Putnam was on his way on horseback, and arrived in Cambridge on the following morning. On that day he wrote at Concord a report of the situation to Colonel Ebenezer Williams, calling for six thousand troops from his State, and he soon returned to recruit and organize this force. The provincial congress of Connecticut appointed him brigadier-general, and in one week he was again on his way to the scene of action. During the temporary absence of General Ward, he served some time as commander-in-chief, and on another occasion led a force of twenty-two hundred men from Massachusetts and New Hampshire on a reconnoissance to

Charlestown. He commanded a party of provincials sent to Chelsea on May 27, 1775, and captured a British schooner, which attacked his force, with American loss of one killed and four wounded, while of the British force twenty were killed and fifty wounded. With Dr. Joseph Warren, Putnam represented the Americans in an exchange of prisoners on June 6, and on the 19th of that month, the Continental Congress raised him to the rank of major-general. This was two days after the battle of Bunker Hill, but the news had not yet reached the Congress. General Putnam was the officer in command at the battle of Bunker Hill, whose story is so well known to every patriotic American. General Putnam's commission was brought by Washington, when he came to Cambridge to take command, and by him Putnam was given command of the centre at Cambridge. When Boston was evacuated, Putnam's command was sent to New York, and he took part in the battle of Long Island. After the retreat, Washington assigned Putnam to the command of the city of New York north of Fifteenth street, and he participated in the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains, taking a prominent part. In 1777 he commanded at Philadelphia, and was later stationed on the Hudson river. In 1778 he was at West Point, and in the following winter was posted at Danbury, Connecticut, with three brigades. In this region he made his famous dash on horseback down a precipice to escape capture by a superior force of the British under General Tryon. In the campaign of 1779, General Putnam was active and superintended the completion of the defences at West Point. During the following winter he visited his family, and on his return to the front he suffered a stroke of paralysis, which closed his military career. Though he lived ten years afterward, and witnessed the birth

of the new nation, he was never able to return to the army.

He was buried with military and Masonic honors, and his epitaph written by Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, says: "He dared to lead where any dared to follow," and "his generosity was singular and his honesty was proverbial. * * * He raised himself to universal esteem and offices of eminent distinction by personal worth and a useful life." He is described in person as of middle height, "very erect, muscular and firm in body. His countenance was open, strong and animated; the features of his face large, well-proportioned to each other and to his whole frame; his teeth fair and sound till death. His hearing was quick, his sight strong and of long range. Though facetious and dispassionate in private, when animated in the heat of battle his countenance was fierce and terrible, and his voice like thunder. His whole manner was admirably adapted to inspire his soldiers with courage and confidence, and his enemies with terror. The faculties of his mind were not inferior to those of his body; his penetration was acute; decision rapid, yet remarkably correct; and the more desperate the situation the more collected and undaunted. With the courage of a lion, he had a heart that melted at the sight of distress; he could never witness suffering in any human being without becoming a sufferer himself. Martial music roused him to the highest pitch, while solemn, sacred music rent him into tears. In his disposition he was open and generous almost to a fault, and in his social relations he was never excelled."

He married (first) at Danvers, July 19, 1739, Hannah Pope, who died September 6, 1765, and (second) June 3, 1767, Mrs. Deborah (Lothrop) Gardner, daughter of Samuel Lothrop, of Norwich. She died

at his headquarters on the Hudson in 1777. The first wife was the mother of ten children. He died May 29, 1790.

SHERMAN, Roger,

Signer of Declaration of Independence.

Roger Sherman was born in Newton, Massachusetts, April 19, 1721, son of William and Mehetabel (Wellington) Sherman, grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Winship) Sherman and of Benjamin and Elizabeth Wellington, and great-grandson of Captain John and Martha (Palmer) Sherman (or Shearman), who emigrated from Dedham, Essex county, England, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1634.

The parents of Roger Sherman removed to Stoughton (now Canton), Massachusetts, in 1723, and he worked on the farm and learned the shoemaker's trade under his father. He gained a fair knowledge in various branches of science by studying while at work, doubtless being assisted by the Rev. Samuel Dunbar, pastor of the church at Stoughton. His father died in 1741, leaving him the sole support of his mother and the younger children, and in 1743 they removed to New Milford, Connecticut, where he followed his trade and conducted a store with his brothers. The General Assembly appointed him surveyor of lands for the County of New Haven in 1745, and of Litchfield county in 1752, and was also employed in surveying land for private individuals in New Milford. In 1752, when the New England colonies were flooded with irredeemable currency, he wrote and issued a pamphlet in which he pointed out the dangers attending this issue of paper money, and subsequently, when a member of the Constitutional Convention, he introduced and moved the adoption of the clause that "no State can make anything but gold and silver a legal

tender." He became one of the largest investors in real estate in his town, filled various town offices, and was admitted to the Litchfield county bar in February, 1754. He represented New Milford in the General Assembly in 1755 and 1758-61, was justice of the peace, 1755-59, and a justice of the quorum and of the Court of Common Pleas, 1759-61.

Roger Sherman removed to New Haven, Connecticut, in June, 1761, from whence he was a representative in the Legislature, 1764-66, a member of the Senate, 1766-85, justice of the peace and of the quorum, and judge of the Superior Court, 1766-89. His activity as a patriot began with the efforts of the crown to enforce the Stamp Act. He was a member of the committee to consider the claims of the settlers near the Susquehanna river in 1774. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress, 1774-81, and 1783-84, serving on the most important committees, including that of June 11, 1776, to draft the Declaration of Independence, of which he was a signer; that of June 12, 1776, to prepare the Articles of Confederation; that of the Connecticut Council of Safety, 1777-79 and 1782, and that of the convention of 1787 that reported the Connecticut Compromise. In the controversy that arose in the Continental Congress regarding the rights of States to vote irrespective of population, Mr. Sherman proposed that the vote should be taken once in proportion to population, and once by States, and that every measure should have a majority. This principle, eleven years afterward, Mr. Sherman, then a member of the Constitutional Convention, presented to that body, and it was framed into the Federal Constitution, and was known as the Connecticut Compromise. It was not until he had made several speeches in its favor that he gained any attention, when a long and bitter debate followed, and it

was finally referred to a committee of which he was made a member. After the adoption of the compromise, he moved the provision that no amendment be made that would deprive any State of its equal vote without its consent. It is agreed by all historians that this compromise, for which Mr. Sherman is solely responsible, saved the Constitutional Convention from breaking up without accomplishing anything, and made possible a union of the States and a national government. Roger Sherman was the only delegate in the Continental Congress who signed all four of the great State papers which were signed by all the delegates of all the colonies, namely: The Declaration of 1774, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution. He revised the statute laws of Connecticut with Judge Richard Law in 1783. He was chosen the first mayor of New Haven in 1784, to prevent a Tory from being chosen, and the Legislature then provided that the mayor should hold his office during the pleasure of the General Assembly, and under this act Mr. Sherman remained mayor until his death. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in May, 1787. He was also active in the State Convention in procuring the ratification of the constitution, and wrote a series of papers on that subject which materially influenced the public mind in its favor, signed "A Citizen of New Haven." He was a representative in the First Congress, 1789-91, where he favored an address introduced by the Quakers against the slave trade. He was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William S. Johnson and served from October 24, 1791, until his death. He was treasurer of Yale College, 1765-76, and received the honorary degree of Master of

Arts from that college in 1768. He furnished the astronomical calculations for a series of almanacs, published in New York and New England, which bore his name.

He was married, November 17, 1749, to Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Joseph Hartwell, of Stoughton, and (second) May 12, 1763, at Danvers, to Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Prescott, of Salem, Massachusetts. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, July 23, 1793.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel,

Signer of Declaration of Independence.

Samuel Huntington was born in Windham, Scotland county, Connecticut, July 3, 1731, son of Nathaniel and Mehetabel (Thurston) Huntington, grandson of Deacon Joseph and Rebecca (Adgate) Huntington, great-grandson of Deacon Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington, and great-great-grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, who left Norwich, England, for Massachusetts Bay, in 1633, with their sons, William, Thomas, Christopher and Simon, and the father dying of smallpox at sea, the mother settled in Roxborough, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and married Thomas Stoughton, of Dorchester, in 1735-36.

His father being a farmer in moderate circumstances, Samuel Huntington had but a limited education, his youthful years being principally occupied with farm work and learning the trade of cooper. He did not begin serious study until he was twenty-two years old, when he learned to read the Latin language and also studied law. He settled as a lawyer in Norwich, Connecticut, about 1758. He represented the town of Norwich in the General Assembly in 1764, where he opposed the Stamp Act. He was, however, appointed king's attorney in 1765, and

held the office for several years. He was appointed associate judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and was a member of the upper house of the General Assembly in 1775. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1776-82, signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and was president of the body from September 28, 1779, to July 6, 1781. On retiring he received a vote of thanks "in testimony of appreciation of his conduct in the chair and in execution of public business." In August, 1781, he resumed his seat as justice of the Superior Court of Connecticut and as a member of the council, or upper house of the General Assembly. He was reelected a delegate to Congress in May, 1782, but did not take his seat owing to the condition of his health. He was again elected in 1783 and took his seat while the Congress was assembled at Princeton, New Jersey, serving from June 30 to November 4, and when the Congress adjourned he gave formal notice of his resignation on account of continued illness. He was elected Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Connecticut in 1784; Deputy Governor in 1785, and Governor in 1786, and was continuously reelected to the latter office at the succeeding annual elections up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1779 and that of Doctor of Laws from the College of New Jersey in 1780 and from Yale in 1787.

He married, April 17, 1761, Martha, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, pastor of the church at Windham. They had no children, and adopted those of Judge Huntington's brother Joseph—Samuel, who became Governor of Ohio; and Frances, who became the wife of Rev. Edward Dorr, president of Williams College. Judge Huntington died in Norwich, Connecticut, January 6, 1796.

DEANE, Silas,

Diplomatist of the Revolution.

Silas Deane was born in that part of Groton, Connecticut, now called Ledyard, December 24, 1737, son of Silas and Sarah (Barker) Deane. He was graduated from Yale College in 1758; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1761, and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in the practice of his profession.

He served in the State Legislature for several terms, and, with Roger Sherman and Eliphalet Dyer, represented Connecticut in the first and second Continental Congresses (1774-75), acting on the committees to devise means for supplying the colonies with military stores, and to estimate the cost of equipping the army. He formulated naval regulations, and selected, purchased and outfitted the first vessel commissioned for service in the Revolutionary War. The capture of Ticonderoga was planned in Hartford, and Deane was one of the organizers of the force sent to accomplish it, and superintended its equipment. Congress having appointed him secret agent to France to purchase supplies and munitions of war and to secure a political and commercial alliance, he sailed by way of Bermuda, arriving there May 4, 1776, in the guise of a merchant buying goods for the West India trade. Through Baron de Beaumarchais, who was secretly in the confidence of the French government in the transaction, he obtained supplies, arms, and a loan of money, purchased a number of ships, and enlisted the aid of Lafayette, DeKalb, and other French officers. He was unwearying in his efforts to convince Vergennes, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the advantages to France of the proposed alliance with the United States, and eventually induced him to send a fleet to America. Being unfortu-

nately beset by a horde of speculators and adventurers, Deane was inveigled into making various unauthorized arrangements—contracts for supplies, employment of incompetent officers, and other errors of judgment which ultimately caused his downfall. Accusations of extravagance and of use of public moneys in private trade were preferred against him by Arthur Lee and by Ralph Izard, and in November, 1777, Congress instructed him to return as soon as possible, in order that it might learn the state of affairs in Europe. In December, 1776, he had been joined by Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, and on February 6, 1778, the three signed a treaty of commerce and friendship with France. Bearing letters of commendation from Franklin and Vergennes, he sailed on one of the vessels of D'Estaing's fleet in June, 1778, and arrived in August, when he made an oral report to Congress, after which he was dismissed to await its action. Some time having passed without his hearing further of the matter he addressed letter after letter to Congress without avail, begging for permission to vindicate himself from the charge of dishonesty, that he might obtain release and return to France to finish his business. At length his patience, as well as his purse, was exhausted, and on December 5, 1778, he published in the Philadelphia "Packet" an "Address to the Free and Virtuous Citizens of the United States," complaining of the ingratitude of Congress, and attacking Arthur, William, and Richard Henry Lee, for circulating reports to his discredit. These seemed to have originated with his late colleague, Lee, who had quarreled with him in Paris. A controversy which divided Congress resulted, and raged in the public prints. Deane was summoned to give a final report in writing, and on December 31st he was again dismissed to await

further orders. These he did not receive until August 6, 1779, when he was informed that his accounts would be audited when ready for presentation, with vouchers, and he was offered the sum of \$10,000 (in depreciated currency) for his time and expenses during attendance on Congress, which offer he refused. In June, 1780, in order to procure the necessary papers to make his report, he returned to France, but found no one empowered to verify his accounts, though they were finally submitted to Barclay, the financial agent of the United States in Europe. Embittered by his treatment at home and by the loss of property sold to pay his debts, when, as he claimed, Congress owed him over \$12,000 for personal outlay in its behalf, he eventually took a despairing view of the political situation in America, and in letters to various friends expressed his conviction that the Declaration of Independence was a mistake, and that a reunion with Great Britain was desirable, that nation being a more sincere friend than France, which had changed her policy toward the United States, now "mortgaged to her." Some of these letters were intercepted by the British government and were published in the New York "Royal Gazette" in the same year (1781) and republished in a volume in March, 1782, as "Paris Papers, or Mr. Silas Deane's Late Intercepted Letters to his Brothers and Other Intimate Friends in America." Many of his own countrymen denounced him as a traitor; he was also obnoxious to the French ministry; and in the fall of 1781 he was compelled to retire to Ghent, where he became a naturalized citizen in order to carry on private trade to better advantage. In April, 1783, he removed to London, and his last years were spent in poverty, harassed by creditors. He wrote an "Address to the Free and Independent Citizens of the United States of North

America," defending himself against the charges of fraud and speculation, and endeavoring to explain his letters, which appeared in print in London in 1784, and in New London and Hartford, Connecticut. Illness was added to his misfortunes in 1788, and while helpless he was robbed of many of his papers, which were sold to Jefferson, at that time Minister to France. Upon recovery, Deane became interested in a plan for connecting the St. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain by a ship canal, and his prospects were so encouraging that he determined to return to America. Before leaving he appealed to Washington to have his conduct examined and his accounts settled, Congress having ignored numerous letters he sent to that body. Not receiving a reply, he embarked at Gravesend for Quebec, Canada, on September 23, 1789; but was almost immediately stricken by paralysis, and died four hours later.

In 1842, Congress, after an examination of Deane's papers, decided that the audit made by Arthur Lee, as commissioner of accounts was "ex parte, erroneous and a gross injustice," and directed that his heirs be paid the sum of \$37,000. "The Deane Papers," a mass of material, including a biography, constitute volumes XIX-XXIII of the New York Historical Society Collections. A very full account of the diplomat's life and services is given in Wharton's "Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence."

Silas Deane married (first) in August, 1763, Mehetabel (Nott) Webb, widow of Joseph Webb, Sr., a storekeeper and West Indian trader, to whose business he succeeded. He married (second) in June, 1777, Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Gurdon Saltonstall, of New London, and widow of John Ebbetts or Evarts. His only child, Jesse, child of the first marriage, became a merchant in Hartford.

TREAT, Robert,

Governor.

The origin of the name Treat is not known, but it is probably a place name, and in its present form dates back as early as 1572. The family was one of title and had a coat-of-arms. The family is numerous in County Somerset, England, and was found also in other parts of England. The spelling has varied, some of its forms being, Trat, Trate, Tret, Treet, Treete, Trot, Troot, Treat, and others. The name is rare in England today, however.

John Treat, or Trott, was of Staplegrave, near Taunton, County Somerset, England. His name occurs often in the Taunton Manor Rolls.

William Trott was probably a son of John Trott, and his name is found in the calendars as of the same parish and hundred of Staplegrave. The following are supposed to be his children: William; Richard, mentioned below; Joanna, of Staplegrave, in 1542; Lucy, Alice, John, probably died 1584 in Bishop's Compton.

Richard Trott, a son of William Trott, died about 1571. He married Joanna —, who was probably buried at Otterford, August 14, 1577. He lived at Staplegrave, Poundisford and Otterford. Children: John, buried, October 16, 1544, in Pitminster; John, died about 1595; Robert, mentioned below; William, buried March 19, 1596; Tamsen.

Robert Trott, a son of Richard Trott, was baptized probably in the hamlet of Trendle, now Trull, parish of Pitminster, England, and was buried in Pitminster, February 16, 1599. He married Honora or Honour —, who was buried September 17, 1627, in Pitminster. His will was dated in 1598-99, and was proved in Taunton. Children: Alice,

baptized February 4, 1564; John, baptized September 10, 1570; buried May 7, 1633; Mary, baptized February 6, 1575; Agnes, baptized February 18, 1577; Tamsen, baptized May 26, 1581; Richard, mentioned below.

Richard Treat, son of Robert Trott, or Treat, was baptized August 28, 1684, in Pitminster, in the hamlet of Trendle, County Somerset, England. He was the immigrant ancestor of the American family, and spelled his name in several ways, Trott, Trett, Treat, etc. He settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and was one of the four pioneers that were honored with the titles of Mr. He was a deputy to the General Court in 1644, perhaps earlier, and held that office until 1657-58. He was a juror in 1643; was assistant or magistrate eight times, from March 11, 1657-58 to 1665; in 1660 a townsman; member of Governor Winthrop's council in 1663-64, and served on many important committees of the town and church. He owned much land and other real estate in Wethersfield. His will is dated February 13, 1668, and the inventory was dated March 3, 1669-70, soon after his death. Children, born and baptized in Pitminster, England: Honor, born 1616; Joanna, baptized May 24, 1618, died 1694; Sarah, baptized December 3, 1620; Richard, baptized January 9, 1622-23; Robert, mentioned below; Elizabeth, baptized October 8, 1629, died 1706; Alice, baptized February 16, 1631-32, buried August 2, 1633; James, baptized July 20, 1634, died February 12, 1709; Katherine, baptized June 29, 1637.

Governor Robert Treat, son of Richard Treat, was born in Pitminster, England, about 1624, baptized February 25, 1624-25, died July 12, 1710 (gravestone at Milford, Connecticut). He married (first) Jane Tapp, who died the last of October, 1703, aged seventy-five, daughter of Edmund Tapp. He married (second) Octo-

ber 24, 1705, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hollingsworth) Bryan, born June 16, 1641, died January 10, 1706, aged sixty-eight, a daughter of Elder Michael and Abigail Powell, of Boston, and had married (first) August 23, 1659, Richard Hollingsworth and (second) Richard Bryan. Children: Samuel, baptized September 3, 1648; John, baptized October 20, 1650; Mary, born May 1, 1652; Robert, born August 14, 1654, mentioned below; Sarah, October 9, 1656; Abigail, died December 25, 1727; Hannah, born January 1, 1660-61; Joseph, September 17, 1662.

Robert Treat was among the early settlers of Milford, Connecticut, coming from Wethersfield, and at the first meeting of the planters, November 20, 1639, was one of nine appointed to survey and lay out lands. He subsequently returned to Wethersfield and was elected rate-maker there in 1647. Returning soon afterward to Milford, he joined the church there with his wife, April 19, 1649. In 1653 he was chosen deputy to the General Court, and the following year was elected lieutenant of the Milford militia company. He became a large landholder and a strong and influential factor in the development of the colony. He was often chosen to purchase and divide public lands. He was early a prominent member of the church, and in 1660 was one of the laymen chosen to perform the ceremony of laying on of hands at the installation of Rev. Roger Newton. He held the post of deputy until 1659, with the exception of one year, and then being elected magistrate, he served for five years on the governor's council, and was reelected, but declined further service. In 1663 he was again chosen magistrate for Milford, and he was also captain of the military forces. In May, 1664, he and William Jones were appointed to meet a committee from Massachusetts to consider various matters of

common interest. He was again elected magistrate, but declined. He was active in the consummation of the union of the New Haven and Connecticut colonies under one government. In 1665 he was a deputy to the General Court, and the following year was nominated for the office of assistant and defeated. He was a delegate to go to New Jersey in the interests of those dissatisfied with conditions in Connecticut and desiring to settle there. The movement resulted in the establishment of the town of Newark, and Treat and ten others were appointed to have charge of the government, and he was the foremost citizen. From 1667 to 1672 he was deputy to the New Jersey General Assembly.

In 1672 he returned to his old home in Connecticut though a son and daughter remained. Upon his return he was placed second in command of the forces in preparation to fight the Dutch in New York, and at the next election was chosen assistant and continued for three years, serving also on the Committee of Safety, which acted when the General Court was not in session. He had many important public duties on committees of the General Court, and held many private trusts. When King Philip's War broke out he was commissioned major in command of the Connecticut quota. He saved Springfield from destruction, and took active part in the campaign in western Massachusetts and the Connecticut valley. He defeated the Indians at Hadley in October. He took a leading part in the famous Swamp Fight, when the Narragansetts were defeated. Four of his five captains were slain, but he escaped with a bullet hole in his hat. After the death of King Philip, Major Treat returned home, and was elected Deputy-Governor, continuing in this office seven years. He also served as judge of committee, especially in Indian affairs, now at the request

of Northampton to mediate with the Indians for the return of captives and a treaty of peace, now on the Committee of Safety and twice as commissioner for the United Colonies and twice also as substitute for other commissioners. In 1683 he was elected Governor, to succeed Governor Leete, who died in April. He had to deal with many exceedingly trying problems of state in his administration. There was friction with other colonies and encroachments on all sides. Then came the crushing blow inflicted by King James in revoking the colonial charter and the assumption of power by the infamous Andros. When James fell and Andros was overthrown, Governor Treat and the colonial officers resumed their stations. After the custom of the times, he served as Deputy Governor after he was Governor, and he was in this important post from the age of seventy-six to eighty-six, then declined and retired. "Few men," says Trumbull, "have sustained a fairer character or rendered the public more important services. He was an excellent military officer; a man of singular courage and resolution, tempered with caution and prudence. His administration of government was with wisdom, firmness and integrity. He was esteemed courageous, wise and pious. He was exceedingly loved and venerated by the people in general."

TRUMBULL, Jonathan,

Head of Distinguished Family.

The Governors Trumbull, father and son, were descended from John Trumbull, a cooper, who came from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and settled at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1640. He filled the positions of town clerk and schoolmaster. His wife, Elinor Chandler, he married in England. From them the line of descent to the elder Governor Jonathan Trumbull

is through John, son of the emigrant John, and Joseph, who removed from Massachusetts to Lebanon, Connecticut, and married Hannah Higley. Joseph Trumbull was a merchant.

Governor Jonathan Trumbull, son of Joseph and Hannah (Higley) Trumbull, was born October 12, 1710. He was graduated with honor from Harvard College at the age of seventeen, having acquired an especial proficiency in the Hebrew language. He commenced the study of theology under the Rev. Solomon Williams, of Lebanon, Connecticut, became a duly licensed minister, and had charge of the church at Colchester. The death of his brother Joseph, however, changed the direction of his life, it being necessary for him to aid his father in the conduct of his mercantile business. His efficiency in his new calling was manifest from the outset; he extended the trade of the house to Halifax, London, Amsterdam and the West Indies; but ruin came later by reason of financial depression and losses at sea, meantime the young man had studied law, but was soon called to official positions. In 1733 he was first elected to the General Assembly, and in 1739 he became speaker of that body. In 1740 he became an assistant to the Governor, and was re-elected twenty-two times. He was a devoted friend of education, and in 1743 he established in his native town an academy where his own children were educated, and which was of so superior character that it drew students from practically all the colonies, and from the West Indies also. When twenty-nine he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of militia, but saw no field service. His patriotism became pronounced in 1765, when, as a member of the council, he left the chamber rather than witness Governor Fitch subscribe to the oath to carry out the provisions of the Stamp Act. He was

Lieutenant-Governor, 1766-69, and was elected Governor in the latter year, over a number of prominent competitors. It was said of him that he was the only one of the colonial Governors to stand out against encroachments upon the rights of the people; at the same time he discountenanced violent opposition, believing that redress would rather follow gentle methods than it would power and force. But when war came, he was quick to act; and, under his inspiring influence, Connecticut furnished to the patriot cause a greater number of troops than did any other State except Massachusetts. In addition to his arduous duties as Governor and in the council chamber, he conducted a voluminous and important correspondence with the other patriot colonies, and his relations with Washington were of so confidential a nature, and his counsels and assistance were of such great value to that eminent man, that he is credited with having said at times, when in universal need of advice or supplies, "We must consult Brother Jonathan"—a sobriquet which has come down through all the years, "Brother Jonathan" having come to be regarded as the personification of the United States. Trumbull encountered many and great difficulties; desertions from the army were many, as were also the calls of Washington for additional troops. At one time, in the midst of the harvest of 1776, on the urgent appeal of Washington, Trumbull called for nine more regiments, with the appeal, "May the God of the armies of Israel be your leader." On account of his advanced age and approaching feebleness incident to the great burdens he had carried, Trumbull resigned his gubernatorial office in 1783, after occupying it for fourteen years, and having been a prime figure in all the events of the period covering the inception of the Revolution, the long war,

and the firm establishment of the new government.

The aged patriot now engaged in business, but for only a short time, and his remaining years were passed in pleasant retirement, in devotional reading and correspondence. He wrote a "Dissertation Upon the Revolutionary War," which was incorporated in the "Collections of the Historical Society of Connecticut." He received many visitors, among them the Marquis de Chastellux, who had come with Count Rochambeau, to aid in the Revolution, who wrote of Trumbull as "a little old man in the antique dress of the first settlers, possessing all the importance and all the pedantry becoming the great magistrate of a small republic." He received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College in 1779, and from the University of Edinburgh in 1787.

Governor Trumbull married, in 1735, Faith, daughter of the Rev. John Robinson, and a descendant of the John Alden immortalized in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." She was a woman of strong character and sturdy patriotism. They reared a remarkable family of four sons and two daughters. Joseph was a member of the Continental Congress, and the first commissary-general of the army; Jonathan is to be further mentioned in this narrative; David was commissary of the Connecticut, and assistant to his brother Joseph in the army; John served as an aide to Washington, and after the war became a historical painter. Of the daughters, Faith became the wife of General Jedidiah Huntington; and Mary the wife of William Williams, a Georgia signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Governor Trumbull died at Lebanon, Connecticut, August 17, 1785, being within a few months of seventy-five years of age. The inscription upon his monument records that "he died full of honors, rich

in benevolence, and firm in the faith and hopes of Christianity." The Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution in 1896 placed on the chimney above the fireplace in the old war office at Lebanon, a bronze slab bearing the following inscription:

1775—1783.

LEBANON WAR OFFICE.

During the War of the Revolution, Governor Jonathan Trumbull and the Council of Safety held more than eleven hundred meetings in this building; and here also came many distinguished officers of the Continental Army and French Allies.

Their Monument is More Enduring than
Bronze

Governor Jonathan Trumbull (2), son of Governor Jonathan Trumbull (1), was born March 26, 1740, and died August 7, 1809. He was graduated from Harvard College with honors in 1759. At the time of the beginning of the Revolutionary War he was serving as a deputy from Lebanon to the General Assembly of Connecticut, in which he was for a time speaker of the house. In 1775 he was appointed deputy paymaster-general for the northern department of the army, an office he filled until the close of the northern campaign. He was obliged to retire from the army for a time on the death of his brother Joseph, in order to settle up the latter's estate, and during this time was reëlected as a deputy to the General Assembly. While presenting his brother's accounts to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, his financial ability was conceded to be so remarkable that he was appointed comptroller of the treasury, a position which placed him at the head of the treasury department. The department was reorganized the following year and he was made one of a committee of five to control it. In 1780 he was appointed secretary and first aide to General Washington, a position which kept him in close and constant touch with that eminent man, whose warm

friendship he ever enjoyed, and he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was again elected as a deputy to the General Assembly in 1788, and became speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1789 he represented Connecticut in the first Congress of the United States under the constitution; in 1791 was made speaker of the House of Representatives of that body; and in 1794 was elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States. He resigned his seat in the Senate when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of his native State, in 1796; and was elected Governor in 1798, upon the death of Governor Oliver Wolcott, an office he filled by successive reëlections until his death. Few men of his day studied more closely the public questions of the hour, and his perfect mastery of the subjects under his consideration enabled him to give a clear and decisive expression to his views. In manner he was simple and unaffected, and even during the most heated political campaign his private character was never subjected to attack, but the criticism was always directed against the measures he championed. Governor Trumbull married, March 26, 1767, Eunice Backus. Children: Jonathan, born December 24, 1767, died young; Faith, February 1, 1769, married Daniel Wadsworth, of Hartford; Mary, December 27, 1777, died young; Harriet, became the wife of Professor Silliman, of Yale College; Maria, February 14, 1785, married Henry Hudson, of Hartford. The mother of these children long survived her husband, dying in New Haven, in 1826.

WOLCOTT, Oliver,

Father and Son, Governors.

Governors Oliver Wolcott, father and son, were descendants of Henry Wolcott, originally of Golden Manor, Tolland,

Somersetshire, England, who was a Puritan of good family and estate. Henry Wolcott came to this country and settled in Massachusetts in 1630, removing three years later to Windsor, Connecticut, where he ranked as one of the most distinguished men of the colony, for years representing his town in the upper house of the General Assembly. He married Elizabeth Saunders. Their son, Simon Wolcott, followed his father to America about 1640, was made a freeman of Windsor in 1654, and in 1680 removed to East Windsor, where he married as his second wife Martha Pitkin.

Roger Wolcott, son of Simon and Martha (Pitkin) Wolcott, was born January 4, 1679, at Windsor, Connecticut. He rose to distinction, serving as selectman, assemblyman, and on the bench, and also acting as commissary of the Connecticut forces in the expedition against Canada. He was afterward a member of various courts and Deputy Governor; and in his sixty-seventh year, with the rank of major-general and second in command to Sir William Pepperell, headed the Connecticut troops in the Louisburg expedition. He succeeded Law as Governor in 1750 and served until 1754, being defeated for reëlection through charges of malfeasance, and, which, although they were disproved, ended his public career. In his retirement he wrote a volume of "Poetical Meditations," and some semi-political pamphlets. He married a distant relative, Sarah, daughter of Job and Mary (Wolcott) Drake. He died at what is now South Windsor, May 17, 1767. No portrait of him is extant.

Governor Oliver Wolcott (1st), son of Governor Roger Wolcott, was born November 20, 1726, at Windsor, Connecticut. He graduated from Yale College in 1747, and the same year was commissioned captain by Governor Clinton, of New York, and recruited a company which he com-

manded in the war against the French in Canada in 1748. Returning, he studied medicine under his brother Alexander, but does not seem to have engaged in practice. In 1751 he removed to Litchfield, and became sheriff, holding the office for a period of fourteen years. In August, 1774, at a town meeting held to take action upon the resolutions of the Legislature with reference to the Boston port bill, he drew up a preamble and resolutions remarkable for their independent tone. In the same year he was commissioned colonel of militia, and was made a member of the Governor's Council, a place in which he was continued by annual reappointment until 1786, during a considerable portion of this time also serving as judge of probate and common pleas. In July, 1775, under authority of Congress, he was one of the commissioners charged with securing the neutrality of the Iroquois Indians. He was also one of the boundary commissioners, and it was largely through his efforts that the longstanding Vermont-New York boundary controversy was settled, and that the dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania over the Wyoming tract was satisfactorily compromised. He took his seat in the Continental Congress in January, 1776, and was from the outset one of its most determined members, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. When the statue of King George, in Bowling Green, New York City, was thrown down, Wolcott got possession of the headless trunk, and conveyed it to his home in Litchfield, where it was converted into bullets (forty-two thousand in number) by his daughters and neighbors.

His military record begins with his appointment as brigadier-general on August 15, 1776, his command embracing fourteen regiments of militia, about five thousand men. With nine of these regiments he

was in New York at the time of the battle of Long Island, and he then resumed his seat in Congress. In the summer of 1777 he was busied with organizing Connecticut troops and despatching them to the field—to Putnam, on the Hudson river; to the northern army of General Gates; and elsewhere. In 1778 he was again in Congress. In the summer of 1779 he was active against the British who were moving to the invasion of Connecticut; and when Tryon's forces ravaged Fairfield and Danbury, he, now being a major-general, took the field against them. Later, as a commissioner to the Indians, he was mainly instrumental in effecting peace negotiations with the Six Nations; and in procuring from the Wyandottes and other tribes a clear title to lands in Ohio claimed by Connecticut. In 1786 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and was reelected two times successively, his last term being followed by his election as Governor. In 1796 he was a presidential elector and voted for Adams and Pinckney. A biographer says of Wolcott that he was remarkable for intrepidity, integrity, strong and bold conceptions, and a peculiar decision of character. His sensibility was acute, and no one could have a finer sense of honor. Though firm in his own opinion, he manifested deference for the opinions of others. He was distinguished for his love of order and religion.

Governor Wolcott married, in 1755, Laura (or Lorana) Collins, daughter of Captain Daniel and Lois (Cornwall) Collins, of Guilford, Connecticut. She was a woman of great strength of mind and determination, and a master manager. In the frequent and protracted absences of Governor Wolcott she conducted the farm and superintended the education of the younger children at home; as patriotic as her illustrious husband, during the Revolutionary War she exercised the ut-

most economy and even denied herself, in order to contribute to the necessities of the soldiers in the field. Of their children, Oliver became Governor; Frederick became a State Senator; and Mary Ann, noted for her beauty and accomplishments, became the wife of Chauncey Goodrich, Senator and Lieutenant-Governor. Governor Wolcott died December 1, 1797, in Litchfield, Connecticut.

Governor Oliver Wolcott (2nd), son of Governor Oliver Wolcott (1st), was born January 11, 1760, at Litchfield, Connecticut. His talented mother gave him his early education, having made of him a reader at the age of four years. At eleven he entered the Litchfield grammar school, and at thirteen he presented himself at Yale College. His parents, however, thought him too young to enter upon the higher studies, and he himself came to their conclusion after reaching the college, and he returned home. In April, 1777, he then being seventeen, he joined a party of volunteers and was active in some skirmishes against the British troops under Tryon. At eighteen he finally entered Yale College, and after graduating took up law studies under Judge Tapping Reeve, at Litchfield, but soon left his occupation to serve as aide to his father, who was then commanding troops in coast defense. Attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar, but practice being slow to come to him he took a clerkship under the State government at Hartford, and in the following year was made a member of the auditing board. In May, 1784, he and Oliver Ellsworth served as commissioners for the settlement of the State claims against the general government, a task which occupied him for some years, in addition to his other duties. In 1789 he was appointed auditor of the United States Treasury Department, serving until 1791, when he was made Comptroller. In 1795 he became

Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Alexander Hamilton, and holding the position throughout the remainder of Washington's administration, and also under President Adams. He was highly regarded by Washington, who at one time thought of him for Secretary of State. During Adams' term a fire occurred in the Treasury building, and Wolcott, who was a staunch Federalist, was, with others, charged by his political enemies with having caused the fire in order to cover up speculations. An investigating commission sat upon the case, but, failing to exonerate him, he resigned; whereupon President Adams at once named him for a seat on the United States Supreme Court bench for the district comprising Connecticut, New York and Vermont, and he was immediately confirmed by the Senate. His court was legislated out of existence two years later, and, after a brief residence in Middletown, he removed to New York. In 1803 he aided in organizing the Merchants' Bank, of which he was made president, but it soon went out of existence on account of legislative restrictions. In 1812 he was one of the organizing members of the Bank of North America, of which he was president for two years, then resigning on account of want of political harmony with his fellow directors. In 1815 he returned to Connecticut, and with his brother Frederick engaged in woolen manufacture in what came to be known as Wolcottville. In 1816, in a contest involving questions as to the taxation of religious denominations in the interests of the Congregationalists, he was a candidate for Governor, and was defeated, but was elected the next year, and the "State Church" was now abolished. In 1818 Wolcott presided over the constitutional conventions, under the operations of which and until 1873 the legislature met alternately at Hartford and New Haven. The closing years of his

life Governor Wolcott passed in New York, where he died June 1, 1833, the last member of Washington's cabinet.

Governor Wolcott wrote various public papers which are among the ablest in the records of the State. He also wrote the "Wolcott Memorial," an autobiography, and particularly interesting as to his youthful days. He married, in 1785, Elizabeth Stoughton. She was a daughter of Captain John Stoughton, a distinguished officer in the French War. Of their children, a daughter, Laura, became the wife of Colonel George Gibbs, of Newport, Rhode Island, and a son of the latter marriage edited Governor Wolcott's official papers and correspondence, in two volumes.

PIERSON, Abraham,

First Rector of Yale College.

The name of Pierson is supposed to have come from the French Pierre and son, or perhaps further back, from the Danish Peterson. In England the name was in use as early as the first part of the fifteenth century, in Yorkshire. It has been variously spelled Pierson, Pearson, Person and even Parsons.

Rev. Abraham Pierson, immigrant ancestor, and father of him of the same name who was the first rector of Yale College, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1613, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1632. He came to America in 1639, and was in Boston and Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1640. Before leaving England he had been ordained as an Episcopal minister, and had preached there for a while. He came to America in search of religious liberty and was ordained in Boston as a Congregational minister. In 1640, "finding themselves straightened, about 40 families, with Pierson as their Minister," departed from Lynn and attempted to make a settlement

on the west end of Long Island, but were prevented by the Dutch and repaired to the east end, where they laid the foundation of Southampton. He became the first minister of the church there, which was at first Congregational, but afterward became Presbyterian. He was rigid in his desire to have the "civil as well as the ecclesiastical power vested in the church, and to allow none but church members to act in the choice of officers of government, or to be eligible as such." This led to a division of the colony, and in 1647 Pierson, with a small part of his congregation, attempted another settlement, across the sound, on the Connecticut shore. There they organized and formed the town of Branford. For twenty years he was the minister, and "enjoyed the confidence and esteem not only of the ministers, but the more prominent civilians connected with the New Hampshire colony." He interested himself in behalf of the Indians, learned their language, prepared a catechism for them, and he became to the Indians of Connecticut what Eliot and Mayhew were to those of Massachusetts. In 1665 he united with John Davenport in opposing the union of the Connecticut and New Haven colonies, being strongly against the liberality of the clergy of the Connecticut colony and desiring to keep the government entirely in the church. On this account he refused to unite with the latter, and in 1666, with most of his congregation, left Branford and went to New Jersey. Here, on the Passaic, they purchased land from the Indians and laid the foundation of the city of Newark. During that year and the following about sixty-five men came from Branford and two neighboring towns. They brought their church organization with them and became the first church in Newark. Each man was entitled to a homestead lot of six acres. Mr. Pierson was their minister for twelve

years, and died there August 9, 1678. He married Abigail, daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright, of Lincolnshire, England, who came to New Hampshire.

The Rev. Abraham Pierson, son of Rev. Abraham Pierson named above, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1641. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1668, and was ordained as colleague in the ministry of his father at Newark, New Jersey, March 4, 1672. He was minister of Killingworth, Connecticut, from 1694. After James Pierpont he was the most active of the founders of the collegiate school at Saybrook. The founders of New Haven had cherished the idea of the establishment of a college of their own from the beginning of their settlement in 1638, but the project languished, and fourteen years later (1652) it was not unreasonably judged to be "too great a charge for us of this jurisdiction." The plan seems to have been revived in 1698, and was certainly taken up with great zeal by the two ministers, James Pierpont, of New Haven, and Abraham Pierson, both graduates of Harvard College, but was apparently without result until in September, 1701, when a meeting was held at Branford, at the house of the Rev. Samuel Russell, and some books were donated for a library. Pierpont had sent suggestions to Governor Isaac Addington and Hon. S. Sewall, of Boston, who prepared a draft for a charter. The Legislature met October 9th, and some days later, probably on the 16th, passed "An Act for Liberty to erect a Collegiate School." In the next month seven trustees met at Saybrook, and voted to establish the school there, with Mr. Pierson as rector. This office he discharged from his parish, nine miles distant, and its duties can hardly have been arduous. Jacob Heminway, the first student, entered in March, 1702, and in September seven more were added. A tutor was

now chosen, and a commencement held at Saybrook Point, when N. Lynde gave the use of a house for the newly fledged "Collegiate School." On this occasion the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Nathaniel Chauncey, of Stratford, who had been privately taught, and on four graduates of Harvard. At this time the entire revenue of the school, apart from the fees for tuition, was a grant from the Legislature of £120 yearly in "country pay," equal to about £80 in cash. While Pierson was rector, the college was at the beginning of its existence, and there were few graduates. One of them was Jonathan Dickinson (1706), who became president of the College of New Jersey. His statue stands on the college campus. Abraham Pierson was much respected as a scholar and administrator. He wrote a text book on "Natural Philosophy," which was used for twenty-five years. Rector Pierson died in New Haven, Connecticut, March 5, 1707.

DOUGLAS, William,

Soldier of the Revolution.

Deacon William Douglas, immigrant ancestor, was born in 1610, without doubt in Scotland, though in what part there is no means of knowing. His wife lived in Ringstead, England. His father, whose name was very likely Robert Douglas, was born about 1588. How and where William Douglas became acquainted with his wife, Ann Mattle, or Motley, is unknown, but their marriage must have taken place at his parish church, probably in 1636, when they were both twenty-six years old, as their daughter Ann was born in 1637. Ann Mattle or Motley was the only daughter of Thomas Mattle or Motley, of Ringstead, where she was born in 1610. She had two brothers, one of whom probably died young, and the other was

unmarried and died without descendant, so Ann was the sole heir. William Douglas came to New England with his wife and two children, Ann and Robert, in 1640, though the exact time of their arrival is unknown. The very common tradition is that they landed at Cape Ann. He settled in Gloucester, nearby, but removed to Boston the same year. The first mention of him in the Boston records is June 31, 1640, when he was made a free-man or voter. He did not remain in Boston, but removed the next year to Ipswich, where he was entitled to a share of the public land, February 28, 1641. He remained at Ipswich for about four years, returning to Boston in 1645. He was a cooper in Boston, and May 1, 1646, he purchased of Walter Merry and Thomas Anchor, a dwelling house, shop, and land.

He removed to New London, Connecticut, and obtained considerable property through purchase and grants from the town. One of his farms was inherited by his son William, and has remained in the hands of the family for over two centuries. In 1662-63 he was appointed one of the appraisers of property for the town of New London. The appraisal was delivered to the general court at Hartford, but the court was not satisfied, for it fined him and the others. The town was very indignant and objected, so that the court withdrew the fine. He was one of a committee to consider about a new minister. The land for a new church was purchased from Mr. Douglas, and the graveyard still remains on that place. He was chosen one of the two deacons of the church in 1670. He and Mr. Willerby were appointed to deliver provisions to Commissary Tracy at Norwich, during King Philip's War. He was one of the most prominent citizens of New London. His education, for the times, was liberal. He held many important offices in the town at different times. He was deputy to the

General Court in 1672, and once or twice later. He took an active part in town and church affairs until the time of his death, which occurred in 1682. In May, 1670, his wife, then sixty years old, made a journey to Boston to establish her claim as heir to her father's property. She died in New London about 1685. Children: Ann, born in Scotland, 1637; Robert, in Scotland, 1639; Elizabeth, in Ipswich, Massachusetts, August 26, 1641; Sarah, in Ipswich, April 8, 1643; William, mentioned below.

Deacon William (2) Douglas, son of Deacon William (1) Douglas, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 1, 1645. He came to New London with his parents in 1660. He received lands in Voluntown, March 29, 1706, which he afterward sold to his son William. He inherited land from his father, which he gave to his grandson William, son of Richard, on condition that his grandson live with him and take care of him till death. He and his wife Abiah were received into the Congregational church in 1670. His three sons were also admitted into the church at different times. After the death of his father in 1682, he was chosen deacon, an office which he held for upward of fifty years, until his death. In the ancient burial ground at New London may be seen a moss-covered tablet, with the inscription: "Here Lyeth ye body of Deacon William Douglas who died Mar ye 9th 1724-5, Aged 80 years." He married (first) Abiah, daughter of William Hough, of New London, and granddaughter of Edward Hough, of Westchester, Cheshire, England. She was born September 15, 1648, died February 21, 1715. He married (second) July, 1715, the Widow Mary Bushnell, who survived him. Children, all born in New London by first wife: Elizabeth, February 25, 1668-69; Sarah, April 2, 1671; William, February 19, 1672-73, mentioned below;

Abiah, August 18, 1675; Rebecca, June 14, 1678; Ann, May 24, 1680; Richard, July 19, 1682; Samuel, about 1684.

Deacon William (3) Douglas, son of Deacon William (2) Douglas, was born in New London, Connecticut, February 19, 1672-73. He was admitted to the church, July 24, 1698. The next year he removed with his wife and two children to "the new plantation on the Quinnebaug, which was afterward named Plainfield." Here lands were set off for him "on the east side of the river." He also owned lands in Voluntown, which he purchased of his father, August 18, 1715, for thirteen pounds. He was of the little company that covenanted together and formed a church in Plainfield, in 1705. He was chosen first deacon. He was buried in the old burial ground in Plainfield. He died in the prime of life and was greatly mourned. All the church and town records, and all but a few of the probate records, were burned at the time Arnold burned the town of New London in 1781. His will was among the records saved. It was dated July 6, 1717, and proved September 25, 1717. In it he provides for his wife Sarah, and eleven children, all the latter under twenty-one years of age. His wife was Sarah Procter, but no date of marriage can be found in the New London records. His two eldest children were born in New London, all the others in Plainfield. His widow Sarah was living in 1729, but no record of her death has been found. Children: Hannah, born September 7, 1696; William, February 19, 1697-98; Samuel, April 13, 1699; Abiah, February 26, 1701-02; John, July 28, 1703, mentioned below; Sarah, December 7, 1704; Jerusha, April 26, 1706; Samuel, December 3, 1707; Benajah, September 17, 1710; James, May 20, 1711; Thomas, November 26, 1712; Asa, December 11, 1715.

John, son of Deacon William (3) Douglas, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut,

July 28, 1703. He married, January 13, 1724-25, Olive, born January 17, 1709, daughter of Benjamin and Olive (Hall) Spaulding, of Plainfield. He was a man of no little importance in his town. Two of his sons, General John and Colonel William, acted with bravery in the Revolutionary War; a third, Benjamin, a graduate of Yale College, would have undoubtedly gained distinction in the legal profession, but for his untimely death at the age of thirty-six years. Olive, John's wife, died February 21, 1752. He died April 20, 1766. Children, all born in Plainfield: William, born April 26, 1729, died young; Olive, November 4, 1731; John, April 12, 1734; Benjamin, August 29, 1739; William, January 27, 1742-43, mentioned below; Sarah, April 18, 1744; Olive, October 14, 1749.

Colonel William (4) Douglas, son of John Douglas, was born in Plainfield, January 27, 1742-43. At the age of sixteen years he was engaged in the old French and Indian War. He was chosen orderly sergeant in a company under Israel Putnam, and was in the expedition which resulted in the surrender of Quebec in 1759, and the speedy termination of the war. He soon afterward removed from Plainfield to New Haven, where he engaged in the seafaring business, and soon became commander of a merchant ship sailing between New Haven and the West Indies. In this he was very successful and accumulated a fortune considered in those days very large. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he took part in Ethan Allen's expedition to Ticonderoga, and raised a military company in New Haven, receiving a captain's commission, May 16, 1775, and immediately proceeded to the north with provisions and supplies for the troops under Montgomery. When he reported, Montgomery, finding he was a good seaman, requested him to take command of the

flotilla on Lake Champlain. He was made commodore of this fleet, and in the fall of 1775 rendered important service in the siege and capture of St. Johns, at the head of the lake, taking large quantities of provisions, arms and other military stores, together with cannon which were carried across the country and used in the defense of Boston. Early in 1776 he raised and equipped out of his private purse a regiment of soldiers in the vicinity of New Haven, of which he was commissioned colonel by Governor Jonathan Trumbull, June 20, 1776. As soon as the regiment was equipped he marched to New York and joined the continental army under General Washington. He was in the disastrous campaign of Long Island. He took part at Harlem Heights, White Plains, Philips Manor, Croton River and New York. In the battle of September 16, 1776, his clothes were perforated with bullets and his horse shot from under him. He became so exhausted that, in connection with subsequent exposure, he lost his voice, and was never able afterward to speak a loud word. From the day of this battle until toward the middle of December, he was so constantly on duty that he rarely slept beneath a roof. To save his young wife and children from the British soldiers, he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres about eight miles from New Haven, in Northford, and moved his family there. After the battles about New York, being disabled, he returned to his family at Northford, where he died May 28, 1777, at the age of thirty-five years. His regiment was retained as the Sixth Connecticut Continental Line, and it rendered good service through the remainder of the war under Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs. On his dying bed, he sold his New Haven property to speculators, and was paid in continental money, which became almost worthless, so that

his family lost all their large wealth. Colonel Douglas literally sacrificed his life and fortune for his country. A modest brown stone monument in the old burial ground at Northford marks the resting place of this patriot of the Revolution.

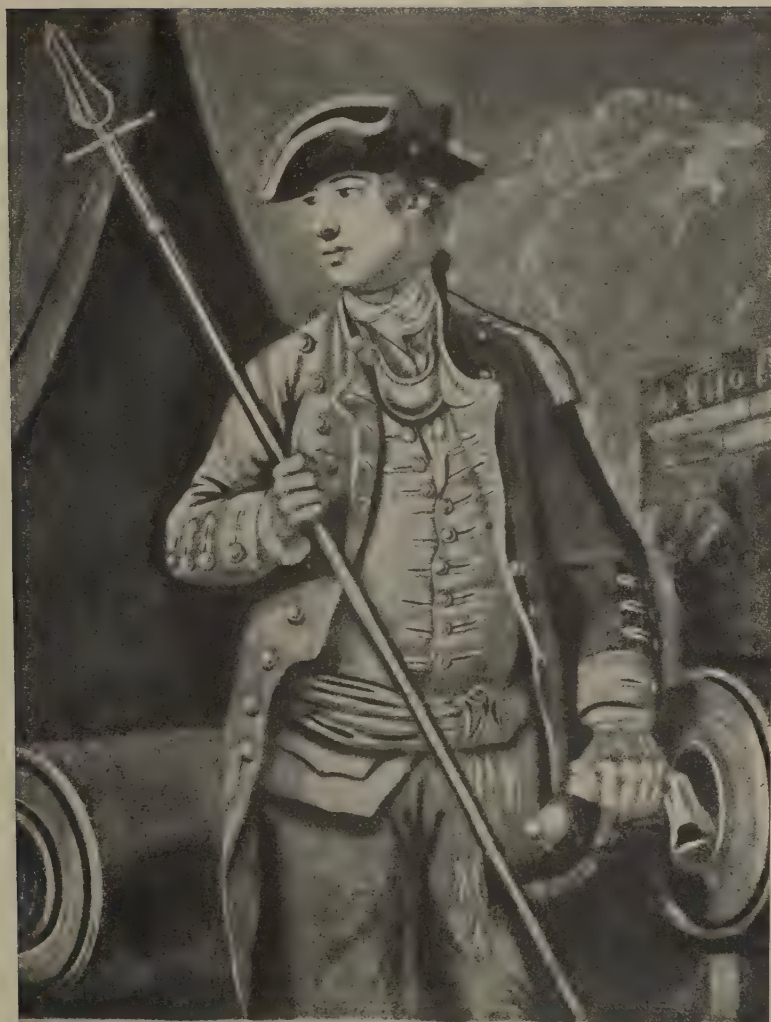
He married, July 5, 1767, Hannah, daughter of Stephen Mansfield, of New Haven, where she was born November 17, 1747. She was sister of Colonel Jared Mansfield, who was at the head of West Point Military Academy, and surveyor-general of the United States. She survived her husband forty-eight years, and died in Northford, May 22, 1825. Children, all born in New Haven: Olive, March 25, 1768; William, February 23, 1770; Hannah, April 12, 1772; John, March 24, 1775.

WOOSTER, General David,

Revolutionary Soldier.

Edward Wooster, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1622 and was among the first settlers of Milford, Connecticut, in 1642. He was also the first settler of Derby, Connecticut, in 1654, and went there for the special purpose of raising hops on the bottom land now a little way below Ansonia. He married (second) Tabitha, daughter of Henry Tomlinson, in 1669. He died July 8, 1680.

His son Abraham married, November 22, 1699, Mary, daughter of Jacob Walker and Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Blakeman. Jacob Walker was the son of Robert Walker, of Boston, and brother of the Rev. Zechariah Walker, and came to Stratford about 1667. He is said to have been a weaver by trade and accumulated considerable property. Abraham Wooster was also a weaver and settled at Farmill river in Stratford soon after his marriage. His name appears in a list of the proprietors of Stratford, October 3, 1738,



— DAVID WOOSTER, Esq. —

Commander in Chief of the Provincial Army against QUEBEC.

with the title of captain. About 1719 he removed to Quaker's Farm, in Derby, now Oxford, Connecticut.

General David Wooster, son of Abraham Wooster, was born at Oronoque, in Stratford, March 2, 1710-11. He graduated from Yale College in 1738. Much more would doubtless have been known of his early life but for the burning of all his family papers by the British when they pillaged New Haven in 1779. When the Spanish war broke out in 1739, he was employed as first lieutenant, and in 1745 as captain of a coast guard. In the same year he was captain in Colonel Burr's regiment, which formed a part of the troops sent by the State of Connecticut in the expedition against Louisburg. For a time he was retained among the colonial troops to keep possession of Louisburg, but was soon after elected among the American officers to take charge of a cartel ship for France and England. He was not permitted to land in France, but was received in England with distinguished honor. There he was presented to the king and became a favorite of the court and people. The king admitted him to the regular service, and presented him with a captaincy in Sir William Pepperell's regiment, with half-pay for life. His likeness at full length was taken, and transferred to the periodicals of the day. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, he returned to America. In the French war of 1756 he was appointed colonel of a regiment raised in Connecticut, and afterwards to the command of a brigade, in which station he remained until the peace of 1763. He then engaged in mercantile business in New Haven, and held the office of his majesty's collector of customs of that port.

When the Revolution broke out, he immediately resigned his position and took sides with his native country. After the battle of Lexington, he and a few others,

in the General Assembly of May, 1775, planned the expedition from Connecticut to seize and retain the fort at Ticonderoga, and to enable them to carry their plans into execution they privately obtained a loan of eighteen hundred dollars from the State treasury, for which they became personally responsible. The result was that on May 10, the fort was surprised and delivered up to Allen and Arnold. June 22, 1775, he was among the eight brigadier-generals appointed by Congress, and was third in rank. Notwithstanding his age (sixty-five years) he had a command under Montgomery in the expedition against Quebec, and succeeded to the command of the army on the death of Montgomery. He was acquitted by a court of inquiry of blame for the disastrous termination of that campaign and resigned his commission in the Continental army. On his return to Connecticut he was appointed major-general of militia. During the winter of 1776-77 he was employed in protecting Connecticut against the enemy, especially in the neighborhood of Danbury, where large stores of provisions and other articles had been collected. He had just returned to New Haven from one of his tours, when he heard, April 15, 1777, that a body of two thousand men from New York had effected a landing at Norwalk and Fairfield for the purpose of destroying the magazines at Danbury, which object they accomplished the following day. He immediately set out with General Arnold and joined the militia hastily collected by General Silliman, which numbered about six hundred and with this small force determined to attack the enemy in their retreat. Part of the men were put under General Arnold, and part under General Wooster. General Wooster's division pursued the enemy the next morning, but being inexperienced militia, were after a time put to flight. General Wooster was

rallying them when he received a mortal wound. A musket ball broke his back-bone, lodged within and could not be extracted. He was removed to Danbury, where he died May 2, 1777. On June 17, 1777, a resolution was passed by Congress that a monument be erected to his memory, but the sum voted, five hundred dollars, was never paid. A granite monument was erected to his memory in Danbury, Connecticut, in 1854.

He married Mary Clap, a beautiful and accomplished woman, daughter of President Thomas Clap, of Yale College.

ELIOT, Jared,

Distinguished Clergyman.

Rev. Jared Eliot, son of Rev. Joseph Eliot, was born November 7, 1685, died April 22, 1763. He was a grandson of Rev. John Eliot, "Apostle to the Indians; and his father, Rev. Joseph Eliot, was an almost equally distinguished divine.

He graduated at Yale College in 1706, and became a famous minister. He was enrolled among the earliest pupils of the Collegiate School of Connecticut (afterward Yale College). Before his graduation he had won the affection and esteem of Rector Abraham Pierson, and when the venerable man lay on his death bed, he earnestly advised his parishioners of Killingworth (now Clinton) to call as his successor his favorite pupil, young Eliot. They did so, and Eliot began his duties June 1, 1707, although he was not formally ordained until October 26, 1709. To accept this call he withdrew as schoolmaster in his native town, but he maintained through life a strong interest in educational matters. In 1730 he was elected a trustee of Yale College, the first graduate of that institution to be so honored, and he filled the position till his death, with interest and energy, and in his will left the first bequest for the development of

the library of that institution. He was an indefatigable student and acquired a broad culture in science and letters, attainments which Harvard recognized with an honorary Master of Arts, the second on her list, and which brought him into interesting correspondence with President Stiles, Bishop Berkeley, and Benjamin Franklin. Eliot's ministry in Killingworth covered a period of fifty-six years, full of service. Ruggles, in his discourse at his funeral, says: "For more than forty years of the latter part of his life he never missed preaching some part of every Sabbath either at home or abroad." Also, "He was sound in the faith, according to the true character of orthodoxy, so he was of a truly catholic and Christian spirit in the exercise of it. Difference in opinion as to religious principles was no obstruction to a hearty practice of the great law of love, benevolence, and true goodness to man, to every man; nor of Christian charity to the whole household of faith. Them he received whom he hoped the Lord had received; abhorring narrowness, and the mean contractedness of a party spirit, but heartily loved and freely practiced, in word and behavior, the great law of true liberty." This broad mindedness at one time nearly led him into Episcopacy. He was not only a divine, but was a physician as well. It has been said of him: "Of all those who combined the offices of clergyman and physician, not one, from the foundation of the American colonies, attained so high distinction as a physician as Jared Eliot." In chronic complaints "he appears to have been more extensively consulted than any other physician in New England, frequently visiting every county of Connecticut, and being often called in Boston and Newport." He trained so many students in medicine who subsequently attained distinction that he was commonly called "the father of regular medical practice in Connecticut." He

was scarcely less famous in scientific investigation. He discovered the existence of iron in the dark red seasand, and as a result of successful experiments made America's first contribution to the science of metallurgy in a tract entitled: "The Art of making very good if not the best Iron from black sea Sand." These investigations won for him by unanimous vote the gold medal of the London Society of Arts, in 1762. Some six years before he was unanimously elected a member of the Royal Society. He also published a volume called "Field Husbandry in New England."

Jared Eliot was distinctly practical, and a man of affairs, and he utilized his knowledge. He had large and profitable investments in the ore-fields of northwestern Connecticut. He had extensive farming tracts, which were better cultivated than most of his neighbors. Ruggles says: "Idleness was his abhorrence; but every portion of time was filled with action by him. Perhaps no man, in this day, has slept so little, and done so much, in so great variety." He had a rare charm of person and manner. Well proportioned and of commanding presence, with a countenance from which a grave dignity did not altogether banish a gentle kindliness, he merits Ruggles' characterization: "He had a turn of mind peculiarly adapted for conversation, and happily accommodated to the pleasures of social life. * * * No less agreeable charming and engaging was his company, accommodated to every person under every circumstance. Nothing affected, nothing assuming; it is all nature, and shined with wisdom, so that perhaps no person ever left his company dissatisfied, or without being pleased with it." Benjamin Franklin, in one of his letters to him, says: "I remember with pleasure the cheerful hours I enjoyed last winter in your company, and I would with

all my heart give any ten of the thick old folios that stand on the shelves before me, for a little book of the stories you then told with so much propriety and humor." His effectiveness and accomplishment, as well as his charm of manner, remained with him to the end of his long life. His pastorate was the longest in the history of the church. In addition to the publications mentioned, he published: "The Right Hand of Fellowship," 1730; "The Two Witnesses, or Religion Supported by Reason and Divine Revelation," 1736; "Give Cæsar His Due; or the Obligations that Subjects are under to their Civil Rulers are shewed in a Sermon Preached before the General Assembly of the Colony," 1738; "The Blessings Bestowed on Them that Fear God," 1739; "God's Marvellous Kindness," 1745; "Repeated Bereavements Considered and Improved," 1748; "Discourse on the Death of Rev. Wm. Worthington," 1757. He married, October 26, 1710, Elizabeth Smithson, died February 18, 1761, aged sixty-eight, daughter of Samuel Smithson, of Guilford.

CUTLER, Timothy,

Clergyman, Rector of Yale College.

The Rev. Timothy Cutler, clergyman, third rector of Yale College, traced his ancestry to Robert Cutler, the emigrant, who settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, about 1636. His son, John Cutler, married Anna Woodmansey, and their son, Major John Cutler, married Martha Wiswall, and they were the parents of Timothy Cutler, of this review.

Timothy Cutler was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 31, 1684, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, August 17, 1765. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1701, studied theology, and was ordained a Congregational min-

ister on January 11, 1709. Immediately after his ordination he entered upon the pastorate of the church at Stratford, Connecticut, where he preached in a most acceptable manner for ten years, resigning his pastorate at the expiration of that period of time in order to accept the rectorship of Yale College at New Haven, Connecticut, to succeed Samuel Andrew, rector *pro tempore*, 1707-19. He entered upon the duties of his office, March 24, 1719, and retired from the rectorship on October 17, 1722, having become a convert to the Episcopal faith. The chief event during his brief rectorship was the building of a house for him, which was completed in 1722, and was used by his successors until the end of the century; about one-half of the cost was supplied by the Assembly from the tax on rum, and the remainder came from subscriptions, collections in the churches, and a gift by Governor Yale. Shortly after his retirement, about two months later, he sailed for England, accompanied by his friends, Messrs. Johnson and Browne, and received Episcopal orders in March, 1723, was honored with the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Sacred Theology by Oxford and Cambridge universities, and made missionary of the S. P. G., and returned to become rector of the new Christ Church, Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained until his death, a period of nearly forty-two years. His defection, as that of the head of a school founded chiefly to defend and promote the Congregational system, caused much dismay, and had influence in inducing others to follow his example. Its immediate results in the college were an "additional act" of October, 1723, making the rector a trustee, and requiring a test of soundness in doctrines to be signed by all its teachers, and this in some form was in force for a century. Dr. Cutler married

Elizabeth, daughter of President Samuel Andrews, his successor at Yale College.

CLAP, Thomas,

President of Yale College.

Thomas Clap was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, June 26, 1703, son of Deacon Stephen and Temperance Clap, grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Gill) Clap, and great-grandson of Thomas and Abigail Clap.

Thomas Clap was graduated from Harvard College in 1722. He then studied theology, and in August, 1726, succeeded the Rev. Samuel Whiting as pastor of the church at Windham, Connecticut. He was especially learned in philosophy, mathematics and astronomy, and constructed the first orrery or planetarium made in America. In 1739, when he was chosen president of Yale College as successor to the Rev. Elisha Williams, his people in Windham were so unwilling to part with him that the matter was referred to an ecclesiastical council who advocated the change, and on April 2, 1740, he was formally installed in the presidency. The State Legislature voted to pay an indemnity of £53 to the people of Windham for the deprivation of their minister. On entering upon the duties of his collegiate office, Mr. Clap at once drew up a code of laws to supersede the laws of Harvard College, which had until then been in use at Yale. These were published in 1748 in Latin, the first book published in New Haven. In 1745 he obtained a new charter for the college from the State Legislature, and in 1752 a new building was erected. He next called for a new chapel, which was completed in 1763, and many marked improvements were made under his administration. Whitefield's visit to New England brought some unpopularity upon President Clap,

who had no sympathy with the revivalist, and reprobated his methods, if he did not absolutely antagonize them. After several unsuccessful attempts by the trustees to secure a Professor of Divinity, Mr. Clap was invited in 1753 to preach to the students in College Hall, a course which was strongly objected to by the New Haven church, which claimed the college as within its parish boundaries. Other controversies increased his unpopularity, and a memorial was sent to the Legislature petitioning for an examination into the college affairs. A written denial of the charges made was prepared by him and the memorial was dismissed by the Legislature. In 1765 he called for the resignation of two of the tutors who had embraced the opinions of the Sandemanians. The remaining tutor then resigned, as did the successors shortly afterward. President Clap offered his resignation in July, 1766, and after conferring the degrees in September he retired from office. Among his publications were: "An Introduction to the Study of Philosophy" (1743); "The Religious Constitution of Colleges, especially of Yale College, New Haven" (1754); "A Brief History and Vindication of the Doctrines received and established in the Churches of New England, with a specimen of the New Scheme of Religion beginning to prevail" (1755); "An Essay on the Nature and Foundation of Moral Virtue and Obligation" (1765); "Annals of History of Yale College" (1766); and "Conjectures upon the Nature and Motions of Meteors, which are above the Atmosphere" (1781).

He was married, in 1727, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Whitney, by whom he had two daughters: Mary, who became the wife of David Wooster, afterward major-general in the Revolutionary army; and Temperance, who became the wife of the Rev. Timothy Pitkin, son of Governor William Pitkin, of

Connecticut. Mr. Clap died in New Haven, Connecticut, January 7, 1767.

DAVENPORT, Abram,

Hero of "The Dark Day."

Abram Davenport is famous in history for an act of courage which has been immortalized in one of John G. Whittier's most stirring poems.

The family from which he came is of ancient French lineage, dating in England as far back as 1086, in Chester. From him came the Rev. John Davenport, born in Coventry, County Warwick, England, baptized there April 9, 1597, in the Church of the Holy Trinity. In 1637 he arrived in Boston in the ship "Hector," and in April, of the following year, settled in New Haven, where he was installed as pastor of the First Church. His wife, Elizabeth Wooley, died in September, 1676, having outlived her husband, who died March 15, 1669.

Their son, John Davenport, born in London, England, in 1635, came to New Haven with his parents. In 1666 he removed to Boston, where he engaged in mercantile business, and was register of probate in 1675-76, dying in the latter year. He married Abigail, daughter of Abraham Pierson.

Their son, Rev. John Davenport, was born in Boston, and removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he was ordained to the ministry. He was married twice—to Martha Gould Selleck, and to Elizabeth Morris Maltby.

Abram Davenport, son of the Rev. John Davenport by his second marriage, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1715. He graduated from Yale College in his seventeenth year. Connected with the militia, he was generally known as Colonel Davenport. He was one of the foremost men of his day in public life; was called to the bench, and in his later years

sat in the legislative assembly. On the memorable "dark day" of May 17, 1780, he held his seat apparently undisturbed, while most of his associates were filled with terror. To a proposition to adjourn, he replied: "I am against adjournment. The Day of Judgment is either approaching, or it is not. If it is not, there is no reason for adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish therefore that candles may be brought." Whit-tier's fine poem well expresses the moral of the lesson in the concluding lines:

And there he stands in memory to this day—
Erect, self-poised, a rugged face half seen
Against the background of unnatural dark—
A witness to the ages as they pass,
That simple duty has no place for fear.

When the story of Sir Philip Sidney is told as an illustration of sublime self-abnegation, and his generosity to a poor suffering soldier as stronger than the pangs of a mortal wound, this story of Abram Davenport may be well told as a companion piece, illustrating for all time the simple but lofty principle that the post of duty is the best place to live and the best place to die.

Abram Davenport married, in 1750, Elizabeth Huntington, who died in 1773, after which he married Mrs. Martha Fitch. Their son, Hon. John Davenport, was born in 1752 and died in 1830. He was a man of importance, and was a member of Congress from 1799 to 1817. In 1824 he entertained as his guest, at the Davenport mansion in Stamford, Connecticut, the distinguished Lafayette, a hero of the Revolution and friend of Washington.

SPENCER, Joseph,

Revolutionary Soldier.

Joseph Spencer was born in East Had-dam, Connecticut, in 1714, died there, January 13, 1789. He was reared and

educated in his native town, and there spent his entire lifetime. In 1758, he entered the northern army with the rank of major, serving in three campaigns with such conspicuous bravery and skill that he was promoted to the rank of colonel. On June 22, 1775, upon General Wash-ington's recommendation, he was com-missioned brigadier-general in the Con-tinental army. He was stationed at Bos-ton, Massachusetts, until after its evacu-ation, after which he participated in the defence of New York City, the surrender of which to the British he strenuously opposed. He was advanced to the rank of major-general on August 9, 1776, and two years later was assigned to the com-mand of the patriot forces in Rhode Island. In order to expel the British from Newport, Rhode Island, he as-ssembled a considerable army at Provi-dence, but owing to a delay of several weeks' duration he was forced to dismiss his troops without accomplishing the desired end, not having an opportunity to advance against the enemy. For this failure he was tried by a court of inquiry, which absolved him from all blame in the premises. Congress, however, was not satisfied with the decision of the court of inquiry, and insisted that the case be re-opened, and rather than again undergo the ordeal, General Spencer tendered his resignation on June 14, 1778, which was accepted, and from that time until his decease, a period of almost eleven years, he lived in retirement from active pur-suits.

CHAMPION, General Henry,

Revolutionary Soldier.

Henry Champion, the immigrant ances-tor, came from England and settled in Saybrook, Connecticut, as early as 1647. He had various parcels of land in Say-brook, and about 1670 removed to Lyme,

where he was one of the first and most active founders. He was admitted a freeman there May 12, 1670, and owned land. He died February 17, 1708-09, aged about ninety-eight years. He married (second) March 21, 1697-98, Deborah Jones, of Lyme.

Thomas Champion, son of Henry Champion, was born in April, 1656, in Saybrook, and died April 5, 1705, in Lyme. He resided on land given him by his father in Lyme. He also had grants there. His will was dated April 4, 1705, the day before his death. He married in Lyme, August 23, 1682, Hannah Brockway, born September 14, 1664, died March 2, 1750, daughter of Wolston and Hannah (Briggs) Brockway.

Lieutenant Henry Champion, son of Thomas Champion, was born May 2, 1695, in Lyme, and died at East Haddam, November 26, 1779. When he became of age he made an agreement with his brother Thomas to divide the homestead, and in 1716, settled in East Haddam, where he bought fifty acres of land in the first division. He lived about a mile east of the meeting house, and his house is still standing. He was "a man of more than medium height, square and compactly built, all his joints seemed to be double, and he was possessed of great strength. His face was handsome, his eyes dark and his complexion florid." His will was dated June 29, 1764, and proved February 7, 1780. He married, in East Haddam, January 16, 1717, Mehitable Rowley, baptized December, 1704, died October 5, 1775, daughter of Moses and Mary Rowley.

Colonel Henry Champion, son of Lieutenant Henry Champion, was born in East Haddam, January 19, 1723, and died July 23, 1797. At the age of eighteen he was appointed ensign of the East Haddam South company. In 1758 he was elected captain of a company to serve in the

French War. The company left Colchester, where he had settled, on June 8, 1658, and marched to join the main army at Lake George. He left a diary with an account of the trip and campaign. He returned home November 15 and on March 8, 1759, was elected captain of the fifth company of the second regiment, and was transferred to the command of the twelfth or Westchester company in May, 1760. On May 14, 1772, he was appointed major of the twelfth regiment of colonial militia. On April 26, 1775, he served as one of the commissioners to supply the troops with provisions and stores, and when General Washington took command of the army he recommended that he be one of the commissaries. He served in that position until the evacuation of Boston in March, 1776. In 1775 he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-fifth regiment. When the army began to assemble at New York, Colonel Champion acted as commissary, and from that time the army was supplied almost wholly by him. He also provided for the troops ordered to Rhode Island. He received the appointment of sole commissary-general of the eastern department of the Continental army in April, 1780. In that spring he was placed in command of a train, largely supplied from his own resources, to relieve the distress of the army at Morristown. In a very short time he reached the Hudson, was ferried across at Newburgh, and delivered the provisions. In May, 1780, he resigned his commission and returned to his home in Westchester. He was deputy to the general assembly in 1761, from 1765 to 1779, and in 1781-83-90-91-92. He was deacon of the Westchester church from 1775 until his death.

He married (first) in East Haddam, December 25, 1746, Deborah Brainard, born June 20, 1724, died March 17, 1789, daughter of Captain Joshua and Mehitable (Dudley) Brainard. He married (sec-

ond) in Westchester, November 24, 1791, Mrs. Sarah (Brainard) Lewis, born April 30, 1744, died January 17, 1818, widow of Judah Lewis, and daughter of Stephen and Susannah (Gates) Brainard.

General Henry Champion, son of Colonel Henry Champion, was born in Westchester, Connecticut, March 16, 1751, and died there July 13, 1836. He served in the Revolution as ensign at the Lexington Alarm. On April 26, 1775, he was appointed second lieutenant of the Eighth Company, Second Regiment, and on May 1 promoted to first lieutenant. He was on duty at Roxbury until December 10. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill. On January 1, 1776, he was promoted adjutant on the staff of Colonel Samuel Wyllys, and after the evacuation of Boston, marched to New York, and assisted in fortifying that city. He took part in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and was with the army at White Plains, October 28, remaining until December, 1776. On January 1, 1777, he was promoted captain of the First Connecticut Line, remaining until the regiment was reorganized as the Third. On July 15, 1779, he was appointed acting major of the First Battalion, Light Brigade. This corps was composed of picked men from all the regiments under Washington's immediate command, and was organized especially to attempt the capture of Stony Point, which was successfully done. Major Champion remained in the army until the close of the Revolution. He was a member of the Order of the Cincinnati in Connecticut.

Major Champion was deputy to the General Assembly in 1789, 1793-98, 1800-05, and from 1806 to 1817 was assistant. He was a deacon in the Westchester church from 1813 to 1828. General Champion always celebrated July 16, "Stony Point Day," at his home in Westchester. He obtained the charter for the Phoenix Bank of Hartford, because the State Bank

had refused him the accommodation of a loan. He was largely interested in the Connecticut Land Company, to which he subscribed over eighty-five thousand dollars. The towns of Champion, New York, and Champion, Ohio, were named in his honor. He was instrumental in obtaining the school fund for Connecticut, and was chairman of the committee of the legislature appointed to arrange for the holding of the Hartford Convention in 1814. His epitaph reads as follows:

The patriotism of General Champion early led him to join the army of the Revolution. He was a brave and efficient subaltern officer at the battle of Bunker Hill. He shared in the perilous retreat of the American troops from Long Island. He rendered essential services under Kosciuszko in constructing the defences at West Point. He led the first battalion of Connecticut Light Infantry at the capture of Stony Point. Subsequently he filled many offices of honor and trust in his native State. By his talents and influence he promoted the welfare of the community where he resided. He died cheered by the hope and sustained by the promises of the Gospel, leaving a memory respected by his friends, cherished by his family and honorable to the place of his birth.

He married, in East Haddam, October 10, 1781, Abigail Tinker, born March 24, 1758, died April 19, 1818, daughter of Sylvanus and Abigail (Olmstead) Tinker.

ANDREW, Samuel,

Clergyman, Educator.

The Rev. Samuel Andrew was a native of Massachusetts, born at Cambridge, in 1696, and died January 24, 1738. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1675, and was afterward tutor there for several years, performing his duties in a most creditable manner. He meantime pursued a course in theology, and in 1685 was ordained pastor at Milford, Connecticut, and during his ministry certain divisions among his people were healed.

In association with Messrs. Pierpont and Pierson, he founded the collegiate school at Saybrook, was one of its first trustees, and attended the first meeting of the corporation, November 11, 1701, and after the death of Mr. Pierson, which occurred in March, 1707, he was chosen rector *pro tem.*, and taught the senior class at his house at Milford, the other classes being instructed at Saybrook. The rector exercised somewhat of a general supervision by means of correspondence, and went annually to act as moderator at the commencement. The Saybrook council was called by the Assembly, urged by Governor Saltonstall, and met at the commencement in September, 1708. Mr. Andrew was one of its twelve members, eight more of whom were trustees of the college. They framed, and the Assembly at its next session adopted, the "Saybrook Platform," which at once became the constitution of the Connecticut churches. A gift of books from England in 1714-15 was followed in 1715 by a grant of £500 from the Assembly for a building. Very serious difficulties arose as to location, and which were settled in October, 1716, in favor of New Haven, which offered larger inducements than its rivals. A college building was begun in the fall of 1717 at New Haven, where eight acres had been given, and it was completed and occupied in October, 1718, on ground which is now the college campus. Following after a plan of Governor Saltonstall, it had three stories and an attic, with a length of about one hundred and seventy feet and a depth of twenty-two feet, and contained a library, a chapel and dining hall in one, and twenty-two sets of rooms, which could hold three students each. The first commencement at New Haven was held in October, 1717, and five students graduated, and in September, 1718, ten students were graduated. The property at Say-

brook, after several vain efforts to secure it, was removed under much violent opposition and by the aid of the sheriff, with the loss of all the records and some three hundred of the thirteen thousand volumes in the library. Through all these years Mr. Andrew's rectorship had been regarded as merely temporary, and his care for the college as secondary to his duties as pastor of the church at Milford. Its interests now plainly demanded the election of a resident rector, and in March, 1719, the place was taken by his son-in-law, Timothy Cutler. Three years later Mr. Andrew again took nominal charge for a brief period. Mr. Andrew married a daughter of George R. Treat, one of the parishioners of the church at Milford.

WILLIAMS, William,

Clergyman, Author.

Rev. William Williams, son of Captain Isaac and Martha (Park) Williams, was born February 2, 1665. He was grandson of Robert Williams, who came from England, and was made a freeman at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, and son of Captain Isaac Williams, who sat in the General Court, and was an officer of militia.

He graduated at Harvard College in 1683, and settled at Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1685, as a minister. After a long ministry he died suddenly at an advanced age, about 1746. He published several sermons, one on the ordination of Stephen Williams in 1716; "The Great Salvation Explained in Several Sermons," 1717; "Election Sermon," 1719; a "Sermon on the Ordination of Rev. Warham Williams," 1733; "On the Ordination of Nehemiah Bull, of Westfield;" "Convention Sermon," 1729; "The Duty and Interest of a Christian People to be Steadfast;" "Directions to Obtain a True Conversion," 1736; and a sermon on the death of

his wife, 1745. President Edwards, in describing his character at his funeral, said in part: "He was a person of unnatural common abilities, and distinguished learning, a great divine, of very comprehensive knowledge, and of a solid, accurate judgment; judiciousness and wisdom, were eminently his character. He was one of eminent gifts, qualifying himself for all parts of the work of the ministry; and there followed a savor of holiness in the exercise of those gifts in public and private. In his public ministry, he mainly insisted on the most weighty and important things in religion. Christ was the great subject of his preaching; and he much insisted on those things, that nearly concern the essence and power of religion. His subject was always weighty, and his manner of teaching peculiarly happy, showing the strength and accuracy of his judgment, and ever breathing forth the spirit of piety, and a deep sense on his heart of the things he delivered. His sermons were some of them vain, but were all weighty. His presence and conversation, did peculiarly command awe, and respect, yet it was at the same time humble and condescending."

He married (first) Eliza, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cotton. He married (second) Christian, daughter of Rev. Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton, one of the greatest divines of New England. Children of first wife: 1. Rev. William, of Weston, born May 11, 1688. 2. Martha, born October 10, 1690, married Edward Partridge. 3. Rector Elisha, born August 26, 1694. Children of second wife: 4. Rev. Solomon, born June 4, 1701, who was a graduate of Harvard College, and a distinguished clergyman and author. 5. Daughter, born January 1, 1707, married ——— Barnard, of Salem. 6. Colonel Israel, of Hartford, born November 30, 1709. 7. Elizabeth. 8. Dorothy, born

June 20, 1713, married Rev. Jonathan Ashley, of Deerfield.

Rev. Solomon Williams, son of Rev. William and Christian (Stoddard) Williams, was born June 4, 1701. He graduated at Harvard College in 1719. He was ordained December 5, 1722, and was a distinguished minister at Lebanon, Connecticut. He published "A Sermon at the Ordination of Jacob Elliot at Goshen," in 1730; "A Sermon on the Day of Prayer," on the occasion of the visit of Eunice Williams, daughter of Rev. John Williams, who was carried captive by the Indians to Canada, preached at Mansfield, August 4, 1741. He also preached an "Election Sermon," which was published; one "On the Death of Eleazer Williams," in 1743; "Christ, the Living Witness of the Truth," 1744; "A Vindication of the Scripture Doctrine of Justifying Faith," in answer to Andrew Crosswell, 1746; "The True State of the Question Concerning the Qualifications for Communion," in answer to Jonathan Edwards. He died in 1769, or, according to another authority, in 1776. He married Mary Porter.

WILLIAMS, Elisha,

Clergyman, Educator.

The Rev. Elisha Williams was born in Hatfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, August 24, 1694, and died at Wethersfield, Connecticut, July 24, 1755. He was a son of William Williams, born 1665, died 1741, pastor at Hatfield from 1685 until his death; grandson of Isaac Williams, born 1638, died 1708, who was the second son of Robert Williams, who came from Norwich to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638.

Elisha Williams graduated from Harvard College in 1711, having previously acquired a practical education in the

schools of Hatfield. He then turned his attention to the study of law, and later accepted a clerkship in the Connecticut Assembly. In 1716, on the removal of the school from Saybrook to New Haven, he gave his assistance to the tutor who had taken some fourteen malcontent students to Wethersfield, and received the chief credit for their instruction, until 1719. Two years later, in 1721, he was ordained minister of Newington, near Wethersfield and Hartford, and in September, 1725, he became rector, or more properly, president of Yale College, which he "reformed very much, and advanced useful and polite literature." Further grants were made by the Legislature, a second tutor was added in 1728, and in 1737 the trustees appointed from their own number a standing committee, out of which grew the prudential committee some sixty years later. When he resigned in October, 1739, the number of graduates was three hundred and eighty-six, and the college was firmly established and fairly prosperous. Among the graduates during his presidency were a number who became divines who were famous in their time, principally Aaron Burr (1735), president of New Jersey College, and Rev. Chauncey Whittlesey (1738); and among the civilians was David Ogden, Supreme Court Judge in New Jersey. After his retirement from Yale, President Williams served frequently in the Assembly, and became a judge of the Superior Court. He published in 1744 a tract on the "Rights and Liberties of Protestants." He was chaplain of Connecticut forces in the expedition which took Louisburg in 1745, and the following year was colonel of a regiment intended to act against Canada, but which proceeded no further than New London. In 1749 he went to England and returned to America in April, 1752.

In 1751 he married Elizabeth Scott,

born in 1708, died 1776, the hymn-writer, daughter of the Rev. T. Scott, of Norwich. Dr. Doddridge said of President Williams: "He was one of the most valuable men on earth," and credited him with "solid learning, consummate prudence, great candor and sweetness of temper, and a certain nobleness of soul, capable of conceiving and acting the greatest things, without seeming to be conscious of having done them."

DICKERMAN, Isaac,

Benefactor of Yale College.

Thomas Dickerman, immigrant ancestor, came over with his wife Ellen, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1636. He owned land there in that year, and bought more the following year. He also owned a house and land in Boston Neck in 1652, to which he added in 1656. He was a tailor by trade, and also cultivated a farm. The inventory of his estate was two hundred and thirty-five pounds, eleven shillings, four pence. He died June 11, 1657, in Dorchester. His widow married (second) John Bullard, and went to live in Medfield before July 14, 1663. Children: Thomas, 1623, died before 1691; Abraham, born about 1634, mentioned below; Isaac, December, 1637; John, baptized October 29, 1644, died young.

Abraham Dickerman, son of Thomas Dickerman, was born about 1634. He married, January 2, 1658-59, Mary Cooper, born about 1636, England, died January 4, 1705-06, daughter of John Cooper. Her father had been with the New Haven colony from the first, and was a planter, freeman and signer of the "fundamental agreement." He was constantly engaged in public affairs, and held many positions of dignity and honor, attorney, appraiser of estates, deputy to the general court, selectman, etc. Soon after his marriage,

Abraham Dickerman removed to New Haven, and received as his wife's dowry a considerable amount of real estate. April 17, 1668, he bought a house and lot on the corner of Church and Elm streets, and made his home there. April 26, 1669, he was chosen townsman, or selectman, and with the exception of four years was annually chosen to this office for thirty-one years, until 1699. In 1683 he was chosen deputy to the General Court, and was reelected until 1696. In October, 1683, he was confirmed and approved to be lieutenant of the New Haven train band. When the town of Wallingford was settled, he was on a committee of thirteen, including his father-in-law, to lay out the boundaries, which were agreed upon, January 28, 1673-74. In 1669 he was one of a committee of seven, vested with power to manage the affairs of the new settlement. June 19, 1685, he was again on a committee "to procure a patent for the town bounds" of New Haven. June 26, 1671, he "was by vote appointed to keep the ordinary," and continued to do so until 1680. He lived for fifty-three years in New Haven, and devoted most of that time to the public good. He was moderately prosperous, and added to the property given him by his father-in-law. He also shared with the other citizens in the various allotments of land, and received in this way at least fifty acres. He died November 2, 1711, aged seventy-seven. His will was dated April 20, 1710, and mentions his sons, Abraham and Isaac; daughters, Mary Bassett, Sarah Sperry, Ruth Bradley, Abigail Sperry and Rebecca Foot, and four grandchildren, the children of Hannah, who married Caleb Chidsey. Children: Mary, born about 1659; Sarah, July 25, 1663; Hannah, November 16, 1665; Ruth, April 5, 1668; Abigail, September 26, 1670; Abraham, January 14, 1673-74; Isaac, November 7, 1677; Rebecca, February 27, 1679.

Isaac Dickerman, son of Abraham

Dickerman, was born November 7, 1677. He married (first) June 30, 1709, Mary, born December 31, 1686, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Peck) Atwater. Jonathan was the son of David Atwater. He married (second) Elizabeth Alling, born November, 1691, died April, 1767, widow of John Morris, and daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chidsey) Alling. Samuel was the son of Roger Alling, the immigrant.

Isaac Dickerman appears to have had unusual aptitude for public affairs, and held many positions of trust and honor. He was appointed constable, October, 1710; in October, 1713, he was ensign of militia, and in 1722, captain. December 15, 1712, he was chosen selectman, and afterward continuously until 1719, then from 1722 till 1725, and from 1730 till 1732. He was deputy to the General Court for fifty-nine terms between 1718 and 1757, and was appointed justice of the peace for New Haven in May, 1735, and every year afterward as long as he lived, for twenty-four years. In church affairs he was as prominent as in civil matters. He was chosen deacon of the First Church in 1727, and held the office until 1754, when he resigned. He then transferred his membership to the White Haven church, and was at the same time chosen a deacon there, and retained the office until his death. December 24, 1716, when Yale College was about to be removed from Saybrook to New Haven, and the latter town had made it a grant of eight acres of land, he was one of a committee to make the transfer, and in 1718 was one of a number of proprietors who made a gift of land for the support of the institution. In that same year he was first sent to the General Assembly, and seems to have been regarded from the first as the special representative of Yale interests. During the religious upheaval which followed the visit of Rev. George Whitefield to America (1739), and the controversy which took place between the original

church in New Haven and the Separatists, Isaac Dickerman, as a magistrate and an officer in the church, for many years preserved a neutral attitude. In 1754, however, he joined the White Haven church and thus united with the Separatists. He showed throughout his life the traits of a good citizen and many qualities of the statesman. He was energetic, of judicial temper, and tirelessly devoted to public interests. He died September 7, 1758. His will was dated May 11, 1756. Before his death he had transferred large portions of his real estate to his sons. The estate was appraised at seven hundred and eleven pounds, four shillings, nine pence. Children: Isaac, born March 3, 1711, died young; Samuel, January 12, 1712, died young; Ruth, December 13, 1712; Isaac, January 31, 1714, graduate of Yale College, 1736; Samuel, March 4, 1716; Jonathan, July 4, 1719; Stephen, October 14, 1721; Mary, December 16, 1723; Rebekah, July 2, 1726; Abigail, August 4, 1728.

DAVENPORT, James,

Member of Congress.

James Davenport was born in Stamford, Connecticut, October 12, 1758, died there, August 3, 1797. He traced his ancestry to John Davenport, the celebrated English Non-conformist, who settled in Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1637.

After completing his preparatory education, James Davenport entered Yale College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1777, after which he enrolled as a soldier in the Revolutionary army, serving in the commissary department. After the close of hostilities, having decided to follow the legal profession, he pursued a course of study along that line, was admitted to the bar of his native State, and gained renown and a high reputation among his professional brethren. He took an active part

in public affairs, serving as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and as representative in Congress from Connecticut for one year, from 1796 to 1797. He was also a member of the corporation of Yale College from 1793 until his decease.

ADAMS, Andrew,

Legislator, Jurist.

Andrew Adams was born at Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, December 11, 1736, son of Samuel and Mary (Fairchild) Adams. He was graduated at Yale College in 1760; adopted the profession of the law, and for a time practiced at Stamford, finally removing to Litchfield in 1774, where he became king's attorney. He was major of militia at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and later, but for a short time only, lieutenant-colonel. He was one of the Governor's assistants; a member of the Legislature from 1776 to 1781, and several times speaker; a member of the Council of Safety; a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress in 1777-78, 1779-80, and again in 1781-82. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and in 1793 Chief Justice of that court, and held his seat until his death. His judicial career is mentioned as "remarkable" in the "Biographical Congressional Directory." He received from Yale College the degree of Doctor of Laws. Judge Adams died at Litchfield, November 26, 1799.

HUNTINGTON, Benjamin,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Benjamin Huntington was born in Norwich, Connecticut, April 19, 1736, son of Daniel and Rachel (Wolcott) Huntington, grandson of Deacon Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington, and great-grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, the immigrants and first of the fam-

ily in America, coming from the vicinity of Norwich, England, in 1632-33. Simon Huntington died of smallpox on the voyage, 1633, and his widow with her children arrived at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where she became the wife of Thomas Stoughton.

Benjamin Huntington was graduated at Yale College in 1761; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession in Norwich, Connecticut. He early attained eminence at the bar, and devoted himself to its duties with an unusual amount of energy and concentration. In 1779 he was appointed a member of the convention held at New Haven for the regulation of the army, by the recommendation of General Washington, having previously been made a member of the Committee of Safety appointed to advise with the Governor during a recess of the Legislature. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress, 1780-84 and 1787-88; and was mayor of Norwich, 1784-96. He was a representative in the first United States Congress, 1789-91; State Senator, 1781-90 and 1791-93, and judge of the Superior Court of the State, 1793-98. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth in 1782, and that of Master of Arts from Yale in 1787.

He was married, May 5, 1765, to Anna, daughter of Colonel Jabez and Sarah (Wetmore) Huntington, and their son, Benjamin, Jr., born 1777, died 1850, married Faith Trumbull, daughter of General Jedediah Huntington. Benjamin Huntington, Sr., died in Rome, New York, October 16, 1800, and the interment was at Norwich, Connecticut.

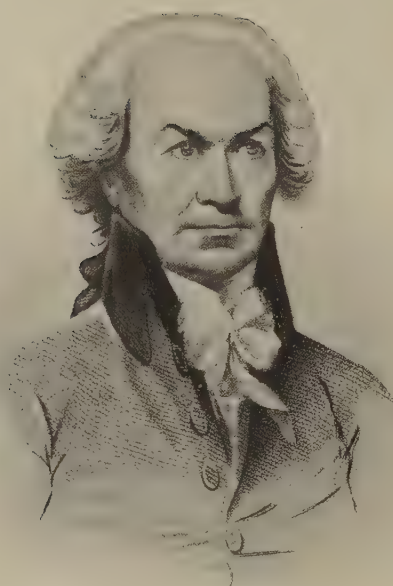
HOPKINS, Lemuel,

Physician, Author.

Lemuel Hopkins was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, June 19, 1750, grand-

son of Stephen Hopkins, great-grandson of John Hopkins, great-grandson of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) Hopkins, and great-great-grandson of John Hopkins, of Hartford (1636).

Although a farmer's son, he was liberally educated, and after completing the study of medicine at Wallingford in 1776, practiced his profession in Litchfield, Connecticut, and for a time served as surgeon in the Revolutionary army. In 1784 he removed to Hartford, where he resided until his death. He gained considerable reputation as a poet, and in association with Trumbull, Alsop, Joel Barlow and Timothy Dwight, the "Hartford wits," prepared the "Anarchiad," a series of essays in verse after the style of the English "Rolliad," and which had for an object the advocacy of an effective federal constitution. The idea of this production was a clever one. It purports to consist of extracts from an ancient English epic poem, somehow deposited in the interior of the American continent, and there discovered by some friend of Hopkins. Charles W. Everest, in his "Poets of Connecticut" (1843) says: "Public curiosity had been awakened by the discovery of ancient Indian fortifications, with their singular relics; the story of the early emigration of a body of Britons and Welsh to this country, and of an existing tribe of their descendants in the interior of the continent, was revived and circulated; and our writers assumed that in digging among the ruins of one of these fortifications, an ancient heroic poem, in the English language had been discovered. This was the 'Anarchiad,' and the essays were supposed extracts from it." He was afterward a coadjutor in writing "The Echo," "The Political Greenhouse," "The Guillotine," and other famous satirical papers, especially on political subjects. He was first an infidel and afterward a student of the Bible, writing in defence of Christian



Oliver Ellsworth

theology. Noticeable among these apologetic pieces are his famous lines on General Ethan Allen. Among his other poems may be mentioned his famous version of the 137th Psalm, beginning: "Along the banks where Babel's current flows;" his "The Hypocrite's Hope," a clever satire, and an elegy on "The Victims of a Cancer Quack." No separate collection of his writings has ever appeared, but many of them were included in Elisha Smith's collection, "American Poems" (1793). He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1784. He died in Hartford, Connecticut, April 14, 1801.

ELLSWORTH, Oliver,

Distinguished Jurist.

The surname Ellsworth is derived from that of a small village a few miles from Cambridge, England. The village is on a small stream once remarkable for its eels, hence the name of the village place of eels. The name is spelled in various ways — Elswort, Elesworth, Elsworth, Ellesworth and Aylesworth.

(I) Sergeant Josias Ellsworth, the immigrant ancestor, was the son of John Ellsworth, and said to have been a descendant of Sir John Ellsworth, in the time of Edward III., who resided in Cambridgeshire, England. This conjecture is derived from "Mr. John Ellsworth, who was a respectable merchant in London, early in the nineteenth century, who stated that it was a tradition in his family which had long resided in Yorkshire, that a member of it had formerly removed to foreign parts; that he was a young man when he left, and never returned." He was born in 1629. He was in Connecticut as early as 1646. In 1654 he bought a house and lot in Windsor south of the Rivulet, near the old mill, on what was afterwards known as the Gillett place. In 1655 he bought the property after-

wards known as the Chief Justice Ellsworth place. He was a juror in 1664; admitted a freeman May 21, 1657. His wife was admitted to the church in Windsor about 1663, and he contributed three shillings to the Connecticut relief fund for the poor of other colonies. He died August 20, 1689, leaving an estate valued at six hundred and fifty-five pounds. He married, November 16, 1654, Elizabeth Holcomb, who died September 18, 1712. Children: Josias, born December 5, 1655; Elizabeth, November 11, 1657; Mary, May 7, 1660; Martha, December 7, 1662; Sergeant Thomas, September 2, 1665; Jonathan, June 28, 1669, mentioned below; Lieutenant John, October 7, 1671; Captain Job, April 13, 1674; Benjamin, January 16, 1676, died April 14, 1690.

(II) Captain Jonathan Ellsworth, son of Sergeant Josias Ellsworth, was born in Windsor, June 28, 1669, according to the family record. He resided in Windsor, where he kept a tavern and a small store of West India goods, and was engaged in many small business ventures. He was a man of sterling good sense, but was of such wit and humor that he went by the name of "Hector Ellsworth." He was tall and strong. His death was caused by his being thrown from a horse, September 13, 1749, when he was eighty-one years old. He married, October 26, 1693, Sarah, born September 19, 1675, died November 9, 1755, daughter of Tahan Grant. Children: Jonathan, born March 11, 1695-96; Sarah, January 8, 1698; John, 1701; Giles, August 6, 1703; Mary, March 1, 1706; Esther, March 9, 1708; David, August 3, 1709, mentioned below; Hannah, September 10, 1713; Jonathan, August 22, 1716; Ann, August 12, 1719.

(III) Captain David Ellsworth, son of Captain Jonathan Ellsworth, was born in Windsor, August 3 (June 17, according to the family Bible), 1709. He inherited from his father a hundred pounds, and

acquired a handsome estate through his own industry. He was a farmer. "He had much cunning, or quick wit, and very sound judgment; was a selectman nearly all his active life, and commanded a company of Connecticut men at the Siege of Louisburg, hence his title of Captain." He died March 5, 1782. He married, July 8, 1740, Jemima Leavitt, of Suffield, born July 9, 1721, "a lady of excellent mind, good character, and pious principles," daughter of Joshua and Hannah Leavitt. She married (second) June 4, 1784, Captain Ebenezer Grant, and died February 1, 1790. Children: David, born March 27, 1741; Oliver, April 29, 1745, mentioned below; Martin, January 12, 1750; Jemima, March 13, 1751.

(IV) Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, son of Captain David Ellsworth, was born in Windsor, April 29, 1745. At an early age he was placed under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Bellamy, and in 1762 entered Yale College, remaining there two years. At Nassau Hall, now Princeton, New Jersey, he attained high rank as a scholar, and there received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1766. After his graduation, his father placed him under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Smalley, to educate him for the ministry. After a year's study, however, he abandoned that calling for the law, and studied first with the first Governor Griswold of Connecticut. He completed his course of reading with Judge Root, of Coventry, and was admitted to the bar of Hartford county, in 1771. The debts which he incurred while studying he paid by cutting and selling wood from land which he owned, not being able to sell the land. His father gave him a house and farm in Bloomfield (then Wintonbury), and for about three years he divided his time between farming and the law, the income from his practice being very small. His skill in handling an important case given him by a neighbor se-

cured a verdict for his client and won him at once a high reputation. His practice rapidly increased, and in 1775 he was appointed attorney for the State. He sold his farm and removed to Hartford, and his practice soon became larger and more remunerative than any of his contemporaries in the State. His resolute will, and power of concentration, together with the concise statements of his cases, and his lucid and forcible arguments, gained for him a commanding position at the head of his profession.

He was a Whig in politics, and at the beginning of the Revolution represented Windsor in the General Assembly of Connecticut. While in that body he served actively in the militia, and was one of a committee of four called the "Pay Table." This committee attended to the military expenditures. In October, 1777, he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and served as a member of the marine committee, acting as a board of admiralty, and also on the committee of appeals, and took a prominent part in all discussions and political measures. From 1780 to 1784, by yearly elections, he was a member of the Governor's Council. In June, 1783, he left his seat in Congress, and although reëlected, declined to serve. In 1784 he declined the appointment of Commissioner of the Treasury to take the position of judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. He conducted the duties of this office with rare ability and great reputation until he was a member of the Federal Convention at Philadelphia in May, 1877. In this body he bore a distinguished part, and became conspicuous as one of the ablest advocates of the rights of the individual States. To him we are largely indebted for the Federal element of our constitution "by which so many sovereign States are kept in distant activity, while included under a higher sovereignty." He moved in the convention

to expunge the word "National" from the constitution, and substitute the words "Government of the United States," and this was finally agreed to without a dissenting vote. Upon the organization of the new government at New York in 1789, Mr. Ellsworth was one of the Senators from Connecticut, and was appointed chairman of the committee to organize the judiciary of the United States. The original bill, in his handwriting, passed with but slight alteration, and its provisions are still in force. He was particularly watchful over the treasury, and was called the "Cerberus of the Treasury." He was spoken of by John Adams as "the firmest pillar of Washington's whole administration." By common consent he was yielded precedence in the Federal ranks in the Senate, then composed of the *élite* of the Republic. The mission of John Jay to England in 1794 was due to his suggestion. March 4, 1796, he was made the successor of Mr. Jay as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and by an extensive course of study, freshened his memory on points of law in which he felt himself deficient. His dignified bearing, courteous impartiality and acknowledged ability won for him everywhere the confidence and esteem of the bar. In 1799 President Adams appointed him one of a committee to negotiate with France as an extraordinary commission to avert a war between the two countries, if possible. Of the other members of the commission, Mr. Henry declined to act, on account of age, and Mr. Ellsworth did so reluctantly, but went to France, reaching there March 2, 1800, accompanied by two other members of the commission. A treaty was concluded which met with much opposition from Congress, but which time has proved was wise. Judge Ellsworth's health had been seriously impaired, and travel only increased his malady. He was carried to

England on the "Portsmouth," and there took the mineral waters at Bath, with some benefit. His son Oliver, who had accompanied him as secretary, returned home with his father's resignation of the office of chief justice. Judge Ellsworth sailed from Bristol in April, 1801, and after a painful voyage was landed at Boston. In 1802 he was again elected a member of the Governor's Council which acted as a Superior Court of Errors in Connecticut, being the final court of appeals from all inferior State jurisdictions. Here his influence was controlling. In May, 1807, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, but he resigned the office soon. He died November 26, 1807, and was buried in the Windsor cemetery. A monument marks his grave. Judge Ellsworth was tall and erect. His eyes were blue, large, fine and penetrating, and his brows were arched and heavy. His expression was pleasant. His manners were simple and unaffected, and his bearing was dignified and courtly. He was particular about his personal appearance, and never hurried his toilet. In public he always appeared in black silk stockings, with silver knee buckles, and wore a fine ruffled shirt. His silk justice's robe and powdered hair greatly heightened his natural advantages. His life was regular and strictly temperate. Daniel Webster once in the senate referred to Ellsworth as "a gentleman who had left behind him, on the records of the government of his country, proofs of the clearest intelligence and of the utmost purity and integrity of character." In 1790 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College, and in 1797 the same degree from Dartmouth and Princeton.

Judge Ellsworth married, December 10, 1772, Abigail Wolcott, born February 8, 1755, died August 4, 1818, daughter of William, Esq., and Abigail Wolcott. Children, born in Windsor: Abigail, born Au-

gust 16, 1774; Oliver, October 22, 1776, died May 20, 1778; Oliver, April 27, 1781; Major Martin, April 17, 1783; William, June 25, died July 24, 1785; Frances, August 31, 1786; Delia, July 23, 1789; William Wolcott, November 10, 1791 (q. v.); Hon. Henry Leavitt (twin), born November 10, 1791.

ELLSWORTH, William W.,

Lawyer, Governor.

Governor William Wolcott Ellsworth, son of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, was born in Windsor, November 10, 1791. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1810. He studied law at the then celebrated law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, under Judges Reeves and Gould, and in the office of his brother-in-law, Chief Justice Williams. He was drawn to the profession of law by a natural taste and hereditary predilection and prosecuted the study with great energy and high purpose. His text books, which have been preserved, give evidence of his thoroughness in the marginal and interleaved notes of decisions in both English and American courts bearing upon the subject of the text. Throughout his life he kept pace with the decisions of the courts, the progress and changes in the law of the land. He was admitted to the bar in 1813, and in a city where the progress of a young lawyer is seldom rapid his success was so great that, in 1817, when Judge Williams, whose practice at that time was second to none at the Connecticut bar, was elected to Congress, Mr. Ellsworth was taken into partnership with him and was for two years in charge of his extensive business. By this time Mr. Ellsworth had an extensive practice of his own and he continued successfully to practice in Hartford for sixteen years.

He was a Whig in politics, and was elected to Congress in 1827, and served

five years, resigning at the end of the Twenty-third Congress. His legislative record was highly honorable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. As a member of the judiciary committee he was active in preparing measures to carry into effect President Jackson's "Proclamation against the Nullification Act of South Carolina." He was on the committee to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank at Philadelphia. To him, more than to any other man, is due the extension of the copyright law. He was a persistent and consistent advocate of a moderate protective tariff to protect home industries and develop manufactures, as well as furnish revenue for the government. Returning to Hartford in 1834, he resumed the practice of law, and it was against his inclination that in 1838 he was persuaded to become a candidate for Governor of the State. He was elected by a large majority, however, and thrice reelected, serving the State four years as chief executive with conspicuous ability and success. During this period he was twice offered and declined an election to the United States Senate. From 1842 to 1847 he was again in active practice of his profession. Then he was elected by the legislature a judge of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court of Errors. He remained on the bench as an associate judge of the Supreme Court until 1861, when he retired by age limitation. Then, full of honors and still possessed of his great intellectual powers, he retired to private life, though he never ceased to take a keen interest in public affairs. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College in 1838. He was professor of law in Trinity College, Hartford. He was one of the original incorporators and at the time of his death president of the board of directors of the American Asylum for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and

Dumb, at Hartford. He was president of the board of directors of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane. He died in Windsor, Connecticut, January 15, 1868.

The following estimate of his character and delineation of his personality is from a sermon by Rev. George H. Gould, pastor of the Centre Church of Hartford, preached at the funeral of Governor Ellsworth:

He was a Puritan of the best stock. His honesty was of perfect whiteness. Rufus Choate once spoke of him, in a speech before a legislative committee of Massachusetts, as "a man of hereditary capacity, purity, learning and love of the law," adding, "If the land of the Shermans, and Griswolds, and Daggetts, and Williams, rich as she is in learning and virtue, has a sounder lawyer, a more upright magistrate or an honest man in her public service, I know not his name." In Judge Ellsworth were hereditary qualities of great mental and moral worth. Like his father, the Chief Justice, he was remarkable for the simplicity of his tastes and habits. In manner he was dignified; in person he was tall and finely proportioned with as fine a personal presence and bearing as any man of his time; he was a good speaker and had a fine voice; in conversation he was earnest and sincere, and all his intercourse was marked by kindness and integrity of nature. The crown of his enduring character was his Christian walk and conversation. He early professed Christ and ever after, through all his membership in the old Centre Church of Hartford, was an humble and faithful follower of his Lord.

He delighted in theological studies and discussions and took a very active part in religious movements. He was a prominent friend of the great charitable and missionary enterprises; was much interested in Sunday schools and even after he had attained a high official position, he continued his duties as a teacher in the school connected with his church. From 1821 until his death, a period of forty-seven years, he held the office of Deacon in the Centre Church. In all things he was an admirable representative of New England, a man of old-time integrity, sincerity, solidity of character.

Governor Ellsworth married, September 14, 1813, Emily Webster, born August 4, 1790, died August 23, 1861, daughter of

Noah Webster, the lexicographer. Children, born in Hartford: 1. Dr. Pinckney Webster, December 5, 1814. 2. Emily, September 27, 1816; married, April 27, 1841, Rev. Abner Jackson, president of Trinity College. 3. Harriet, July 4, 1818; married, December 23, 1845, Rev. Russell S. Cook, secretary of the American Tract Society; she died February 24, 1848. 4. Oliver, September 13, 1820. 5. Elizabeth, November 17, 1822; died January 20, 1823. 6. Elizabeth, June 8, 1824; married, December 14, 1853, Hon. Waldo Hutchins, Congressman from Twelfth New York district, lawyer of New York City.

DYER, Eliphalet,

Legislator, Jurist.

Eliphalet Dyer was born in Windham county, Connecticut, September 28, 1721. He was graduated from Yale College in 1740, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1744. He studied law and was admitted to the practice of law in 1746. He was a representative in the General Court by repeated elections between 1743 and 1762. In 1753-55 he projected and promoted the establishment of a Connecticut colony in Pennsylvania. He served as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of volunteers sent from Connecticut to reduce Crown Point, New York, in August, 1755, and was colonel of a regiment in the expedition against Canada in 1758. He was an assistant to the Governors of Connecticut at times between 1762 and 1784, and went to England in 1763 to procure from the crown confirmation of title to lands selected by the Connecticut colony in the Wyoming region. He was the first of the commissioners sent to the Stamp Act Congress from Connecticut, in 1765. In 1784 he withdrew from the Governor's Council rather than aid in enforcing the stamp act. He was Associate Judge of the Superior Court, 1766-89, and Chief

Justice, 1789-93. He was a delegate to Congress from Connecticut, 1774-79 and 1780-83; a member of the State Committee of Safety, 1775-76; and declined an appointment as brigadier-general of militia in December, 1776. Harvard College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1744, and Yale College gave him that of Doctor of Laws in 1787. He died in Windham, Connecticut, May 13, 1807.

TRACY, Uriah,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Uriah Tracy was born in Franklin, Connecticut, February 2, 1755, and died in Washington, D. C., July 19, 1807, his being the first body interred in the Congressional burying ground. He was graduated from Yale College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1778 and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1781. He then turned his attention to the profession of law and after a thorough course of study was admitted to the bar in 1781. Immediately afterward he entered upon practice in Litchfield, Connecticut, and rose to eminence by his ability and talents. He was a representative in the State Legislature, 1788-93, serving as speaker in the latter named year, and was a Federalist representative from Connecticut in the Third and Fourth Congresses, serving from December 2, 1793, to December 6, 1796, when he was elected United States Senator to complete the unexpired term of Jonathan Trumbull, resigned, officiating for a short time as president *pro tem.* of the Senate, and serving in that body until his death, when he was succeeded by Samuel Whittlesey Dana. He served at one time as major-general of militia. Senator Tracy had a reputation for wit, was an able orator, graceful in his mode of delivery, and lucid in argument. He was an ardent debater, his ideas coming rapidly

and being eloquently set forth, and he was greatly admired and esteemed by his friends and respected by his opponents. His three daughters married, respectively, Judge Gould, of Litchfield; Judge Howe, of Northampton, Massachusetts; and Judge Metcalfe, of Dedham, Massachusetts.

HOSMER, Titus,

Jurist, Delegate.

Titus Hosmer was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1736, died there, August 4, 1780. He was a descendant on the paternal side of Thomas Hosmer, of Kent, England, who came to America with his brother, James Hosmer, in 1635, was one of those who accompanied Hooker, June, 1636, to settle Hartford, Connecticut, and died there in 1637. His son, Stephen Hosmer, who married Hannah Bushnell. Their son, Captain Thomas Hosmer, who married Ann Prentiss. Their son, Stephen Hosmer, who married Deliverance Graves, and they were the parents of Titus and Timothy, the latter named serving as surgeon on the staff of General Washington in the War of the American Revolution, and judge of Ontario county, New York, in 1798. Thomas as Titus, another ancestor of Titus Hosmer, was a resident of Hawkhurst, England, an officer in Cromwell's army, came to America after the accession of Charles II., settled in Boston, Massachusetts, and subsequently removed to Middletown, Connecticut.

Titus Hosmer was graduated at Yale College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1757, and received that of Master of Arts in 1760. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled for the practice of his profession in his native town, Middletown, in 1760. He served in the State Council; was elected a representative to the General Assembly in

October, 1773, and was reëlected at every ensuing election until May, 1778, when he was elected an assistant, and was annually reëlected to that office to his death. He was speaker of the House of Representatives in 1777; a member of the Committee of Safety during a portion of the Revolutionary War; and a member of the Continental Congress in 1778-79, where he signed the articles of confederation. He was a judge of the Court of Appeals then established by Congress principally for the revision of maritime and admiralty cases in the United States, elected in January, 1780. He was a man of deep and extensive learning, particularly interesting himself in the study of national law and universal history, and Dr. Noah Webster bracketed him with William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., of Stratford, and Oliver Ellsworth, of Windsor, and called the trio "the three mighties."

DAGGETT, Naphtali,

President of Yale College.

Naphtali Daggett was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, September 8, 1727, son of Ebenezer Daggett, and grandson of Deacon John Daggett, who removed in 1707 from Martha's Vineyard to Attleboro and built a "garrison house" for protection against the Indians. His first ancestor in America, John Daggett, came with Winthrop's company in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. John Daggett's son, Thomas Daggett, father of Deacon John Daggett, resided in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, removing thither probably with Governor Mayhew when he settled the island in 1644, and he was married to Governor Mayhew's eldest daughter, Hannah.

Naphtali Daggett was graduated from Yale College in 1748, and became a Presbyterian clergyman, preaching at Smith-

town, New York, 1751-55. In the latter year he was called to the first chair instituted in Yale College, that of divinity, which he held until his death. He was elected president of the college, *pro tempore* of Yale, October 22, 1766, to succeed President Thomas Clap, who had resigned, and remained in office until March 25, 1777, when he devoted himself to the chair of divinity alone. During his presidency he abolished the aristocratic custom of listing the students in the order of their social and financial importance, and introduced the alphabetical system. Under his presidency the Brothers of Unity, literary society, was formed; and a second chair was established, that of mathematics. He graduated a number of persons who became distinguished, among them President Timothy Dwight, Rev. Joseph Buckminster, Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, Governor John Treadwell, and Abraham Baldwin, Senator from Georgia, and president of the university of that State. In 1779 he aided in defending New Haven against the British, was captured by the enemy, and was forced by repeated pricks of the bayonet to guide them. The injuries thus received hastened his death. Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1771, and the College of New Jersey that of D. D. in 1774. He published several of his sermons and, an account of "The Dark Day in New England, May 19, 1780." He died in New Haven, Connecticut, No-

CANFIELD, John,

Revolutionary Soldier, Jurist.

Jeremiah Canfield, grandfather of Hon. John Canfield, resided in Milford, Connecticut, until 1727, when he settled in New Milford; he died March 18, 1739-40, and his wife died January 4, 1739-40. His son, Samuel Canfield, father of Hon. John Canfield, was one of the judges of the

County Court for Litchfield county, and a deacon in the church at New Milford; he married Abigail Peck; he died December 14, 1754, and his wife died September 14, 1764.

Hon. John Canfield, son of Samuel Canfield, was born at New Milford in 1740, and graduated at Yale College in 1762. He studied law, and began practice in Sharon in 1765, the first lawyer who lived there. He married Dorcas, daughter of Solomon Buell, of Litchfield, October 2, 1765; Solomon Buell married Eunice Griswold; he was son of John Buell, son of Samuel Buell, son of William Buel, the immigrant ancestor. In 1777 John Canfield joined Major Sheldon's troop of Light Horse; in this company each man supplied his own horse and equipment, and they joined the army in General Wolcott's brigade. When General Wolcott called for volunteers to go to the aid of the troops in the colony of New York against Burgoyne, John Canfield was made adjutant of Connecticut volunteers and went to Saratoga. Before the battle of Saratoga he was made brigade major and held that office for the rest of the campaign. After the war he began again his profession and held the office of judge for several years. He established a law school which had a fine reputation. Judge Ambrose Spencer studied with him there, and married his daughter, Laura, in 1784; their daughter, Abba, married John Townsend. "Mr. Canfield enjoyed an enviable reputation and was holden in high estimation by his fellow citizens. He represented the town in the legislature at ten different sessions. He was a professor of religion and enjoyed the reputation of a sincere and humble Christian. In 1786 he was elected a member of the continental congress and had he lived to take a seat in that body would probably have been a distinguished member. He died however on 26th day of October, 1786."

STILES, Ezra,

Educator, Litterateur.

Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles was born in North Haven, Connecticut, November 29, 1727, son of Rev. Isaac (Yale, A. B., 1722) and Keziah (Taylor) Stiles, and grandson of John and Ruth (Bancroft) Stiles, and of Edward (Harvard, A. B., 1671; A. M., 1720) and Ruth (Wylls) Taylor, and a descendant of John Stiles, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1635.

He was graduated from Yale College, A. B., in 1746; received the A. M. degree in 1749; and was employed there as a tutor from that year until 1853. He had met Franklin prior to this, and conducted some experiments in electricity, which helped to draw the two men into a life-long friendship, an evidence of which was witnessed in 1755, when Franklin visited New Haven, and Stiles delivered an oration in Latin in his honor. In the summer of 1749 Mr. Stiles was licensed to preach, and, besides his regular college work, did some missionary work among the Indians, but because of "certain scruples respecting the truth of revelation" he decided to leave the ministry, and in 1753 he took the attorney's oath. He was a natural student, and law did not give him the leisure that he desired for study, and in 1755, when he received a unanimous call to the Second Congregational Church at Newport, he accepted it, serving until 1777. During his pastorate there he studied mathematics and astronomy, and upon receiving the D. D. degree began the study of Hebrew, in which he became very proficient. In addition, he acquired a knowledge of other Oriental languages, and corresponded with Greek bishops, Spanish Jesuits and travelers and savants in nearly all parts of the world. He also continued his astronomical studies, and his observations upon the comet of 1759 were such as to attract attention to him.

The idea of founding a college in Rhode

Island originated with Dr. Stiles, and he drafted the first charter for what was later Brown University, but because of the sectarian nature of the college at first he never identified himself with it. Dr. Stiles was an ardent patriot, and at the outbreak of the Revolution he was advised to leave Newport. He removed first to Bristol, then in March, 1776, to Dighton, and in April, 1777, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. At this time Dr. Stiles was known in all New England as an Orientalist, a Hebraist, a student of the classics, of mathematics and of astronomy, a friend of Benjamin Franklin, and one of the very few American scientists. In 1778 he was offered the presidency of Yale College, which he accepted. He removed to New Haven in June, 1778, assumed charge of the college, and discharged his duties with great judgment and efficiency until his death, bringing to the college no little increase of strength and honor. Abundantly able to teach in any department, he soon had nearly all the work to do, except such as could be carried on by the tutors. He did considerable of the preaching, eked out the course in theology, lectured stately on mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, instructed the seniors in mental and moral philosophy, and filled his own chair of ecclesiastical history, which had been created at his desire. In 1792 a close alliance was made between the college and State, and in the same year the Legislature made a grant, which was increased in 1796 to \$40,000, the largest sum bestowed up to that time, and the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and the six senior members of the council or upper house became *ex-officio* members of the corporation.

Dr. Stiles received the following degrees: A. M. from Harvard in 1754, D. D. from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1765, and from Dartmouth in 1780, and D. D. and

LL. D. from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1784. He wrote: "Discourse on the Christian Union" (1761); "Discourse on Saving Knowledge" (1770); "The United States Elevated to Glory and Honor" (1783); "An Account of the Settlement of Bristol, Rhode Island" (1785); "The History of Three of the Judges of Charles I" (1794), and the "Ecclesiastical History of New England," which he left unfinished at his death. Yale College has forty-five volumes of his manuscripts, including a diary. His biography was written by his son-in-law, Abiel Holmes, in 1798.

Dr. Stiles married (first) in February, 1757, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Hubbard, of New Haven, Connecticut. She died May 29, 1775. He married (second) in 1783, Mary, widow of William Checkley, of Providence, Rhode Island.

TIFFANY, Consider,

Royalist During the Revolution.

The exact origin of the Tiffany family is difficult to ascertain, but it is believed the name and family originated in Italy, about the time of the early crusades, and that some member of the house, returning, settled in Brittany, France. From the time of the Norman Conquest in 1730 the English left Brittany at different periods, and it is from some of these English Tiffanys that the Americans of that name are descended. Squire Humphrey Tiffany, immigrant ancestor, came from Yorkshire, England, it is supposed, and was in Massachusetts Bay Colony about the year 1660. Later he was a resident of Swansea, and he was killed by a stroke of lightning while on his way from Swansea to Boston. His son, Consider Tiffany, was a landholder and farmer, and he was the father of Consider Tiffany, of this review.

Consider Tiffany, son of Consider Tif-

fany, was born March 15, 1730, in Lyme, died at Hartland, June 19, 1796. He married, in Lyme, Sarah Wilder, born August 13, 1738, in Lyme, died November 7, 1818, in Hartland, Connecticut. He lived in Lyme until after the birth of his first three children. Here he was a farmer and carried on a small business as storekeeper. At Hartland, where his other children were born, he was engaged in the same business, but on a much larger scale. He transacted a great amount of business and was always careful to enforce his rights. At one time he was a school teacher, and it is said that when he entered upon this work it was the first time he had ever been in school. It is further stated that he was a good teacher and a close student. He was something of an astronomer, and is said to have calculated an almanac, but no copy of it has been found. He was also a writer of prose and poetry, and kept diaries in which he recorded his daily adventures. One of these covers the period of the French and Indian War, in 1756, and another the Revolution. On his death he left the latter to his eldest son, with instructions that it was to be transmitted from eldest son to eldest son, as an heirloom. It is now in possession of Henry Tiffany, of Clyde, Ohio, and forms a valuable addition to the Revolutionary history of the country, written from the Tory standpoint. He was a member of the Church of England and had little patience with the dissenting sects. During the Revolution he was loyal not only to the English church, but also to the English crown. In 1778 he was confined to his farm in Hartland because of his outspoken Toryism and remained there for fifteen months. At the end of that time, hearing that he was about to be released he wrote to the chairman of the committee, asking that he might be allowed to remain where he was, as he still retained the same sentiments and had

no intention of being drafted for the Continental army. During the French and Indian campaign in 1756 he was sergeant of Captain William Lamson's company, and after his return joined another military company, which probably had its headquarters in Boston. He had an extensive library for those times. A list of the books contained in it in 1788 has been found in a book of sermons in his own handwriting. His will, dated February 7, 1778, is a characteristic document and has been preserved.

GRISWOLD, Roger,

Governor, Jurist.

Governor Roger Griswold was born at Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, May 21, 1762, youngest son of Governor Matthew and Ursula (Wolcott) Griswold; nephew of Governor Oliver Wolcott, Sr.; and grandson of Governor Roger Wolcott.

He entered Yale College, where he excelled as a scholar, and graduated in his eighteenth year. He at once began the study of law with his father; was admitted to the bar in 1783, and practiced in Lyme until 1785, when he removed to Norwich. When only twenty-six years of age he argued an important case before the Supreme Court, and with such signal ability that a colleague, an eminent lawyer, declared that no observations from him could improve but might injure his client's cause. In 1794 he returned to Lyme, and the same year was elected by the Federalists to Congress. At the time he entered it was said of him: "There is no duty he will not be found equal to, nor any one from which he will shrink," and a later biographer wrote, "he was the fearless yet always courteous, the uncompromising though cautious champion, of the political principles of the school of Washington." Among

his Democratic opponents was Matthew Lyon, of Vermont. In January, 1798, during a warm debate, Griswold revived an old story to the effect that Lyon, when serving as a lieutenant in 1776 had been court-martialled for cowardice and presented with a wooden sword. Lyon replied with an insult, and Griswold was with difficulty restrained from assaulting him. The house by a strict party vote refusing to expel Lyon, Griswold felt that he must either resign his seat with disgrace to his State as well as himself, or administer punishment. Taking the latter course, he caned Lyon a few days later. A motion to expel Griswold from Congress was made, but was lost by a strictly party vote. During the years 1802-03 Griswold delivered speeches on the call for papers relative to the Louisiana treaty; on a proposed amendment to the constitution respecting the election of President; and on the constitutional right of Congress to unseat judges by repealing the law regarding their appointment. The last mentioned has been called "one of the very ablest ever made in congress." President Adams, a few days before the end of his term, offered Griswold the portfolio of the Secretary of War, but this was declined, probably because a dismissal was inevitable when Jefferson became chief magistrate. Griswold, after five successive terms in Congress retired to his home at Lyme. For two years beginning in 1807 he sat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1809 he was an elector on the Pinckney and King presidential ticket. In 1809 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor; and on the expiration of his term in 1811 was elected Governor in opposition to John Treadwell, and was occupying the latter office at the time of his death. On the breaking out of the War of 1812, General Dearborn, Secretary of War, made a requisition for four companies of Connecticut

troops to be ordered into the service of the United States, but Governor Griswold returned a flat refusal. His chief reasons were: First, that the expression "imminent danger of invasion" used in Dearborn's letter was not in that part of the constitution authorizing the President to make use of State militia; and, second, that the fact that war had begun and a hostile fleet was off the coast did not constitute "invasion." In a series of articles on the Griswold family ("Magazine of American History," Vol. XI.), Professor E. E. Salisbury makes the following interesting statement respecting the Governor: "Some of the leading Federalists, who met after his death, in the Hartford convention, had had their attention called to him as a candidate for President, in the possible contingency of a separation of the New England States from the rest of the Union."

Governor Griswold received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard College in 1811, and the same honor from Yale College in the following year. He died at Lyme, October 5, 1812. A public eulogy was delivered by Judge Daggett, of New Haven, in which the speaker said: "He sought no elevation. No man enjoyed a more enviable and honorable a popularity, for no man coveted it less. He wished for popularity, for no good man is insensible to it; but it was that popularity which follows—not that which is run after. * * * As a judge, that sincerity, that incorruptible integrity which adorned his life eminently appeared. All the vehemence and ardor of the advocate were left at the bar and candor, patience and deliberation governed his conduct." Governor Griswold was gracious in his manners, genial in society, and in his own home dispensed hospitality lavishly, following an example set by his ancestors. The only portrait of him existing is a written one. He was a hand-

some man; tall and muscular, as were many of the Griswolds and Wolcotts, with the dark, expressive eyes characteristic of the latter, instead of the blue eyes of his own family. He was married, October 27, 1788, to Fannie, daughter of Colonel Zabdial Rogers, of Connecticut, a prominent Revolutionary patriot, by his first wife, Elizabeth Tracy. She bore him seven sons and three daughters, and died December 26, 1863, aged ninety-six. Their son Matthew inherited the house at Blackhall, built by his father.

GOODRICH, Chauncey,

Lawyer, Senator.

Chauncey Goodrich was born in Durham, Connecticut, October 20, 1759, the son of the Rev. Elizur Goodrich, a distinguished clergyman and scholar. He was graduated from Yale College in 1776 with honors, and was subsequently tutor there for several years. He studied law; was admitted to the bar and established himself in the practice of his profession at Hartford in 1781, and soon attained eminence at the bar. In 1793 he was a member of the State Legislature, and a representative in Congress from Connecticut from 1795 until 1801. He was a member of the State Executive Council from 1802 until 1807, when he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Uriah Tracy, deceased, serving until 1812, when he resigned to become mayor of Hartford. In 1813 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, and in 1814 he was a delegate to the famous Hartford Convention. He died in Hartford, August 18, 1815.

HILLHOUSE, William,

Jurist, Legislator.

William Hillhouse was born in that part of New London, Connecticut, afterward the town of Montville, August 25,

1728, son of the Rev. James and Mary (Fitch) Hillhouse, grandson of John Hillhouse, of Free Hall, Londonderry, Ireland, and of Daniel Fitch, of Connecticut; great-grandson of Abraham Hillhouse, of Artikill, Londonderry, Ireland, who was among the signers of an address to King William and Queen Mary on the occasion of the relief of the siege of Londonderry, dated July 29, 1669; great-great-grandson of the Rev. James and Priscilla Mason, of Norwich, Connecticut; and great-great-great-grandson of Captain John Mason, the hero of the Pequot War of 1637. His father, the Rev. James Hillhouse, was graduated in arts and theology at the University of Glasgow, Scotland; was ordained by the Presbytery of Londonderry, Ireland, about 1700; immigrated to America in 1717; and was pastor at Derry and Londonderry, New Hampshire, 1719-22; and had charge of the second parish, New London, Connecticut, 1722-40. Cotton Mather spoke of him as "a valuable minister" and as "a worthy, hopeful young minister lately arrived in America." He was born about 1687, and died December 15, 1740. James Abraham Hillhouse, brother of William Hillhouse, born 1730, graduate of Yale, 1749, lawyer in New Haven, "assistant" or senator, 1772-75, died childless in 1775.

Judge William Hillhouse was educated for the law and practiced in his native town, Montville, where he lived all his life. He was a leading patriot in the Revolution and prominent in the town. He was a representative in the Colonial Legislature by semi-annual elections from 1755 to 1784, and in the latter was called as an assistant of the Council, in which capacity he served until 1808. In the meantime he was judge of the county court for many years. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1783-86, and major in the Second Regiment of Cavalry raised by the State for the Revolutionary War. In 1808, when eighty

years of age, he declined a renomination to the Council and withdrew from public life. He maintained his vigor and activity to that great age. He was tall and spare in figure, with a dark complexion and overhanging eyebrows, very simple in his manners, and quaint in speech. He was very dignified and impressive. He married (first) November 1, 1750, Sarah Griswold, born December 2, 1728, died March 10, 1777, daughter of John Griswold, and sister of Matthew Griswold, the first Governor of Connecticut, 1784-86. He married (second) May 24, 1778, Delia Hosmer. Six of his seven sons and two of his three daughters lived to maturity and most of them to old age. Judge Hillhouse died in Montville, Connecticut, January 12, 1816.

DWIGHT, Timothy,

Educator, Author.

Timothy Dwight was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, May 14, 1752, son of Major Timothy and Mary (Edwards) Dwight; grandson of Colonel Timothy and Experience (King) Dwight, and of Jonathan and Sarah (Pierpont) Edwards; great-grandson of Nathaniel and Mehitabel (Partridge) Dwight; great-great-grandson of Captain Timothy and Anna (Flint) Dwight, and great-great-great-grandson of John and Hannah Dwight, of Dedham, the immigrants, 1634-35.

He was graduated at Yale College in 1769, sharing the honors of the class with the noted Nathan Strong. He was principal of the Hopkins Grammar School, 1769-71, and tutor at Yale, 1771-77, during which time he studied law. He was licensed to preach in 1777, and served as chaplain in Parson's brigade of the Connecticut line, 1777-78. The death of his father called him home and he took charge of the farm, occasionally preaching in the

neighborhood churches from 1778 to 1783. At the same time he conducted a day school, and while New Haven was in the hands of the British, he had under his care several of the refugee Yale students. He was a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1782, and refused a nomination as representative in Congress. He was pastor of the church at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Connecticut, from 1783 to 1795, and established there his celebrated academy, and became the pioneer of higher education of women, placing both sexes on an equal footing in his school. During this period he secured the union of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches in New England. He was president of Yale College from September 8, 1795, to January 11, 1817, and Livingston Professor of Divinity *pro tempore*, 1795-1805, and by election, 1805-17. He found the college with a narrow and pedantic curriculum, with the bitterest of feeling existing between the freshmen and the upper-class men, and between the students and the faculty, and with the burden of a primary system. These he reformed, and at his death the one hundred and odd students had increased to upwards of three hundred, and the college had taken rank as one of the model university schools in America.

Dr. Dwight received from the College of New Jersey the degree of S. T. D. in 1787, and from Harvard College that of LL. D. in 1810. His master dissertation was: "History, Eloquence and Poetry of the Bible," and his most ambitious work was his epic "The Conquest of Canaan" and his most popular pastoral poem was "Greenfield Hill" (1794). While a chaplain in the army, he wrote the patriotic song "Columbia." He revised Watt's Psalms, with additions of his own, and made a selection of hymns, introduced in the worship of the Presbyterian churches

by the General Assembly. His published books include: "Travels in New England and New York" (four volumes, 1821); "Theology Explained and Defended in a Course of 173 Sermons" (five volumes, 1818); "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the New Testament" (1793); "Discourse on the Character of Washington" (1800); "Observations on Language" (1816); "Essay on Light" (1816). See "Memoir" by the Rev. Sereno Edwards Dwight (1846).

He was married, in March, 1777, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Woolsey, of Long Island, and they had eight sons, the eldest of whom, Timothy (1778-1884), was a merchant in New Haven, and gave \$5,000 to endow the Dwight Professorship of Didactic Theology at Yale. Timothy Dwight died in New Haven, Connecticut, January 11, 1817.

BURROUGHS, Stephen,
Scientist.

It is believed that the Connecticut family of Burroughs is descended from the distinguished family of the same name which from an early period was seated near Barnstable, in the County of Devon, England. A noted representative of that ancient house was Captain Stephen Burroughs, the navigator, who in 1553 commanded one of the vessels in the expedition sent from England by the Muscovy Company to attempt the passage to China by the Nova Zembla route. All the ships except that of Burroughs were lost on the coast of Lapland, but he arrived safely in the White Sea, and from this event dates the beginning of commercial relations with Russia. In 1556 he discovered the straits separating Nova Zembla from the then supposed continent. Another member of the Devonshire family, William Burroughs, Esq., "clerk and comptroller of the queen's

navy," received in 1586 a grant of a coat-of-arms, described as azure, a bend wavy argent between two fleurs-de-lis ermine—a blazonry of much beauty.

For the early records of the Burroughs family in Connecticut we are indebted to Orcutt, the historian of Bridgeport and Stratford. (See also the paper by Mr. Orcutt, "Captain Stephen Burroughs and His Times," in the Annual Reports of the Fairfield County Historical Society for 1887.)

(I) Robert Burroughs, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, married Mary, widow of Samuel Ireland, and removed to New London, Connecticut; had (with perhaps other children) a son (see forward).

(II) John Burroughs, son of Robert Burroughs, was born in New London, Connecticut. He married there Mary, daughter of John Culver. Children: John, see forward; Mary, born December 14, 1672; Hannah, October 9, 1674; Margaret, October 5, 1677; Samuel, October 5, 1679; Robert, September 9, 1681; Abigail, August 10, 1682.

(III) John Burroughs, eldest child of John Burroughs, was born in New London, Connecticut, September 2, 1671. Removing in early manhood to Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, he became a prominent citizen of that community and one of its most enterprising men. In 1707 he purchased a half proprietorship in a grist mill, with a dwelling and several acres of land, from John Seeley, who had built the mill—the first on the Pequonnock river—in 1697; and in 1710 he bought Seeley's remaining interest. Throughout the remainder of his life he was a prosperous farmer and miller. He married Patience, daughter of Edward Hinman, of Stratford. Children: Stephen, see forward; Edward, born March 14, 1696; Hannah, November 23, 1697, married Eliphalet Curtis; Eunice, September, 1699, married Joseph Curtis; Joseph, No-

vember 23, 1701; Bathsheba, September 26, 1703, married a Mr. Lewis; John, August 31, 1705; Eden, July 10, 1707; Ephraim, 1708; Patience, January 2, 1710, married (first) John Hubbell, (second) Benjamin Beach.

(IV) Stephen Burroughs, eldest child of John Burroughs, was born in Stratford, February 25, 1695. He inherited the paternal homestead, and also received a "double portion" of the estate. Subsequently, by purchase from his sisters, he became the sole owner of the mill property. In addition to his possessions in Stratford he had lands "in Rocky Hill, in the mountains of Cornwall, and on the plains of Wallingford." He married, March 3, 1720, Ruth, daughter of Abraham Nichols, a leading citizen and member of a wealthy family of Stratford. Children: Patience, born January, 1721; Eunice, July 4, 1723; Edward, 1727, died November 29, 1733; Stephen, see forward; Ruth, born April, 1731; Edward, April, 1735; Eden, January, 1738; Ephraim, April, 1740; John, July 1, 1745.

(V) Stephen Burroughs, known as Captain Stephen Burroughs and also as Stephen Burroughs the astronomer, fourth child of Stephen (I) Burroughs, was born in Rocky Hill, now North Bridgeport, October 4, 1729. He was a man of extraordinary mathematical attainments, which, apparently, were acquired without the advantage of any formal educational training. Among his literary remains, possessed by his descendants, is his "Navigation Book," bearing date 1749 (when he was only twenty), which contains intricate trigonometrical problems, worked out by logarithms, for use in trigonometry. He continued his astronomical studies with great zest to the end of his life, made numerous calculations for almanacs, and was engaged in the compilation of an extended work on astronomy, which he was obliged to sus-

pend by the loss of his eyesight when about seventy years old. To him has been attributed the invention of the decimal monetary system of the United States. According to Isaac Sherman, Burroughs made the original proposal in that direction and submitted it to Hon. William Samuel Johnson, "who after understanding its simplicity and great convenience, caused it to be brought before congress in 1784, when he was a member of that body." He possessed an unusually large and varied library for those times, a portion of which is now preserved in the Burroughs Public Library of Bridgeport. The scientific and scholarly pursuits of Stephen Burroughs were, however, only incidental to a life of great activity and success in practical affairs. He was the principal merchant of the locality, and his establishment at the Burroughs Landing at Rocky Hill was the center of the shipping business of the Pequonnock river. The manuscript records of his transactions, kept with scrupulous care, are of great historical value for the information which they afford about the circumstances and usages of life and society in Connecticut during the later half of the eighteenth century. In the Revolution he was an earnest patriot and raised a military company, known as the "Householders," of which he was captain. He was twice a representative in the General Assembly, and for many years was justice of the peace. He died August 2, 1817, in his eighty-eighth year.

He married (first) May 22, 1760, Elizabeth Browne, who died December 4, 1764, of a "very excellent family" of Stratford, daughter of Joseph Browne and sister of Anne Browne, who married Wolcott Chauncey and was the mother of the famous Commodore Isaac Chauncey of the United States navy. Captain Stephen Burroughs married (second) December 11, 1765, Huldah, daughter of Peter Pix-

lee and widow of Jeremiah Judson. Children by first marriage: 1. Eunice, born April 30, 1761, married William Pendleton and had three daughters, one of whom, Abigail Pendleton, married Captain Loudy Lafield, of Maryland. 2. Stephen, born March 5, 1763; a ship captain in domestic and foreign trade. 3. David, born October 28, 1764, died March 25, 1765. Children by second marriage: 4. Elizabeth, born September 4, 1767, married Sterling Edwards. 5. Huldah, born March 26, 1769, married Joseph Backus, of Bridgeport, grandson of Rev. Timothy Edwards, of East Windsor, and had several children. 6. Abijah, born January 17, 1771, merchant captain, sailing to the East Indies, lost at sea, September 24, 1795. 7. David, born October 31, 1773, lost at sea, September 25, 1795. 8. Isaac, born October 15, 1775, sea captain and successful merchant, married Rebecca, daughter of Andrew Hurd, and had several children, one of whom, Catherine A. Burroughs, married Allison A. Pettingill, the editor then of the "Bridgeport Standard," and she gave the building for the Public Library (known as the Burroughs Library) to the city of Bridgeport, and also donated thirty thousand dollars to St. John's Church of Bridgeport, Burroughs Memorial Chapel, and founded Burroughs Home for unmarried women at Black Rock.

WADSWORTH, James,

Soldier of the Revolution, Legislator.

General James Wadsworth was born in Durham, Connecticut, July 6, 1730, son of James and Abigail (Penfield) Wadsworth; grandson of Colonel James and Ruth (Noyes) Wadsworth, and great-grandson of John Wadsworth, who came from England with his father, William, in 1632. Colonel James Wadsworth served as the first justice of the peace of

Durham; commanded the first artillery company of volunteers, and then the Tenth Regiment; was speaker of the house, 1717; assistant, 1718-52; justice of the Superior Court, 1725-52, and with several others a grantee of "Esquire's Farm." He died in 1756.

General James Wadsworth was graduated from Yale College, A. B., at the age of eighteen, and received the M. A. degree three years later. He served as lieutenant in the militia in 1753; took part in the Ticonderoga campaign, 1758, and was commissioned captain, 1759. He succeeded his grandfather as town clerk in 1756, serving until 1786. He was a representative in the General Assembly, 1759-85, being for two sessions a colleague of his father, and serving as speaker of the house, 1784-85; justice of the peace, 1762; assistant judge of the New Haven county court, 1775-78, and subsequently presiding justice. He made a distinguished record during the Revolution. He was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775; and the same year was commissioned colonel of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment of militia; being promoted to brigadier-general in June, 1776, over the Connecticut regiments raised to reinforce Washington at New York. In the latter year he also served as a member of the committee appointed to revise the militia laws of the State. In May, 1777, he succeeded David Wooster as second major-general, serving on the defence of coast towns until his resignation in May, 1779. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1783-86; a member of the Executive Council of the State, 1786-88, serving at the same time as Controller of the State and a member of the convention of 1788 that ratified the United States constitution. He was the author of a map of New Haven, taken in 1748, and engraved and published in 1806. His nephews, James and William, founded

the town of Genesee, New York; the latter was brigadier-general of New York militia in the War of 1812. He died in Durham, Connecticut, September 22, 1817.

He was married, January 13, 1757, to Katharine, daughter of Ebenezer and Rhoda Guernsey, of Durham.

HUNTINGTON, Jedidiah,

Revolutionary Officer, Government Official.

Simon Huntington, the first of the line here under consideration of whom there is record, was a native of England, from which country he emigrated to America, accompanied by his wife, Margaret (Baret) Huntington, and children, but he died of smallpox during the journey, his body being consigned to the ocean. Their son, Deacon Simon Huntington, was born in England about 1629, died in Norwich, Connecticut, June 28, 1706. He was a large land-owner, a man of enterprise, and represented Norwich at the General Court in 1674 and 1685. He married Sarah Clark. Their son, Deacon Simon Huntington, was born in Saybrook, February 6, 1659, died November 2, 1736. He filled many of the important offices of the town of Norwich. He married Lydia Gager. Their son, Joshua Huntington, was born in Norwich, December 30, 1698, died August 26, 1745. He was a man of enterprise and ability, and laid the foundation for the future wealth of the family. He married Hannah Perkins. Their son, General Jabez Huntington, born August 7, 1719, graduated from Yale College in 1741; was elected a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1750; represented his native town in that body for many years, and frequently acted as presiding officer of the lower house; he engaged in the West India trade and amassed a large fortune. He was a mem-

ber of the Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary War; was appointed one of the two major-generals of Connecticut militia in 1776; and upon the death of David Wooster, the other appointee, was appointed major-general over the entire militia of Connecticut. He married (first) Elizabeth Backus, and (second) Hannah Williams.

General Jedidiah Huntington, son of General Jabez and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, August 4, 1743, and died September 25, 1818, at New London, where his remains were at first interred, but later removed to the family tomb at Norwich. He was graduated from Harvard College with honor in 1763, and Yale College conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him in 1770. Upon the conclusion of his studies, he became associated with his father in the latter's mercantile enterprises until the beginning of the Revolutionary War. His military record is so closely and so brilliantly interwoven with the history of this struggle that a record of one is practically a record of the other. In April, 1775, he entered the army with the rank of captain. He was especially recommended for promotion by General Washington, and was commissioned brigadier-general in May, 1777; his military service was in Pennsylvania and New York. In 1778 he was a member of the court-martial that tried General Charles Lee; and in 1780 of the court that tried and sentenced to death the illfated Major André he was brevetted major-general in 1783. He was a member of the committee which drafted a plan of organization resulting in the constitution of the Society of the Cincinnati. Upon his return to Norwich, General Huntington resumed his business operations, was chosen sheriff of the county, treasurer of the State, and dele-

gate to the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States. In 1789 he was appointed by President Washington Collector of Customs of New London, retained this office under four administrations, and resigned a short time prior to his death. He made a public profession of religion when twenty-three years of age, and throughout his life was a most active supporter of the interests of the church.

General Huntington married (first) Faith, daughter of Governor Jonathan and Faith (Robinson) Trumbull. She died at Dedham, Massachusetts, on her way to camp, December, 1775, leaving one son. He married (second) Ann, daughter of Thomas Moore, who was the mother of seven children, and survived her husband.

JOHNSON, William S.,

Lawyer, Strong Public Character.

William Samuel Johnson was born at Stratford, Connecticut, October 7, 1727, son of the Rev. Samuel and Charity Floyd (Nicoll) Johnson, and grandson of Colonel Richard Floyd, of Brookhaven, Long Island. He was prepared for college by his illustrious father, entered Yale College and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1744, and though but seventeen years old at the time of his graduation, he was elected a "scholar of the house" under the bounty of Dean Berkeley. In 1747 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. After his graduation he pursued his theological studies at home, but deciding to become a lawyer, he became a student at Harvard College, where he pursued a course of lectures, and from which institution he received the degree of Master of Arts. He continued his studies on a large and

liberal scale of his own devising, and in due course of time became an eminent lawyer, being frequently chosen as counsel in the religious controversies which were at that time unfortunately forced upon churchmen in different parts of the colony. He was elected in 1761 to represent the town of Stratford, in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and four years later was reëlected for two sessions, and took his seat in the Upper House. He was also appointed a delegate from Connecticut to the stamp act congress, which convened in New York City in October, 1765. He was elected to the Upper House again in 1766, and appointed a special envoy to the court of Great Britain to present the claims of Connecticut to the title of a large tract of land in possession of the Mohican Indians, which was claimed by the heirs of Lieutenant-Governor Mason for services he had rendered to the Indians as their agent. Dr. Johnson accepted the mission, but met with innumerable delays, and not until June 11, 1771, was he able to finally settle the case, which was done in favor of the colony. Upon his return to this country in 1771, he resumed his seat in the House the following year. In October, 1772, he was appointed one of the judges of the Superior Court of Connecticut, but resigned after occupying the position for a few months. At the termination of the Revolutionary War he resumed his law practice, and soon after peace was concluded, was reinstated in his position as a member of the Upper House of the General Assembly. In 1774 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress to assemble at Philadelphia, but he was excused from service in Congress, having been chosen an arbitrator of the Van Rensselaer estate dispute. He was a member of the State Council, 1780-82, and was counsel for the State in the con-

troversy with Pennsylvania relative to the Ohio lands; a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1784-87; a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787; member of the committee of five which was appointed to frame a federal constitution and "to devise such further provisions as were necessary to make the constitution of the Federal government adequate to the demands of the United States; he served as chairman of the committee, and among other measures he proposed was that of forming the Senate into a separate body; in 1788 was one of the three counsellors for Connecticut in the celebrated trial known as the *Susquehanna* case; and a United States senator from Connecticut, 1789-91, resigning his seat in March, 1791, and being succeeded by Roger Sherman.

Dr. Johnson was appointed president of Columbia College, New York City, May 21, 1787, and thus became the first head of the institution under the new charter, as his father had been of King's under the royal charter. The college had fallen into decay during the Revolutionary War, the regular course of instruction had been suspended, and its reorganization demanded the energies of a thoroughly efficient man, a man of Dr. Johnson's calibre. When he assumed the office there were thirty-nine students in the college, nearly half of whom were freshmen. There were no faculties of law and divinity, and the faculties of arts and medicine consisted of three professors each. In 1792, the medical school was established on a broader basis, and other improvements subsequently made. Dr. Johnson resigned this office, July 16, 1800, and returned to his home at Stratford, where he lived in retirement. He was a trustee of Columbia College, 1788-1800, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from Columbia and Harvard in

1747, J. C. D. from Oxford in 1766, and LL. D. from Yale in 1788, being the first graduate of the last named college to receive the honorary degree in laws, as his father was first to receive the honorary degree in divinity. With Oliver Ellsworth he framed the judiciary system of the United States, as adopted by Congress, and his letters from England were published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in the "*Trumbull Papers*." He left some valuable contributions to literature. The following letter from Governor Huntington, in accepting the letter of resignation of Dr. Johnson from the Senate, shows the esteem in which he was held: "I am sorry that Connecticut and the Union should be deprived of so able a councillor in that honorable body; but must believe on due deliberation you have discovered reasons sufficient to justify the measure you have adopted, and am satisfied that you will not fail, as opportunities shall offer to promote the happiness and prosperity of this State." The following is also among the tributes paid to him: "He had a keen perception of what he dwelt upon in his public addresses to the graduating classes of Columbia College, that the first duty of man is owed to heaven, to his Creator, and Redeemer, and he practiced that duty in all the posts of honor and responsibility which he was called to fill. He was on this account more noble. For a Christian statesman is the glory of the age, and the memory of his deeds and virtues will reflect a light coming from a source which neither clouds can dim, nor shadows obscure." Dr. Johnson died in Stratford, Connecticut, November 14, 1819.

ROOT, Jesse,

Patriot, Jurist.

Jesse Root was born in Coventry, Connecticut, December 28, 1737 (or January,

1737), son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Strong) Root, and grandson of Thomas Root, of Northampton.

He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., in 1756, and received the A. M. degree in 1759. He studied theology under Rev. Dr. Samuel Lockwood, of Andover, and preached for two or three years, then leaving the ministry for financial reasons. He then studied law, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1763, and established himself in practice at Hartford, Connecticut. He was an ardent patriot, and by his individual notes, aided to secure funds for the expedition against Ticonderoga. In 1776 he organized a company of volunteers at Hartford, receiving commission as captain dated December 31; was made lieutenant-colonel, shortly after joined General Washington's army at Peekskill, New York, and was subsequently made adjutant-general. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1778-83; a representative in the State Legislature; State Attorney, 1785-89; judge of the Superior Court in 1789; and was Chief Justice of Connecticut from 1796 until his resignation in 1807. While occupying this position he received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College. He delivered the address of welcome when General Washington visited Hartford in 1790. For many years he was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1766. He was the author of: "Reports of Cases, Adjudged in the Courts of Errors of Connecticut (2 vols., 1798-1802).

He was married, in 1758, to Mary Banks, of Newark, New Jersey. He died in Coventry, Connecticut, March 29, 1822.

WALDO, Daniel,

Chaplain, Centenarian.

Daniel Waldo, nearly the last if not the very last survivor of the soldiers of the Revolution, and remarkable for his activities as a centenarian, was the ninth in a family of twelve children of Zacheus Waldo, and grandson of Deacon Edward Waldo. He was born in Scotland Parish, Windham, Connecticut, September 10, 1762. His mother was Tabitha, daughter of Joseph Kingsbury, of Norwich. He was brought up on his father's farm and obtained his early schooling in his native town. In April, 1779, he was drafted into a company of Connecticut militia and, being taken prisoner in December following, was detained for two months in the "Sugar House" in New York City. After his release he returned to his father's place and labored diligently thereon until he was about twenty years old, when he determined to become a minister, and as preliminary thereto to compass a liberal education. He was prepared for college by Rev. Dr. Charles Backus, of Somers, and was graduated from Yale in 1788. He then studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Levi Hart, of Preston, and was licensed to preach by the Windham Association of Ministers, October 13, 1789.

After preaching for brief periods in several Connecticut pulpits and pursuing further theological studies with the Rev. Dr. Nathan Perkins, of West Hartford, he was ordained, May 23, 1792, as pastor of the Congregational church in West Suffield, where he remained in charge until December, 1809, although for a portion of the time absent in missionary service. Withdrawing from West Suffield he engaged in various clerical labors for the ensuing two years at Westminster and Salem, Connecticut, and Cambridgeport,

Massachusetts. He next went, under the patronage of the Evangelical Missionary Society, to Rhode Island, wherein he served until 1820. In September, 1823, he became the pastor of the Congregational church in Exeter, a parish of Lebanon, Connecticut, where he continued until 1834, when he resigned mainly on account of the inability of the parish to support him. Although, as a preacher, "Father" Waldo, as he was called many years, was not especially eloquent, he was luminous, direct and eminently practical, as he was greatly beloved in every place where he was stationed.

In 1835 he followed one of his sons to a farm in Wayne county, New York, and his residence continued in this State until his death, nearly thirty years later. He was not again settled over a church, but was employed as supply in various places, and from 1843 until 1846 acted as a missionary in connection with the Presbyterian communion in Cayuga county. Late in 1846 he removed to Geddes, then a suburb of Syracuse, but now incorporated therein, and ten years later settled in the city. In December, 1856, at the instance of the Hon. Amos P. Granger, then representing the twenty-fourth district, he was at the age of ninety-four chosen chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington and was reëlected the ensuing year. Even at his advanced age he performed his duties earnestly and efficiently, and was highly regarded by the House. It is not on record that any legislative body has been served spiritually by one whose years numbered nearly a century, and who still retained his faculties unimpaired, and about whom lingered the respect for one who had fought for the independence of the republic. He preached the Word after he had entered his one hundred and second year, delivering a notable sermon in Jordan. He was a

familiar figure in the streets of Syracuse, frail but not feeble, with eyes still bright, with agile step and cheery greeting, and enjoyed comfortable health until early in July, 1864, he fell down stairs at his home and died from the shock on the thirtieth day of the month, being one hundred and one years ten months and twenty days old. An engraving in the "Waldo Genealogy" represents him in extreme old age.

He married, September 14, 1795, in Suffield, Connecticut, Nancy, daughter of Captain Oliver and Rachel (Gilbert) Hanchett, who died in Syracuse in 1855, having been afflicted with derangement of the mind for nearly fifty years. Their children were five sons, the eldest of whom was graduated from Harvard College in 1818, and died while studying theology. The other sons survived their father.

SMITH, Nathaniel,

Member of Congress and Jurist.

Richard Smith settled in Judea Society, Woodbury, Connecticut, about 1750. The "History of Woodbury" says he probably came from Lyme, Connecticut. A considerable family of Smiths was located in the adjoining town of Haddam and judging from the similarity of the personal names he belonged to that branch. He was born in 1731, and died January 20, 1807, aged seventy-six; in Roxbury Society, Woodbury. He married Annis, daughter of Nathan Hurd, and granddaughter of Benjamin Hinman, of Woodbury; she died April 18, 1808, aged seventy-five years. Many of their descendants have been distinguished men.

Hon. Nathaniel Smith, son of Richard Smith, was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, January 6, 1762. His father was poor and frequently moved; his opportunities for schooling were few, and at an early age he had to work for his living. Both

he and his brother became traveling merchants, peddling their wares all the way from Philadelphia to Northern Vermont. On one occasion, it is related, they started from Philadelphia by different routes, agreeing to meet at the court house at Rutland, Vermont, on a certain day. Nathaniel arrived first, and while he waited listened to the trial of a case in court. On meeting his brother he told him about the case, saying that it was not well managed by either lawyer, and declaring his intention to study law. This was the turning point of his life. He applied to Judge Reeve for admission to his office as a law student. Notwithstanding his lack of education he made such rapid progress in reading law that within a period short of what was allowed by the rules of the bar, in consequence of the representations of his instructor and the favorable opinion in which he was held by lawyers whom he had met, he was admitted to the bar, in 1787. He immediately began to practice in Woodbury and continued to reside there until his death, March 9, 1822.

Almost immediately after entering upon the practice of his profession, he rose to eminence in it. Some of his first arguments were masterly forensic efforts. At that period the bar of Litchfield was second to none in the State. It was furnished with a large number of men of distinguished ability. Notwithstanding this competition he soon found himself favored with a large and successful practice, and rose more rapidly to the higher grades of his profession than perhaps any other man before him. His powers of thought and elocution gave him almost unlimited dominion over his audience. Whenever he spoke there was a breathless silence. All eyes were upon him and all ears heard. In October, 1789, less than two years after his removal to this town, he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and was reelected four times previous to 1795. By this means an opportunity was afforded him of becoming more generally and widely known. In the house he was a distinguished member and took a leading part in the deliberations. To him this State is indebted in no inconsiderable degree, for some of

the leading measures of those times. Among these may be mentioned the gradual extinction of slavery, and the permanent system of common school education, connected with the disposal of public lands belonging to the State. In the year 1795 Yale College bestowed upon him the honorary degree of master of arts. In the same year he was elected a member of the Congress of the United States, in which office he served four years, when he declined a second reelection. * * * He particularly distinguished himself in the discussions in the house, relating to the ratification of the British treaty.

On his making known his intention to decline a third election to Congress, in the fall of 1798, he was elected to the council, or upper house of the state legislature, and served in that body from his return from Philadelphia, in 1800, until May, 1805. He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in October, 1806, and filled that great judicial office with distinguished ability and impartiality. He left the bench in 1819 with a high and unsullied reputation, followed by the regrets of his fellow-citizens, even of those whose political opinions did not accord with his own. Together with Chancellor Kent and a distinguished divine of New Hampshire, he served on the committee to establish a new site for Williams College. He died March 9, 1822.

He married Ruth Benedict, born January 20, 1767, daughter of Rev. Noah Benedict. She died June 30, 1845.

Hon. Nathan Smith, brother of Hon. Nathaniel Smith, was born January 8, 1769, in Roxbury Parish, Woodbury, Connecticut, in an old house that formerly stood nearly opposite the dwelling house of Ezekiel Beardsley. During his youth he worked at farming and various other occupations, and had but little schooling. After his brother Nathaniel had begun to practice, he was naturally ambitious also to study law, and he began to read in his brother's office, completing his legal education in the office of Judge Reeve. In due time he was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county, and immediately afterward began to practice at New Haven. Slowly but surely he won his way to the highest professional eminence. He mastered the subjects

which he investigated and was most thorough and painstaking in studying his cases. It has been said that no practitioner of his day in Connecticut better understood the law in all its intricacies and none could more effectually impress the minds of a jury with his own views and feelings on any case than he.

The critical and practical, the profound and witty, were so happily blended in his arguments, that while they attracted the admiration of the listener, they were almost certain of securing the wished for verdict. His wonderful success at the bar, however (wrote Kilbourne), must not be attributed solely to his talents and ingenuity. His strict regard for justice and right, would not permit him to plead a case which he knew to be grossly unrighteous. Before enlisting his service in any cause, he was wont to examine minutely the main facts and circumstances connected with it, and if convinced of its justice, he entered upon the discharge of his duties to his client with his whole soul, and rarely failed of coming off victorious. It was his own manifest confidence in the goodness of the cause he advocated, united to a knowledge of his uniform integrity of purpose, which so surely won from every jury a favorable verdict. Mr. Smith was not a politician, and had the utmost contempt for the office-seeking propensity of many of his legal brethren. And even if his own ambition had been turned into that channel, it is by no means certain he would have been successful. The political party with which he acted was for a long series of years in the minority in the region in which he lived. In 1825 he was candidate for governor of Connecticut, and was defeated by Oliver Wolcott. He was for many years State's attorney for the county of New Haven, and subsequently United States attorney for the district of Connecticut. In May, 1832, he was elected United States Senator from Connecticut, to succeed Hon. Samuel A. Foote, whose term of office expired on March 3, following. He was reelected and died in office, December 6, 1835. He was one of the most prominent Whig leaders of his day. In 1808 he received the honorary degree of master of arts from Yale College. He built the large brick colonial house on Elm street, New Haven, the home of the family for many years, and it stood until it was demolished in 1910 to make way for

a new building. He was a communicant and vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and an incorporator of Trinity College at Hartford. Mr. Smith entertained General Lafayette upon the occasion of his visit to the city of New Haven, March 23, 1825. That was one of the great events of years and in some ways of the generation.

TREADWELL, John,

Congressman, Governor.

John Treadwell was born at Farmington, Hartford county, Connecticut, November 23, 1745, only son of Ephraim and Mary Treadwell, and descendant of Edward Treadwell, who in 1637 settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Connecticut. His parents, who were highly respected for their piety, brought him up according to Puritan principles.

He was graduated from Yale College in 1767, and then studied law, but appears to have had a decided aversion to the profession, and never offered himself for examination. In 1776 he was sent to the General Assembly, and, with the exception of one session, kept his seat until 1785, when he became an assistant or member of the Governor's Council, serving until 1798, when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor. In 1785-86 he was a member of the Continental Congress; and in 1788 was a delegate to the State Convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. In the autumn of 1809 Governor Trumbull died, and Treadwell became his successor, and by a renewal of the appointment of the next session (May, 1810) continued in office for a year. At this time he had been judge of probate for twenty years, judge of the county court for three years, and judge of the Supreme Court of Errors for twenty years. He was a member of the famous Hartford Convention, and was a delegate

to the convention that framed the new constitution of Connecticut in 1817. He aided in negotiating the sale in 1795 of the Western Reserve tract in Ohio, by which the school fund in Connecticut was created; drew the bill for the application of the fund, and, with justice, has been termed "the father of the system of common school education." He was one of the board of managers of this fund from 1800 until 1810. In 1790-1809 he was a member of the corporation of Yale, and for a long time was one of the prudential committee of the corporation, receiving in 1800 the degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his services. For more than twenty years he was a deacon of the historic Congregational church at Farmington, with which he united at the age of twenty-six, and he was one of the founders of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, being chosen its first president and remaining in office until his death. His interest in religion was profound; he gave liberally of the large fortune he inherited to societies for its promotion, and in his later years wrote a series of theological essays, which were never printed. President Porter, of Yale, wrote of him as follows: "He was not, in the common import of the term, a popular man; yet he had moral and intellectual greatness which carried him superior to all obstacles in the path to eminence. * * * No magistrate in New England, probably since the times of Haynes and Winthrop, enjoyed a greater measure of confidence in the church, was more useful in it or more venerated by its ministers."

Governor Treadwell was married to a daughter of Joseph Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who bore him one or more children. Governor Treadwell died at Farmington, Connecticut, August 19, 1823.

REEVE, Tapping,

Lawyer, Jurist, Author.

Tapping Reeve was born in Brookhaven, Long Island, New York, in October, 1744, son of the Rev. Abner Reeve, a minister of Long Island, and afterward of Vermont, who lived to be one hundred and four years old, preaching his last sermon when one hundred and two years of age.

Tapping Reeve was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Bachelor of Arts 1763, Master of Arts 1766. After his graduation he taught school at Elizabeth, New Jersey, being joint headmaster of a flourishing institution, 1763-67, and at the same time was a tutor to Aaron and Sarah, children of the Rev. Aaron Burr. He was a tutor at the College of New Jersey, 1767-70; meantime studied law with Judge Root, and in 1772 established himself in practice in Litchfield, Connecticut. Owing to his wife's invalidism he could not enter upon active service in the Revolutionary War, although an ardent patriot. In December, 1776, however, he was appointed by the Connecticut Assembly a member of the committee (as was Oliver Ellsworth, his classmate at college) to travel through the State and rouse the people to aid the desperate Continental army by much needed enlistments. He himself accepted a commission as an officer, and had reached New York with the new volunteers, when the news of the battles of Trenton and Princeton and Washington's improved military fortunes reached him; so, deeming the emergency passed, he immediately returned to his invalid wife. In 1784 he founded a law school in Litchfield, in which he was the only instructor until 1798, when James Gould became associated with him, the school of Reeve & Gould becoming the most prominent of its kind in the country. He was a judge of the Superior Court of

Connecticut, 1798-1814; chief justice of the Supreme Court, 1814, and a Federalist representative in the State Legislature for several years. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1808, and by the College of New Jersey in 1813. He was the author of: "The Law of Baron and Femme" (1816; second edition, 1846; third edition, 1862); "Law of Parent and Child" (1816); "Law of Guardian and Ward" (1816); "Law of Master and Servant" (1816; second edition, 1862); "Treatise on the Law of Descents in the United States of America" (1825); and "Essays on the Legal Import of the Terms—Heirs, Heirs of the Body Issue, Etc." The best biographical sketch of him is found in the funeral sermon preached over him by his pastor, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, and published in the "Christian Spectator" for 1887, pages 62-71. Judge Reeve married, in 1771, his former pupil, Sarah Burr, daughter of the Rev. Aaron Burr, when she was seventeen years of age. She died March 30, 1797, leaving one son, Aaron Burr Reeve, born October 3, 1780, graduated at Yale, 1802, married Annabella Sheldon, of New York, November 21, 1808; he settled as a lawyer at Troy, New York, and died there September 1, 1809, leaving a son, Tapping Burr Reeve, who died at Litchfield, August 28, 1829, aged twenty years, while a student at Yale. Annabella Reeve, after the death of her first husband, married David T. Burr, of New Haven, and removed to Richmond, Virginia. Judge Tapping Reeve was married a second time in 1799, and this wife, who survived him, had no children. He died in Litchfield, Connecticut, December 13, 1823.

GROSVENOR, Thomas,
Revolutionary Soldier, Jurist.

The surname Grosvenor is of ancient Norman origin and means "great hunter."

The ancestry of the English family is traced to Gilbert Le Grosvenor, who was related to William the Conqueror, and came with him to England. Grosvenor in time became the family name. The family has held a leading place since the days of the Conquest and many of the branches have produced men of wealth, title and distinction. The Grosvenors of Chester have been particularly conspicuous. The coat-of-arms, the same that is inscribed on the tombstone of the American immigrant, is: Azure, a garb or.

John Grosvenor, immigrant ancestor of the American family, first of the American lineage and fifteenth of the English, was son of Sir Richard (3) Grosvenor and the Grosvenor arms, quartered with others, were inscribed on his tombstone. He was born in England in 1641, and came from Cheshire to New England when a young man. The family Bible of General Lemuel Grosvenor, owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Clarissa Thompson, of Pomfret, Connecticut, states that John Grosvenor and Esther, his wife, came from Cheshire, England, in 1680, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The records, however, prove that he was there as early as 1673, when he was one of the proprietors of the town of Roxbury. He was one of the original purchasers of the Mashamoquet grant in 1686, which included fifteen thousand acres embracing the present towns of Pomfret, Brooklyn and Putnam, and the parish of Abington, Connecticut. In the division of this purchase, to the twelve Roxbury proprietors who bought it, there was allotted to the widow and sons of John Grosvenor all the land where the village of Pomfret is now located and the hills which surround it, including Prospect hill, which faces the east, and the commanding eminences called Sharp's hill and Spaulding's hill on the west. Here he settled. He married, in England, Esther Clarke, born in 1642,

died June 16, 1728 (gravestone). He died at Roxbury, September 27, 1691, in his forty-seventh year, and his gravestone may still be seen in the old Roxbury burying ground.

Ebenezer Grosvenor, son of John Grosvenor, was born October 9, 1684. He shared in the division of his father's estate at Pomfret. His first house was on the road from Worcester to Norwich on the western declivity of Prospect hill, not far from the mansion house of Colonel Thomas Grosvenor, where an ancient well is still to be seen evidently dug for the accommodation of the Widow Esther and her children. Ebenezer lived at Pomfret and died there September 3, 1730. He married Ann Marcy, born 1687, died July 30, 1743.

Captain John Grosvenor, son of Ebenezer Grosvenor, was born at Pomfret, May 22, 1711, died there in 1808. He was captain of a Pomfret company in the Crown Point expedition under Lieutenant Dyer, Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Tyler's regiment, of which Israel Putnam was then second lieutenant. He married Hannah Dresser, of Thompson, Connecticut, for his second wife.

Colonel Thomas Grosvenor, son of Captain John Grosvenor, was born at Pomfret, September 20, 1744, died in 1825. He graduated at Yale in 1765. Judge Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, was a classmate. Grosvenor established himself in the practice of law at Pomfret.

When Connecticut raised and officered the first seven regiments for the relief of Massachusetts in the Revolution, Grosvenor was commissioned second lieutenant of the Third Regiment, under Colonel Israel Putnam and Lieutenant-Colonel Experience Storrs, of Mansfield. The minute-men followed Putnam to Cambridge and the old red house where the company assembled on the morning of

their departure, April 23, 1775, is still standing. On the evening of June 16, 1775, Lieutenant Grosvenor was detailed with thirty-one men drafted from his company to march to Charlestown under Captain Thomas Knowlton, of Ashford, and with about a hundred others of the same regiment were stationed before noon next day at the rail fence on the left of the breastworks on Breed's Hill (commonly known as Bunker Hill) and extending thence to Mystic river. The whole force was under the command of Knowlton. When the British attack was made, a column under General Pigott was directed against the redoubt and another under General Howe advanced against the rail fence. Captain Dana relates that he, Sergeant Fuller and Lieutenant Grosvenor were the first to fire. When at the third attack the British burst through the American line at the left of the redoubt, Captain Knowlton, Chester and Clark, clung persistently to the position near the Mystic, though separated from the main body of provincials, and eventually protected the retreat of the men who were in the redoubt, fighting, according to the report of the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, with the utmost bravery, and keeping the British from advancing further than the breach until the main body had left the hill. Colonel Grosvenor related in a letter to Daniel Putnam, April 30, 1818, respecting General Dearborn's charges against the behavior of General Putnam at Bunker Hill, that his command of thirty men and one subaltern lost eleven killed or wounded. "Among the latter was myself, though not so severely as to prevent my retiring." At Winter Hill, where intrenchments had been thrown up by the Connecticut troops, the Provincials made their last stand. Colonel Grosvenor carried a musket and used to relate that he fired his nine cartridges

with the same precision of aim as if fox-hunting and saw a man fall after each shot. His wound was caused by a musket ball through the hand. Before striking his hand it had passed through the rail and it passed through the butt of his musket after piercing his hand and finally bruised his breast. He bound up his hand with a white cravat and remained on duty until after the battle. This incident is immortalized in Trumbull's painting of the battle of Bunker Hill. The commanding figure in the foreground was intended to represent Lieutenant Grosvenor accompanied by his colored servant.

On the arrival of the American army in New York, May, 1776, General Washington organized a battalion of light troops from the volunteer regiments of New England and Thomas Grosvenor commanded one of the companies under Colonel Thomas Knowlton. The Knowlton Rangers, as they were called, took part in the battle of Long Island, in the fight at Harlem, in that near McGowan's Pass, where Knowlton was killed. The silk sash of Colonel Knowlton, which had been presented to him by the town of Boston, is preserved in the family of the youngest daughter of Colonel Grosvenor, Hannah. Captain Brown, who succeeded Knowlton, fell in the defense of Fort Mifflin in November, 1777. Colonel Grosvenor was in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776, and was captain in Durkee's regiment in the battles of Trenton, Trenton Bridge and Princeton, and wintered at Valley Forge. He was captain in Colonel Wyllis's regiment and was with him at the capture of Ticonderoga, May 10, 1776. He was commissioned February 6, 1777, major in that regiment. During the winter at Valley Forge he belonged to Huntington's brigade, which took part in the battles of Germantown, Brandywine and in the movements at

White Marsh and Chestnut Hill, from November 23 to December 22, 1777, and down to the encampment at Valley Forge. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1778, in Colonel Durkee's regiment, and marched to Monmouth, where June 28, 1778, a battle was fought that decided the fate of Washington. His regiment was in the advance under Lafayette and was ranged upon the heights behind the causeway after Lee's retreat. Colonel Grosvenor was also in General Sullivan's expedition against the Seneca Indians in the summer and autumn of 1779. On May 22, 1779, he was appointed, and July 11 following was commissioned as sub-inspector of the army under Baron Steuben. He was commissioned an inspector, January 1, 1781. On the death of Colonel Durkee, May 29, 1782, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the First Connecticut Regiment and continued in that command until January 1, 1783, when the Connecticut regiments were consolidated under act of Congress of August 7, 1782. He was also assistant adjutant-general of the Connecticut Line, as his orderly books show. After January 1, 1783, Colonel Grosvenor returned to Pomfret and resumed the practice of law.

He married Ann, youngest daughter of Captain Peter and Abigail (Martin) Mumford. Abigail Martin, born January 11, 1728, died June 30, 1809, daughter of Captain John Martin, R. A., who came from County Armagh, Ireland, to this country, and was shot during the Revolution by a British captain, Wallace. Captain Martin married Mrs. (Remington) Gardner, a widow. Captain Peter Mumford, born March 16, 1728, died May 3, 1798; married, June 2, 1756, Abigail Martin; was son of Benjamin Mumford, born April 10, 1696, at South Kingston, married, 1720, Ann, daughter of John and Peace (Perry) Mumford and granddaugh-

ter of Rev. Stephen and Anne Mumford. Rev. Stephen Mumford was born in 1638, died July 1, 1707; married, 1665, came from London to Rhode Island and settled at Newport. Benjamin Mumford was a son of Thomas and Abigail Mumford, of South Kingston, and grandson of Thomas Mumford, born in England, high sheriff, settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he died February 12, 1692. Thomas Mumford married Sarah, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman, granddaughter of Henry and Susan (Hills) Sherman, and great-granddaughter of Henry and Agnes Sherman, of Dedham, England.

For more than twenty years after his marriage Colonel Grosvenor was a member of the Governor's Council in Connecticut, and for a still longer period chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Windham county and judge of probate for his district. The diploma signed by Washington constituting him a member of the Order of Cincinnati, now in the possession of Bertram G. Goodhue, hung until 1891 in the hall of the mansion house which he built at Pomfret and in which he died. The raising of the frame of that house was an occasion of festivity and many were the recipients of his bounty at that time. It is said that a young Mohegan Indian danced upon the ridge pole as part of the celebration. The house was always open to the chance visitor and for many years was a refuge for the remnants of Indian tribes that still lingered in Connecticut, as well as other unfortunates. Among them were the venerable Indians, Joshua Senseman and his wife, and brother Isaac. Soon after the death of his second son, Colonel Grosvenor joined the Congregational church at Pomfret. No man was more venerated and respected by his townsmen. He refused a pension. He

died July 11, 1825. His wife died June 11, 1820, and both are buried in the little burying ground in Pomfret, where monuments have been erected to their memory.

Children: Thomas Mumford, married Charlotte Lee; Ann, married Henry King; Peter, died young; Major Peter, was in the war of 1812, married Ann Chase, had four sons, who with five sons of his brother, Thomas Mumford, fought in the Civil War and of the nine five were killed; John H., was consul of the United States at Canton, China, died unmarried in New York City, January 3, 1848; Hannah, married Edward Eldredge.

EDWARDS, Pierrepont,

Soldier of the Revolution, Jurist.

William Edwards, the immigrant ancestor of Pierrepont Edwards, was a native of Wales, from whence he was brought by his parents to Oxford, England, and later to London, and after the death of his father and second marriage of his mother to a Mr. Coles, he accompanied his step-father and mother to this country, arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1630, and six years later was apparently a resident of Hartford, Connecticut. He married Anne Spencer. Their son, Richard Edwards, was a merchant in Hartford, and married Elizabeth Tuthill. Their son, Rev. Timothy Edwards, was born in 1669, died in 1758; he graduated from Harvard College in 1691, was pastor of the Windsor church in 1694, and chaplain of the Connecticut troops with Arnold's expedition to Canada in 1711. He married Esther Stoddard. Their son, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, was born in Windsor in 1703, and died in Princeton, New Jersey, 1758; he graduated from Yale College in 1720, was pastor at Northampton and Stockbridge, and president of Princeton College in 1757.

He married Sarah Pierrepont, and they were the parents of Pierrepont Edwards.

Pierrepont Edwards was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, April 8, 1750, died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, April 5, 1826. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1768, and three years later settled in New Haven, Connecticut, as a practicing lawyer. He was elected to the State Legislature, was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolution, and when Benedict Arnold was found to be guilty of treason he was made administrator of his estate. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress, 1787-88, and in the convention called to ratify the Federal constitution, January 9, 1788, he ably advocated the adoption of the instrument. He opposed the Calvinists and helped to found the Toleration party in Connecticut. He was made a judge of the United States District Court and held the office at the time of his death. He married, May, 1769, Frances, daughter of Colonel Matthias and Mary (Cozzens) Ogden.

SMITH, Nathan,

Physician and Educator.

Nathan Smith was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, September 30, 1762, died in New Haven, Connecticut, July 26, 1829. At an early age he removed with his parents to Chester, Vermont, where he attended school during the winter months, assisting with the work on his father's farm during the remainder of the year. He entered the militia service, and during the last half of the Revolutionary War was engaged in repulsing the Indian raids on the northern frontier of Vermont.

At the age of twenty-two, while engaged in teaching school, he witnessed with intense interest and great steadiness of nerve Dr. Josiah Goodhue, of Putney,

Vermont, perform the difficult operation of amputating the thigh of a patient at Chester. He then decided to study medicine, and from 1784 to 1787 was under the instruction of Dr. Goodhue, who became his lifelong friend. He practiced in Cornish, New Hampshire, for two years, 1787-89, then attended medical lectures at Harvard Medical School, under Drs. Warren, Dexter and Waterhouse, and at the close of the first term his dissertation on the "Circulation of the Blood" was published by authority of the faculty. He was graduated from that institution in 1790 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, being the only graduate that year, and the fourth of the medical department. In the same year he returned to Cornish, where he practiced until 1906, and during that time he attained eminence and became widely known. In 1796 he went to Scotland and attended lectures in Edinburgh under the celebrated Drs. Monro and Black, and then spent several months in the hospitals of London with eminent physicians, who elected him a member of the medical society of that city. He returned to his native country in 1797, and in the following year went to Dartmouth College, where he established the chair of anatomy and surgery and occupied it from 1798 to 1810, and also established the chair of theory and practice of medicine, which he held from 1798 to 1813, at the same time conducting an extensive private practice. Dr. Smith removed to New Haven in 1813, and was professor of theory and practice of physic, surgery and obstetrics at Yale College for the following sixteen years, and was largely influential in the establishment of a medical building, library and museum. In 1819 he was consulted by President William Allen, of Bowdoin College, in regard to establishing medical instruction in that State, and on June 27, 1820, he was made

professor of theory and practice of medicine in Bowdoin, which position he held until 1825. He was also lecturer on medicine and surgery at the University of Vermont, 1822-25. In the meantime he retained his position at the head of the medical department of Yale College until his death. He possessed wonderful sagacity in diagnosis and prognosis. He was the originator of various methods of surgical operation, invented apparatus for the reduction of fractures, and was the author of "Practical Essays on Typhus Fever" (1824), and "Medical and Surgical Memoirs," edited, with addenda, by his son, Nathan Ryno Smith (1831). He received from Dartmouth the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1798, and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1801, and from Harvard that of Doctor of Medicine, 1811.

HILLHOUSE, James,

Revolutionary Soldier, Strong Character.

James Hillhouse was born in Montville, Connecticut, October 20, 1754, second son of Judge William and Sarah (Griswold) Hillhouse. He was adopted into the family of his uncle, James Abraham Hillhouse, of New Haven, in 1761; and was graduated from Yale College, Bachelor of Arts, 1773, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1776.

He commanded the Governor's Footguards, was entrusted by Governor Trumbull with promoting enlistments, and on July 5, 1779, when Tryon invaded Connecticut and attacked New Haven, his company stoutly resisted the advance. He was a State representative, 1780-89; a member of the first city council of New Haven, 1784; was elected, but did not serve as delegate to the Continental Congress, 1786-87; was a member of the council, 1789-91; a representative in the Second, Third and Fourth United States

Congresses, 1791-96; and United States Senator as successor to Oliver Ellsworth, resigned, 1796-97, and by election, 1797-1815. He was president *pro tempore* of the Senate from February 28 to March 3, 1801. In the Senate he acted with the Federalist party, but in 1808 proposed amendments to the constitution intended to check the growing tendency toward presidential power and patronage, and to protect the independent self-government of the States within their separate sovereignties. He resigned his seat in the Senate in May, 1810, to accept the appointment of first commissioner of the school fund of Connecticut. This fund was acquired by the sale of land on the southern shore of Lake Erie, of the same length and between the same parallels of latitude as old Connecticut, and known as New Connecticut, or the Western Reserve, which Connecticut reserved when she ceded to the United States all her right and title in the land which she claimed under the charter which made the "South Sea," or Pacific ocean, her western boundary. This fund, amounting to \$1,200,000, consisted chiefly of the debts due from the original purchasers of the Western Reserve, and those substituted securities which had been accepted in their stead by a board of managers. Reports in 1801 showed a large amount of interest unpaid and portions of the capital in danger of being lost by the failure of collateral securities. Mr. Hillhouse straightened these affairs, and in fifteen years added to the fund by careful investment, and on his resignation in 1825, had increased it by \$500,000. Donations made to him by several of the original purchasers of the Western Reserve amounting to \$9,982.02, and earned by extra official labor to which the State had no claim or right, was by him turned over to the Connecticut school fund through a "high

sense or honor" not often exhibited in fiduciary history. Senator Hillhouse was an early counsellor of Yale College, and his advice largely insured its continuance at the critical period of its history, 1791-92. He was treasurer of Yale 1782-1832, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from there in 1823. He died in New London, Connecticut, December 29, 1832.

He was married, January 1, 1779, to Sarah, daughter of John Lloyd, of Stamford, Connecticut, who died in the same year; and (second) in 1782, to Rebecca, daughter of Melancthon Woolsey, of Dorris, Rhode Island. His second wife died December 29, 1813. Of their sons, James Abraham, was the well known poet, and Augustus L. became a resident of Paris, France.

HINSDALE, Theodore,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The family of Hinsdale had its origin in the district of Loos, in the county of Liege, now in Belgium, and various spellings are found, namely: Hinsicdal, Hinsicdael, Henisdael, Hinesdale, Henesdale, Hinsicdale, Hinnisdale, Hynsdale, Hinsicdael and Hinnisdal. The only coat-of-arms granted to the family is: De Sable, au chef D'argent, charge de trois merles de sable. Crest: Couronne de Comte. Supports: Deux Levriers. Motto: *Mod-erata durant*. Deacon Robert Hinsdale, immigrant ancestor, came to Dedham, Massachusetts, from England, and was a proprietor of that town in 1637. He held various public offices. His son, Barnabas Hinsdale, was born November 13, 1639; he was a resident of Dedham, Hadley, Hatfield and Deerfield. His son, Barnabas (2) Hinsdale, was born at Hatfield, February 20, 1668, and died in Hartford, January 25, 1725. His son, Captain John

Hinsdale, was in Hartford, Connecticut, August 13, 1706, and died December 2, 1792. He removed to Berlin, Connecticut. He served as ensign, lieutenant and captain. His son, Rev. Theodore Hinsdale, was born in Berlin, Connecticut, November 25, 1738, and died at Hinsdale, December 29, 1818. He taught for several years after his graduation from Yale, and was ordained a minister at North Windsor, Connecticut, April 30, 1766, dismissed March 4, 1795. He served the church at North Windsor for twenty-eight years. His son, Josiah Bissell Hinsdale, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, November 15, 1774, died at Rochester, New York, February 6, 1866, whither he removed in 1842. He married Temperance Pitkin and they were the parents of Theodore Hinsdale, of this review.

Theodore (2) Hinsdale, son of Josiah Bissell Hinsdale, was born at Colebrook, December 27, 1800, died November 27, 1841. He married, April 26, 1826, Jerusha, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (McEwen) Rockwell. She married (second) December 10, 1843, John Boyd, widower, of West Winsted. He was born at Winsted, March 17, 1799, son of James and Mary (Monro) Boyd, and he died December 1, 1881, at Winsted. He compiled the annals of Winchester, a work of six hundred and forty pages. Theodore Hinsdale graduated from Yale College in 1821, and read law for a short time with Seth P. Staples, Esq., of New Haven, afterward studied at Andover for one or two years. In 1827 he went into the manufacturing business with his father-in-law, in the firm name of Rockwell & Hinsdale. After the death of Mr. Rockwell, in 1837, he was associated in the same business (scythe making) with Elliot Beardsley, under the firm name of Hinsdale & Beardsley, until his death. He had charge of the school funds of the town. He was

a prominent and energetic citizen and business man. He was a commanding person, with a fascinating personality and a native oratory which made him widely known and admired. He was constantly sought as a presiding officer or speaker at large public gatherings, and was noted for his zeal in advocating a cause. Mr. Hinsdale's profound interest in the industrial development of this country was far-reaching in its effect, and as a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1837 he framed and secured the passage of the "Connecticut Joint Stock Act." In an address delivered by the late Edward Everett Hale, D. D., before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University, and repeated before the Adelphi Union of Williams College, Dr. Hale refers to the above-mentioned act as follows:

The whole history of government in America from 1620 to this time is one illustration of the people's success in doing what no statesman or theorist, though he were John Locke or John Adams, could do single-handed. You start with the charter of a trading company. You come out at the end of a hundred and thirty years with organized, constitutional government. In that one hundred and thirty years you have not one Numa, or Solon, or Lycurgus, but you have the people. One experiment is tried, and fails. Another experiment is tried and succeeds. Failure produces nothing, but success produces success. And the end comes, better than the beginning, because you relied on this simple law.

I had better take one simple instance. Here is our modern system of associated work, organized in our several States under what we call the general corporation acts, what is called in England the limited liability act. Now that the thing is in easy running order every one says that it is a perfectly simple contrivance. It gives you almost all the advantages claimed for socialism, and you pay none of the penalties. Three men, six, ten or a hundred men, who want to work together, can combine as much as they want to, and their corporation moves as one person, with law and freedom. Who invented this system? Did Robert Owen? or Charles Fourier? or the Count St. Simon? Not they. They did not know enough. They tried and they failed. Look in the books for its history. You

will have better success that I have had if you find it there. For we gentlemen scholars who write the books are a little apt to pass such trifles by. It came to life; it uttered its first cry in the State of Connecticut in 1837. If it lived—well; if it died—no matter. It chose to live. It lived and grew strong. It came to stay. "I attribute to it," said one of the first authorities in that State, "much of our manufacturing success. It has always been a useful law." It lived. It did not die. So it was copied here. It was copied there. It is now in force, in some form or other, in almost every State of the Union. It is in force, in principle, in the English limited liability law of 1855, which is confessedly taken from it. Now, what scholar or statesman invented it? Did you find it in Adam Smith? Did you learn it from Say or from William Cobbett? "I never heard who got it up," this was the answer made to me by the same accomplished writer in Connecticut, when I asked him for anything about its origin." I had the same answer from one of the veteran statesmen of that day, who was in public life the year in which it was passed and lives to an honored old age. This is what happened: A pure democracy like the State of Connecticut needed such an arrangement. This pure democracy was intelligent enough to know what it needed, and it had the power in its hands to fill the need. Your grand questions about the history and genesis of such a statute are answered as Topsy answered Miss Ophelia's theological question: "I specks it growed."

Since the delivery of this address in Providence a very interesting letter has come from Mr. Abijah Catlin, a member of the Connecticut Legislature of 1837, and gives the full detail of the origin of the act:

Theodore Hinsdale, a representative from the town of Winchester, introduced and advocated the bill, and, so far as I know, was the author thereof. Mr. Hinsdale was a graduate of Yale, as I believe, and was in the business of manufacturing scythes in Winsted, Connecticut, with his father-in-law, Solomon Rockwell.

The manufactory still exists, under the name of the Beardsley Scythe Company. Mr. Hinsdale was a gentleman of fine appearance, of pleasing manners and of fluent speech. He was an ardent advocate of manufactures and of their encouragement. In advocating the bill he had no personal interest, as he and his father-in-

law were able to carry on their manufactory without the aid of additional capital.

In 1837 the dominant political party was strongly opposed to the chartering of corporations unless a provision was made for the liability of individual stockholders for the debts of the corporation. The joint stock law of 1837 was intended to enable men of small means to combine together for the efficient execution of their project, and has been, as you know, acted upon very extensively in this State.

This letter shows that to Mr. Theodore Hinsdale the thanks of half the working people of the world are due for an act of great simplicity, which sooner or later is a help to so many of them.

The following paragraph in reference to the Connecticut Joint Stock Act is from Johnston's "American Commonwealths," edited by the late Horace E. Scudder:

Apart from the peculiarly State features of the industrial development, at least one feature of it has had a national and international influence, as Mr. E. E. Hale has pointed out. The Connecticut Joint Stock Act of 1837, framed by Mr. Theodore Hinsdale, a manufacturer of the Commonwealth, introduced the corporation in the form under which we now generally know it. Its principle was copied by almost every State of the Union, and by the English limited liability act of 1855, and the effects of its simple principle upon the industrial development of the whole modern world are quite beyond calculation. All that can be done here is to notice the wide influence of a single Connecticut manufacturer's idea, and to call attention to this as another instance of the close connection of democracy with modern industrial development.

In the midst of Mr. Hinsdale's career of usefulness he was struck down by typhoid fever, and died November 27, 1841, aged forty. Children: Sarah McEwen, born April 2, 1827, died August 17, 1833; Mary Pitkin, born December 11, 1828; Solomon Rockwell, August 25, 1835, died November, 1908; he was in the treasury department, Washington, D. C., and married Julia Merritt Jackson, and had one son, Theodore Rockwell Hinsdale, of Seattle.

WEBSTER, Noah,

Lexicographer.

Noah Webster was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, October 16, 1758, son of Noah and Mercy (Steele) Webster, grandson of Daniel and Miriam (Kellogg) Webster, and a descendant of John Webster, one of the first settlers in Hartford and colonial governor of Connecticut, and on his mother's side, of William Bradford, of Plymouth.

He matriculated at Yale in 1774, joined his father's company to aid in repelling Burgoyne's invasion in the summer of 1777, and was graduated from Yale, Bachelor of Arts, 1778; Master of Arts, 1781. He taught school in Hartford, Connecticut, was admitted to the bar in 1780, established a school at Sharon, and removed to Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782. While there he compiled two small elementary books for teaching the English language, which were the beginning of his "Grammatical Institute of the English Language," which comprised, when completed, a speller, a grammar and a reader. Prior to this time all the school books were by English authors, and Webster felt that the pedantry of the English educator would not please the American farmers' sons, and that a young independent nation needed new, sympathetic textbooks. Accordingly in his "Grammatical Institute," quotations from the American patriots were as numerous as those from the classics. After compiling his speller, Webster, realizing the necessity of adequate copyright laws, traveled from State to State, importuning legislators to enact such laws, and in 1790 his efforts bore fruit in the passage by Congress of its first copyright legislation. From that time until 1832 Webster worked tirelessly for the extension of authors' rights. After the law was passed in 1790, Webster got a Hartford firm to print five thousand

copies of his spelling book as a venture, and it is worthy of note that throughout the rest of Webster's life, whenever he was in need of funds he fell back on the proceeds of the spelling book sales. He resumed school teaching, started the "American Magazine," lectured, practiced law and did almost anything to turn a penny. He took a lively interest in politics, showing the greatest confidence in the young republic that many regarded as a doubtful experiment in government. He delivered an address on "The Effects of Slavery on Morals and Industry" in 1793, and the same year, during the French Revolution, became editor of the newly established "American Minerva," an anti-French paper. He favored Jay's treaty, and together with Chancellor Kent wrote a series of twelve papers defending it, the first of which Jefferson ascribed to Hamilton. Webster was a strong Federalist, thoroughly loyal to Washington, and after abandoning the "Minerva" in 1798 as unprofitable he continued his interest in public affairs, writing "Essays on the Rights of Neutral Nations," attacking the spoils system at the time of its inception under Jefferson, and publishing a reply to Jefferson's inaugural address. But during all his interest in other matters he never lost his grasp on his speller. Its large sales necessitated many new editions, and each edition was thoroughly revised, new spellings being adopted and definitions altered. Webster was strongly in favor of phonetic spelling, carrying it to an extreme in his essays, and introducing it judiciously in his speller and dictionary. It is probable that his first impulse in this line was given him by Benjamin Franklin, with whom he was intimate. Franklin first projected the dictionary, but thinking himself too old to undertake the work, presented Webster with what manuscript and type he had. Webster

named his book the "American Dictionary of the English Language," and although his first aim was to be correct, his book differed from the others in his class in that it was intended to go into the American household, and foreign words, foreign spelling of English words, and pedantic words, so common in Johnson, were dealt with harshly. Webster maintained that the language spoken in America was not a dialect of the English, but a separate, legitimate branch of the parent stock; that Americans were better authority on good use in America than were Englishmen, and that simply because a word was confined to America, it was not a provincialism. On the whole, Webster's dictionary was decidedly patriotic. Etymology was the branch that attracted him most, and although it was the weakest point in his dictionary, his work in that line was remarkable. He traced words where they could be traced, and guessed at them when they could not, but his genius served him well, and modern comparative philology, of which he laid the foundation, shows some of his longest shots to have been surprisingly near the mark. Webster began work in 1806; in 1812 he removed from New Haven to Amherst, Massachusetts, as a matter of economy, but in 1822, having exhausted his own library, he returned to New Haven, and in 1824, realizing the lack of material in America, he went to Cambridge, England, to use the university library. He finished the dictionary in January, 1825, and in 1828 the first edition was published. It was the first American dictionary, and long after Webster's death was the standard in this country. It is of especial interest to note that during the revision of the Bible (1870-80) there were several points of difference between the English and American scholars, and on many of these points the Ameri-

can company agreed with Webster's views as expressed in a revision of the Bible which he had made long before he compiled his dictionary. Webster revised his dictionary in 1840, and was engaged in another revision at the time of his death. He was married, October 26, 1789, to Rebecca, daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston, and they had one son and six daughters. He served in the legislatures of Massachusetts and of Connecticut, was one of the founders of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and during his residence in Amherst was actively interested in founding Amherst College, serving as first president of the board of trustees of Amherst Academy at the time Amherst College was founded. He received from the College of New Jersey the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1795, from Yale that of Doctor of Laws in 1823, and from Middlebury that of Doctor of Laws in 1830. Besides many pamphlets and monographs, Webster's books published during his life include: "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language" (three parts, 1783-85); "The New York Directory" (1786; reprinted 1886); "Dissertations on the English Language" (1789); "A Collection of Essays and Fugitive Writings on Moral, Historical, Political and Literary Subjects" (1790); "The Promptor, or a Commentary on Common Sayings and Subjects" (1791; reprinted as "The English Ship Righting Herself after 20 Years of Hard Fighting" (1806); "The Revolution in France" (1794); "Collection of Papers on Bilious Fevers" (1796); "A Brief History of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases" (two volumes, 1799); "Miscellaneous Papers on Political and Commercial Subjects" (1802; containing "Rights of Neutral Nations," "An Address to the President of the United States on the Subject of His Address," and "The Origin and

State of Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices"); "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language" (1807); "A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language" (1806); "Elements of Useful Knowledge" (two volumes, 1809); "History of Animals" (1812); "Letters to a Young Gentleman Commencing His Education" (1823); "An American Dictionary of the English Language" (1828); "Biography for the Use of Schools" (1830); "The Holy Bible, containing Old and New Testaments in the Common Version, with Amendments of the Language" (1833); "History of the United States" (1835); "Family of John Webster" (1836); "Manual of Useful Studies" (1839). See also "Websteriana, a Catalogue of books by Noah Webster, collected from the Library of Gordon L. Ford, by Paul Leicester Ford and Emily Ellsworth Ford" (1882). A good life of Webster, by Horace E. Scudder was published in "American Men of Letters" series (1881). He died in New Haven, Connecticut, May 28, 1843.

BRONSON, Bennet,

Capitalist and Judge.

John Bronson, the first ancestor of whom there is record, was living in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639, from whence he removed to Tunxis, then to Farmington, and his death occurred in 1680. His son, Isaac Bronson, was baptized December 7, 1645, resided in Farmington and Waterbury. His son, Lieutenant Thomas Bronson, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 16, 1685-86, and died May 26, 1777. His son, Thomas (2) Bronson, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 5, 1711, and died there, June 25, 1759. His son, Deacon Stephen Bronson, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, June 30, 1735, and died Decem-

ber 15, 1809. He married, May 17, 1763, Sarah Humaston, and they were the parents of Judge Bennet Bronson, of whom further.

Judge Bennet Bronson, son of Deacon Stephen Bronson, was born November 14, 1775, died December 11, 1850. He was fitted for college in the school of Messrs. Badger and Kingsbury, and graduated at Yale in 1797. In 1798 he was appointed lieutenant in the provisional army of the United States, and served about two years, when the army was disbanded.

He then studied law with Hon. Noah B. Benedict, of Woodbury, Connecticut, and in 1802 was admitted to the bar and opened an office in his native town. In 1812 he became one of the assistant judges of the county court, and held the position two years; in 1825 he was one of the first burgesses of the town of Waterbury; he was a representative to the Legislature in 1829. He inherited a fair estate from his father, and soon became one of the leading capitalists of the town. For a time he was engaged in the business of clock-making, and he also invested successfully in other manufacturing. He was a large landholder and successful farmer. He was the first president of the Waterbury Bank, retaining that position until his death. On June 10, 1838, he was elected deacon of the First Church, and on August 31, having considered the matter nearly three months, he "signified his consent to perform for a time at least the duties of that office;" he remained a deacon until 1843. He was one of the first trustees of the Second Academy at Waterbury. He took great interest in local history and early began to collect material for the history of the town. It is largely due to his painstaking efforts that the history of Waterbury could be so fully written. He was fond of old ways and established customs. At the time it was pro-

posed to heat the meeting house with stoves, he opposed the project, and when the congregation began to sit during the prayer and stand during the singing, he saw no need of the change, but remained loyal to the older forms, notwithstanding the change. In person Judge Bronson was tall, and in early life straight and athletic. He had sunken eyes, shaggy eye-brows and a capacious forehead. He was a good lawyer, but not a ready speaker, and made an admirable counselor and conveyancer. His excellent business judgment and thorough honesty gained for him the entire confidence of the community. In his will he left a legacy of two hundred dollars for books for a pastor's library, and in 1857 these books were purchased.

He married, May 11, 1801, Anna, daughter of Richard Smith, of Roxbury. She died March 4, 1819. He married (second) May 6, 1820, Elizabeth Maltby, who died June 12, 1840, daughter of Benjamin Maltby, of Branford. He married (third) May 27, 1841, Nancy Daggett, who died at New Haven, August 14, 1867, daughter of Jacob Daggett, of New Haven.

Rev. Thomas Bronson, son of Judge Bennet Bronson, was born in Waterbury, January 4, 1808, died there April 20, 1851, after a few weeks' illness of a rheumatic affection of the heart. He was fitted for college partly by his father, and partly in Farmington, and graduated at Yale in 1829. On leaving college he took charge of a school in East Windsor, but was obliged to give it up on account of a severe attack of rheumatic fever. In the spring of 1830 he began the study of law with Truman Smith, of Litchfield, and then attended the New Haven Law School; abandoning this, he studied theology at New Haven and Andover. He began to preach in the autumn of 1835, although he did not receive his license until 1838. He

was never ordained, but preached in several places in Connecticut and New York. Late in the year 1843 he gave up the ministry and removed to the South, where he taught school in Smithfield, Virginia. Later he removed to Quincy, Illinois, and taught school there until after the death of his father in 1850. He returned to Waterbury in 1851, but died soon afterward. He married, February 13, 1839, Cynthia Elizabeth Bartlett, who died February 13, 1852; daughter of Cyrus M. Bartlett, of Hartford.

DAGGETT, David,

Lawyer, Public Official.

John Doggett, immigrant ancestor, came to New England with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and settled at Martha's Vineyard, where his name often appeared on the records. He died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1673. His son, Thomas Daggett, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1630. He changed the spelling of the name to Daggett. His son, John Daggett, was born in 1662, and his house is reported as being used as a garrison house. His son, Thomas (2) Daggett, was born about 1692. His son, Thomas (3) Daggett, was born in 1731. He married Sibulah Stanley, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, where his life was spent. They were the parents of Hon. David Daggett, of whom further.

Hon. David Daggett, son of Thomas (3) and Sibulah (Stanley) Daggett, was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, December 31, 1764, died in New Haven, Connecticut, April 12, 1851.

He resided in his native town until the fall of 1779. In 1781 he went to New Haven and entered the junior class of Yale College, graduating in 1783 with high honor. He commenced the study of law with Charles Chauncey, Esq., of New

Haven, and was admitted to the bar of New Haven county in January, 1786, at the age of twenty-one, and immediately entered upon practice in the town. While pursuing his legal studies under Judge Chauncey he supported himself by performing the duties of butler in college and preceptor in the Hopkins Grammar School. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the town of New Haven in the General Assembly, and was annually reelected for six years until 1797, when he was chosen a member of the council or upper house. Though one of the youngest members of the House of Representatives, he soon became one of its most influential, and in 1794 was chosen to preside over it as its speaker at the early age of twenty-nine. He retained his seat in the council for seven years, until his resignation in 1804. The following year he was again a member of the House of Representatives. In 1809 he was again chosen a member of the upper house and continued to hold a place in that body until May, 1813, when he was chosen a Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from the preceding fourth of March. In June, 1811, he was appointed State's Attorney for the county of New Haven, and continued in that office until his resignation when chosen to the Senate in 1813. In 1826 he was chosen Kent professor of law in the Yale Law School. He continued in these positions until at a very advanced age his infirmities induced him to resign them. In the autumn of 1826 he received from the corporation of Yale College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In May, 1826, he was chosen an associate judge of the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut. During the years 1828 and 1829 he was mayor of the city of New Haven. In May, 1832, he was made chief justice of the Supreme Court, and continued to perform the duties of that sta-

tion until December 31, 1834, when he attained the age of seventy years, the limit which the State constitution assigns to the judicial office.

Judge Daggett was a true and accomplished gentleman. He was in a very extraordinary degree polished in his manners, gracefully and scrupulously observant of all civilities. His courtesy was remarkable. The religious life of Judge Daggett began with the thorough training which he received in his childhood and youth. This "nurture and admonition of the Lord" under the paternal roof, and the memories and records of his pious ancestry had a strong influence upon him. He commenced his active life with great respect for religion and its ordinances.

Judge Daggett married (first) Wealthy Ann, daughter of Dr. Eneas Munson, and they were the parents of nineteen children; she died in 1839. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Major Lines; she died in 1854.

Dr. Eneas Munson, father of Judge Daggett's first wife, was a noted character in his day. He was born June 13, 1734, and graduated at Yale College in 1753; he became a preacher, though never a pastor, for a few years. He began practice as a physician in Bedford, New York, in 1756, but removed to New Haven in 1760, where he continued in practice during seventy years. In addition to the duties of his profession, Dr. Munson was a public-spirited citizen, holding many town offices, and was a member of the first common council of the city in 1784, Roger Sherman being mayor. He also represented New Haven in the State Legislature seven times. He lived to the age of ninety-two years. In 1761 he married Susannah Howell, by whom he had nine children, Mrs. Daggett being the fourth.

Dr. Eneas Munson was a descendant in

the fifth generation from Thomas Munson, one of the founders of New Haven, the line being as follows: Thomas Munson (I), 1612-85, married Joanna ——. Samuel Munson (II), 1643-93, married Martha, daughter of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley. Theophilus Munson (III), 1675-1747, married Esther, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Heaton) Mix. Benjamin Munson (IV), born 1711, married Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail (Alling) Punderson. Eneas was the oldest of their four children.

BALDWIN, Simeon,

Lawyer, Congressman, Judge.

The name of Baldwin appears in the Battle Abbey, and one of the name is known as early as 672. The Baldwins of the United States came largely from County Bucks, England. John Baldwin, the founder of the Norwich family of the name, appears early in Guilford, Connecticut, and in 1660 removed to Norwich, the year of the settlement of that town. His son, Thomas Baldwin, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1662. He was a farmer by occupation. His son, Ebenezer Baldwin, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, April 20, 1710. He became a leading man of his native town, was known as Captain Baldwin, and held numerous offices of trust and importance. He married, October 10, 1738, Bethiah Barker, and they were the parents of Simeon Baldwin, of whom further.

Simeon Baldwin, son of Ebenezer and Bethiah (Barker) Baldwin, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, December 14, 1761. He was prepared for college by his brother, the Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin, of Danbury, Connecticut, and was residing with his brother when the rumor of the battle of Bunker Hill reached Danbury. He was then between thirteen and four-

teen years of age and was despatched on horseback to the house of the minister at New Milford, who received the Boston newspaper, to obtain, if possible, the copy as a loan, in order to give the news to the people of Danbury. He accomplished his purpose, covering the fifteen miles and back in impulsive boy fashion, with but little regard to the comfort of his horse, and the important news was read to the assembled multitude awaiting his return. On the death of his brother, in October, 1776, he completed his preparatory studies at Coventry, under tutorship of Rev. Joseph Huntington, and at Lebanon at Master Tisdale's school. He matriculated at Yale College in 1787, and was a student in New Haven, when the British attacked the place, and he joined a company of undergraduates formed to resist the advance of the enemy at "Neck Bridge." He was graduated at Yale, Bachelor of Arts, 1781; Master of Arts, 1784. In 1782 he went to Albany as senior preceptor in the Albany Academy, and served as tutor at Yale, 1783-86; taught in New Haven and studied law with Judge Charles Chauncy. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in New Haven, and in 1790 was elected clerk of the city court of New Haven, serving 1790-1800. He also served as clerk of the District Circuit Court of the United States, and continued an extensive practice in the State courts up to 1803, when he took his seat in the United States Congress as a representative from the New Haven district. He served throughout the Eighth United States Congress, 1803-05, and declined a renomination in 1804. He was reappointed clerk of the United States courts, serving up to 1806. The Legislature of Connecticut in 1806 made him an associate judge of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors of the State, and he continued in that high office

for eleven years, up to May, 1817, by annual reappointment, which was at the time the custom. He was made a member of the commission which located the Farmington canal, by the General Assembly, and in 1822 was elected president of the board, resigning in 1830, after the canal was completed to Northampton. He was city councilman of New Haven, 1798-99; alderman, 1800-16, and 1820-25. In 1826 he was elected mayor of the city of New Haven, and at the expiration of his term of office he declined further public duties and continued in the practice of the law to within a short time of his death, which occurred at New Haven, Connecticut, May 26, 1851, in his ninetieth year.

Judge Simeon Baldwin was the last survivor of the class of 1781 of Yale College, which class included Chancellor Kent. Judge Baldwin published in 1788 "An Oration pronounced before the Citizens of New Haven, July 4, 1788; in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence and Establishment of the Constitution of the United States of America," to be found in the principal large libraries of the world. In 1848 he prepared an interesting account of the early life of his classmate, Chancellor Kent, which was published in Kent's "Memoirs," pages 9-18 (1898).

He married (first) July 29, 1787, Rebecca, eldest daughter of Roger Sherman, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Rebecca (Prescott) Sherman; children, born in New Haven: 1. Rebecca, May 30, 1788, died unmarried in 1861. 2. Ebenezer, 1790, Yale, Bachelor of Arts, 1808, died unmarried in New Haven, Connecticut, January 26, 1837; was a lawyer in Albany, New York, master in chancery, surrogate, recorder and military aide to Governor Clinton, of New York, author of a "History of Yale College." 3. Roger Sherman, see forward.

4. Simeon, 1794-1795. Rebecca (Sherman) Baldwin died in New Haven, Connecticut, September 4, 1795, in her thirty-second year. Simeon Baldwin married (second) April 22, 1800, Elizabeth, next younger sister of his deceased wife and widow of Sturgis Burr, of New York City, and Fairfield, Connecticut, who died in 1796. Children, born in New Haven, Connecticut: 5. Simeon, 1801; was a shipping merchant in New York City; married, October 7, 1830, Ann Mehitable, daughter of Lockwood De Forest, and had two children: Henry and Simeon, born in 1832 and 1836, respectively. 6. Elizabeth, 1804-1822, unmarried. 7. Charles, 1805-07. 8. Martha, 1808-1809. 9. Charles, 1810. The mother of these children died in New Haven, July 16, 1850, aged eighty-five years.

Roger Sherman Baldwin, son of Simeon and Rebecca (Sherman) Baldwin, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 4, 1793. He was prepared for matriculation at Yale College in his native city and was graduated at Yale, Bachelor of Arts, 1811, with high honors, receiving his Master's degree in course. He studied law in his father's law office in New Haven and at the celebrated law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, conducted by Judges Reeve and Gould.

He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1814, and his law practice in New Haven was brilliant and eminently successful. His knowledge of the law was unusual in one so young, and his fame as a lawyer brought him a large clientage. In 1837 and 1838 he was a member of the Connecticut State Senate. In 1839 he was associated with John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, before the United States Supreme Court in the defence of the negroes rescued from the slaver "Amistad" by a United States vessel, after the slaves had overpowered the

Spanish crew and were drifting on the high seas without a navigator. The claim of the government of Spain for a return of the property so rescued was contested by the United States government, and Mr. Baldwin conducted the case at the request of ex-President Adams. His skill in handling questions of international law won praise from the bench and bar, and called out special praise from the learned Chancellor Kent. He represented his district in the General Assembly of Connecticut, 1840 and 1841; served as Governor of Connecticut, 1844-45; was United States Senator by appointment of the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator J. W. Huntington, November 1, 1847, and he was retained in the position by the joint Legislature of Connecticut at its next annual convening to complete the unexpired term of Senator Huntington, ending March 4, 1851. The Republican party of Connecticut in 1860 elected him a presidential elector-at-large for the State, and when the electoral college convened in 1861, he cast the vote of the State for Abraham Lincoln for President and Henry Wilson for Vice-President of the United States, the successful candidates. Governor Buckingham made him a delegate to the peace congress that convened at Philadelphia in 1861. He was *ex-officio* a fellow of Yale College, 1844-45, and he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College in 1844, and from Yale in 1845. He married, October, 1820, Emily, daughter of Enoch Perkins, of Hartford, Connecticut.

TERRY, Eli,

Famous Clockmaker.

Eli Terry, son of Samuel Terry, was born at South Windsor, Connecticut, April 13, 1772. He removed to the northern part of Waterbury, now Northbury,

in 1793. He learned the trade of clock and watch making and engraving on metals of Daniel Burnap, of Hartford. Afterward he worked under Thomas Howland, of Norwich, a native of London, England. He engaged in business at what is now Plymouth, Connecticut, making clocks and doing a variety of work in metals.

He originated the shelf clock thus giving to the world a timepiece of reasonable size and price. In 1807 he took a contract for four thousand clocks with the seconds pendulum made of wood instead of cast brass, at four dollars apiece. English brass clocks were imported and some were made in Connecticut. In 1814 Mr. Terry perfected a thirty-hour clock that was accurate and reasonable in price, and for twenty-five years his clocks held the market of the country, and the business grew to large proportions. The progress in the art of making sheet metal allowed the clock-makers to use metal instead of wood and to improve the work materially. He also manufactured fine clock regulators for the use of watch-makers and tower clocks for churches and public buildings. He devised a tower clock of which the timepiece could be placed in any part of the building. He died at Terryville, Plymouth, Connecticut, February 24, 1852. He was one of the most prominent and successful inventors and manufacturers of his day, achieving more than a national reputation. Eli Terry settled in the south part of Plymouth. He sold his business there to Silas Hoadley and Seth Thomas, the latter also becoming famous as a clock-maker. The place was subsequently named Hoadleyville for Mr. Hoadley. Terry built a house with a shop in the rear on Plymouth Hill, near the center. He built two houses in Terryville, west of the center, in 1838-39, and moved into the one nearest the church, where he lived the remainder of his life.

He married (first) Eunice, daughter of James Warner, granddaughter of John Warner and David Dutton. He married (second) Harriet Peck, widow, November, 1840.

WELCH, Archibald,

Prominent Physician.

James Welch, the earliest known ancestor of Dr. Archibald Welch, was a resident of Malden, Massachusetts, and was a soldier in King Philip's War in 1676. He went to Mount Hope, Rhode Island, later settled in Swansea, Massachusetts, Rehoboth, Massachusetts, Bristol, Rhode Island, and Plainfield and Voluntown, Connecticut, his death occurring in the latter named place. His son, Thomas Welch, was born March 1, 1695, and died August 14, 1781. He removed from Bristol, Rhode Island, to Plainfield, Connecticut, and later near Windham Village, Connecticut. His son, the Rev. Daniel Welch, was born in Windham, Connecticut, March 20, 1726, and died April 29, 1782. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1749, and was ordained pastor of the church in North Mansfield, June 29, 1752, remaining there until his death. His son, the Rev. Moses Cook Welch, D. D., was born in Windham, Connecticut, February 14, 1754, and died April 21, 1824. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1772, was a teacher for a number of years, then studied theology, and he succeeded his father as pastor of the church at North Mansfield, being ordained June 2, 1784, and he continued in the ministry until his death. Dr. Welch married (first) Chloe Evans, (second) Clarissa Ashley, (third) a daughter of the Rev. Noadiah Russell, (fourth) Mrs. Mary Leech, who survived him. He was the father of Dr. Archibald Welch, of this review.

Dr. Archibald Welch, son of Rev. Dr. Moses Cook Welch, was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, March 13, 1794. He attended the public schools, and then began the study of medicine and took two courses of lectures in medicine at Yale College, and was licensed to practice in September, 1816. For sixteen years he practiced successfully in his native town, then removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in December, 1832, and practiced another period of sixteen years. From 1848 to the time of his death he was a prominent physician of Hartford. For ten years he was in charge of the medical department of the Connecticut State prison. In 1836 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine out of course from Yale College. Dr. Welch was prominent in public life as well as in his profession. He served his district in the General Assembly; was secretary, vice-president and president in succession of the State Medical Society. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him; amiable, correct and skillful as a physician; hospitable by nature and entertaining many friends at his fireside and table; lively, witty and entertaining in speech, he was an admirable companion on every occasion. He was generous with his wealth and freely helped those in need. He had many friends in all walks of life. Though he held strongly to his opinions, and was a man of quick temper and earnestness, he was able to control himself and win to his views many of his townsmen whenever a controversy arose in which he had an interest. His sense of justice was keen, his kindness and mercy, truthfulness and honor, prominent characteristics. His demeanor was, withal, modest, frank, unaffected. He was simple and natural in his conduct under all conditions, and made no pretensions. From the very beginning of his practice he resolved never to accept a drink of intoxi-

cating liquor while calling upon patients, and he was the first man in Wethersfield to proclaim himself from principle a total abstainer. He was a leader in the temperance movement, and at his instigation the first temperance lecture was delivered there. His interest in the temperance question never flagged, and he earnestly supported the premise that the keeping and sale of liquor was a nuisance to society and should be suppressed as other nuisances recognized in law. On all public questions he was well informed, and a formidable antagonist to meet in discussion or debate. He was a Whig in politics. In 1841 he joined the Congregational church at Wethersfield, and in his own family he maintained the time-honored daily family worship of the Puritans. Though he was not given to talking of his religious experience, he lived an upright and consistent Christian life. He was killed in the disaster at Norwalk in 1853, when the train on which he was riding went through the drawbridge. Other prominent physicians were also victims of this accident, returning from a meeting of the American Medical Association at New York.

He married, March 16, 1818, Cynthia Hyde, of Tolland county, daughter of Daniel and Mary Hyde, descendant of William Hyde, an early settler of Norwalk, Connecticut.

SMITH, John Cotton,

Congressman, Governor.

John Cotton Smith, born at Sharon, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 12, 1765, was a descendant of Rev. Increase Mather; of Rev. Henry Smith, first minister of Wethersfield, and, counting both sides of the house, of five other clergymen. His father, the Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, was pastor of the Congre-

gational church at Sharon for fifty years, and in 1775-76 was chaplain of a Connecticut regiment which served at Ticonderoga and in Canada. The latter was married to Temperance, widow of Dr. Moses Gale, of Goshen, New York, and daughter of Rev. William Worthington, of that part of Saybrook, Connecticut, now called Westbrook. All the ancestors of John Cotton Smith were men and women of eminent virtues and of intellectual strength, and their best qualities were inherited by him.

He was instructed by his mother until he was six years of age, when he began his classical studies, and at the age of fifteen entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1783. He studied law under John Canfield, of Sharon; and after his admission to the bar in 1786, practiced in his native town. He was a representative in the Legislature in 1793, and again in 1796-1800; was clerk of the house in 1799, and speaker in 1800. In October of the latter year he was elected to Congress by the Federalists, to fill a vacancy, and held the office for six years, serving as chairman of the committee on claims in 1802-06, and presiding over the committee of the whole in the discussion on the judiciary in 1801; and under all circumstances showing himself a statesman of more than ordinary ability and an eloquent orator. "His prudence and wisdom," says Trumbull, "doubtless protracted for several years the dominion of the party with which his political life was identified."

On leaving Congress he returned to Sharon to practice and to engage in farming and literary pursuits. In 1808-09 he was again called upon to serve in the State Legislature. In October, 1809, he was nominated to the bench of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; but before opening the second term of this court he

was called to fill the office of Lieutenant-Governor. On the death of Governor Griswold, in October, 1812, he became Acting Governor, and then for four successive years was elected to that office. On the expiration of his term he withdrew from public life and devoted himself to the care of his large estate and to study.

Governor Smith contributed occasionally to scientific journals, and was a member of the Northern Society of Antiquarians at Copenhagen; also of the Connecticut and Massachusetts historical societies. He was president of the Litchfield County Foreign Missionary Society and of the Litchfield County Temperance Society; first president of the Connecticut State Bible Society; president of the American Bible Society in 1831-45 and of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1826-41. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1814. Governor Smith's mother was a beautiful woman, and he was a notably handsome man, with almost classic features. He was dignified, yet courteous, tall, slender and graceful. A member of the Legislature once said: "I have never seen a man who could take a paper from the table and lay it back again so handsomely as John Cotton Smith." He was married to Margaret Evertsén. Their only child, William Mather Smith, was married to Helen, daughter of Gilbert R. Livingston, of Tivoli, New York. Governor Smith's "Correspondence and Miscellanies," edited by Rev. William W. Andrews, was published in 1847. He died at Sharon, Connecticut, December 7, 1845.

PETERS, John S.,

Physician, Governor.

John Samuel Peters, physician and ninth Governor of Connecticut (1831-33), was born at Hebron, Tolland county,

Connecticut, September 21, 1772, son of Bremslee and Annis (Shipman) Peters and descendant of William Peters, who emigrated to New England from Old England in 1634, settling in Boston. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Shipman, M. D., of Hebron.

In an autobiography left by him he says: "My grandparents were among the first settlers of Hebron. In February, 1777, my father left Hebron with many other loyalists for New York whence he sailed for England, and joined in London his brother, who had left his country in 1774, he expecting that the war would soon close, when he would return to his family. He obtained a captain's commission on half-pay in England, which supporting him in London until 1794, when he drew a large tract of land for himself and family, and removed to Little York, upper Canada, where he died in 1799. My mother died in Hebron in 1819. I remained with my mother until I was seven years old; then I went to live in the family of Joel Horton to do boy's work and tend children, which I did until I was fourteen years old. I then worked on a farm for wages in summer and attended school in winter until I was eighteen years old. I then commenced instructing a district school, which I continued for five winters. At twenty I commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Peters, of Marbletown, Ulster county, New York. I read with him six months, then returned to my school in Hebron. The succeeding summer I read medicine and surgery with Dr. Abner Mosely, of Glastonbury. In November, 1796, I went to Philadelphia to attend the anatomical lectures of Drs. Shippen and Wistar, the chemical lectures of Dr. Woodhouse and the medical institutes of Dr. Benjamin Rush. I returned to Hebron in March, 1797. In May I traveled up the Connecti-

cut river to near the Canada line and examined locations to find a place to settle." The autobiography goes on to say that after passing through Vermont to Saratoga county, New York, he returned to Hebron discouraged and without means; but that in a few days his neighbors began to call upon him for advice, and that in a short time he had all the professional business he could attend to. For forty years he continued the practice of his profession. In addition, he served as school visitor, highway surveyor, selectman, judge of probate, town clerk, representative to the General Assembly and member of the State Senate. His next office was that of Lieutenant-Governor. In 1831 he was elected Governor by the Republicans, and in 1832 was reelected. On leaving the chair he retired to private life; spent some time in travel, and more in the cultivation of his farm, and at the age of eighty-four was still in good health. Governor Peters died, unmarried, at Hebron, March 30, 1858.

CHAMPION, George,

Missionary to the Zulus.

Few families coming to New England in its early settlement were of a higher order and character than the one bearing this name, and few were so conspicuous in the War of the Revolution and in public affairs before and after that period. The pioneer ancestor was Henry Champion, who emigrated from England, settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, where he was found as early as 1647, later removed to the east side of the Connecticut river, and became one of the first and most active founders of the historic town of Lyme; he died in February, 1709. His son, Thomas Champion, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, in April, 1656, died April 5, 1705; he married Hannah Brock-

way. Their son, Henry Champion, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, May 2, 1695, died November 26, 1779, in East Haddam; he married Mehitable Rowley. Their son, Colonel Henry (2) Champion, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, January 19, 1723, died July 23, 1797, in what is now Colchester, Connecticut; he served in the Revolutionary War and resigned his commission in the army in May, 1780; was deputy to the General Assembly from Colchester, in 1761, from 1765 to 1779, in 1781, 1783; he married (first) Deborah Brainard, (second) Mrs. Sarah (Brainard) Lewis. His son, General Henry (3) Champion, was born in Westchester, Connecticut, March 16, 1751, died there, July 13, 1836; he served in the Revolutionary War and continued in that service until the close of hostilities; he was deputy to the General Assembly in 1789, 1793 to 1798, 1800 to 1805, and from 1806 to 1817 held the office of assistant; he married Abigail Tinker. Their son, Major Henry (4) Champion, was born in Westchester, Connecticut, August 6, 1782, died there, December 28, 1823; he served in the regular army, was major of the Connecticut militia, and represented Colchester in the State Assembly in 1820; he married Ruth Kimberly Robbins. They were the parents of the Rev. George Champion, of this review.

Rev. George Champion was born in Westchester, Connecticut, June 3, 1810, died in St. Croix, West Indies, December 17, 1841. He was graduated from Yale College in 1831, taking then a three-year course at the Andover Theological Seminary, and was ordained at Colchester, Connecticut, November 19, 1834, as missionary to the Zulus, near Port Natal, in South Africa. Of this grandson General Henry Champion was very fond and proud, and being unwilling that he should go out to Africa offered to pay the ex-

penses of five missionaries to go as substitutes, if he would consent to remain at home. George's reply was: "If I stay at home it will be said that only the poor go. You may send the five, and I will go myself and that will make six missionaries." When General Champion found that he could not prevail against him he generously gave him \$60,000 for the expenses of himself and party. He was one of the first missionaries to South Africa, going in 1834, and labored there four years. He was one of the three men who reduced the Zulu language to writing and prepared a manuscript copy of the Bible before the mission was broken up and the missionaries driven away on account of the war between the Boers and the Zulus. Upon his return to the United States he was settled over a small church in Dover, Massachusetts, entering upon his pastoral duties in 1839. Two years later, owing to ill health, he sailed for the West Indies, where his death occurred.

SEDGWICK, John,

Distinguished Soldier.

General John Sedgwick was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, September 13, 1813. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1837, was commissioned second lieutenant of Second Artillery, and served in the Seminole War in Florida, 1837-38, and on frontier duty in the West and North, 1838-41. He was promoted first lieutenant, April 19, 1839; served on garrison duty, 1841-46, and took part in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz; the battle of Cerro Gordo; skirmish of Amazoque; capture of San Antonio; battle of Molino del Rey, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted captain, August 20, 1841, for gallant and meritorious

conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and major, September 13, 1847, for gallantry at Chapultepec. He was on garrison duty, 1848-55; was promoted captain, January 26, 1849, and major of First Cavalry, March 8, 1855, and was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was engaged in quelling the Kansas border disturbances, 1855-56; in the Cheyenne expedition in 1857; the Utah expedition, 1857-58; was transferred to Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1858, and was in command of the Leowa and Comanche expedition of 1860. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of Second Cavalry, March 16, 1861; colonel of First Cavalry, April 25, 1861; and was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, August 3, 1861. He served in the defences of Washington, D. C., as acting inspector-general of the department; was commissioned brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, August 31, 1861, and commanded a brigade of infantry on guard duty at Poolsville, Maryland. He commanded the second division of General Sumner's Second Corps in the Peninsular campaign, being engaged at the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Fair Oaks; and when McClellan transferred his base to the James, Sedgwick took position to defend the supply trains, being hotly engaged part of the time; and on June 30, when McCall fell back, Sedgwick supported him, and drove the enemy from the field, being wounded in the action. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 4, 1862. His corps did not reach Bull Run in time for the general engagement, but aided in covering Pope's retreat. At Antietam, after Jackson had driven Hooker, Sedgwick pushed Hood back beyond the line, turned the Confederate left, and held the key of the field until General John G. Walker charged his flank, and in a fiercely contested combat, drove him from his position, Sedgwick

being severely wounded. After sick leave of three months, Sedgwick joined the army on December 22, 1862, immediately after the disastrous assault on Fredericksburg, and took command of the Ninth Corps, but was transferred to the command of the Sixth Corps, February 5, 1863. When Hooker marched around Lee's flank to Chancellorsville, he left Sedgwick with the First, Third and Sixth Corps to conceal the real movement. Sedgwick crossed the Rappahannock, April 30, and May 1, having sent the First and Third Corps to reinforce Hooker, was left with the Sixth Corps below Fredericksburg. At about midnight, May 2, he received orders to attack the enemy on his front. He marched twelve miles, in a dark wood, opposed by an enemy, reached Fredericksburg at daybreak, prepared for the attack, and at 11 a. m. had possession of the heights. Sedgwick pursued the enemy three miles to Salem Church, and there being met by a fresh and superior force, was held in check. The following day Lee brought the body of his army against Sedgwick, and compelled him to relinquish Marye's Heights and Fredericksburg, and on the evening of May 4, in accordance with his orders, Sedgwick fell back; closely pursued, crossed the river and joined Hooker. Sedgwick arrived at Gettysburg during the second day, July 2, 1863, after a forced march from Manchester, and took position in the rear of the left flank. During the battle he worked into the line at the right of Sykes, and after the battle pursued Lee with the First and Sixth Corps, but had no engagement. On November 7, 1863, after Lee reached the Rappahannock, Sedgwick was sent forward with the Fifth and Sixth Corps to force the enemy across the river. He made a brilliant attack, captured the Confederate works and took many prisoners. When Grant

marched around Lee's right flank, crossed the Rapidan, and started for Richmond, he was attacked on May 5, at the Wilderness, and when Warren's corps was attacked on the morning of May 6, Sedgwick joined him on the right, there enabling him to maintain his position in spite of a spirited charge. On May 7 the enemy remained behind intrenched lines, and Grant moved one corps at a time to Spottsylvania, where General Sedgwick met his death while directing the arrangement of his lines and artillery. His body was buried at Cornwall Hollow, Connecticut, and a bronze statue of him was erected at West Point, New York. He was killed by a Confederate sharpshooter at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1863.

MANSFIELD, Joseph King Fenno,

Distinguished Soldier.

General Joseph K. F. Mansfield traces his ancestry to Richard Mansfield, a native of England, who emigrated to this country from Exeter, Devonshire, arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, November 30, 1634, and five years later removed to Quinpiack (New Haven), Connecticut, and his death occurred there on January 10, 1655. His son, Major Moses Mansfield, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, 1639, and died there on October 3, 1703. He received his title for defeating a body of Indians in King Philip's War on the site of the present town of Mansfield, which was named in his honor. He resided in New Haven; he represented the town at forty-eight sessions of the General Assembly; was judge of probate and of the county court, served frequently as moderator, and held other offices of trust and honor. His son, Deacon Jonathan Mansfield, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 15, 1686, and died at an advanced age. He served as selectman, ensign, lister, grand juror, modera-

tor, trustee of the Hopkins Grammar School, and presided over the town meeting when eighty-two years of age. His son, Captain Stephen Mansfield, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 14, 1716, and died July 15, 1774. He was a sea captain and engaged in the West India trade; he was vestryman of Trinity Church in 1765. His son, Henry Mansfield, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 1, 1762, and died in the West Indies in 1805. He was engaged in the West India trade. He married, August 3, 1785, Mary Fenno, born April 3, 1767, daughter of Ephraim Fenno, of Middletown. She died January 14, 1825, aged fifty-eight years. They were the parents of Joseph K. F., of whom further.

General Joseph King Fenno Mansfield was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 22, 1803. In 1817, at the age of fourteen years, he was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was graduated in 1822, second in a class of forty, the youngest member, and July 1st, same year, was commissioned brevet second lieutenant of engineers. Such was the confidence reposed in him by the government as an engineer that for twenty years or more he was engaged in the construction of fortifications and the improvement of rivers and harbors, and was universally regarded as an ornament to the service. In 1822-25 he served as assistant to the board of engineers at New York, in the construction of Fort Hamilton, 1825-28, and in 1828-30 of the defenses of Hampton Roads, being detached to survey Pasgustauk river, North Carolina, and to take temporary charge of works in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, 1830. Among the works he planned and constructed as supervising engineer was Fort Pulaski, for the defense of the Savannah river, Georgia,—considered at the time as

one of the strongest of harbor defenses. From 1830 to 1846 he was in charge of repairs of Cumberland Roads, Maryland; in 1831-32, of Savannah river improvement; 1833-39, of inland navigation between the St. Marys and St. Johns rivers, Florida; 1835-39, of Sullivan's Island breakwater, South Carolina; 1837-38, of repairs of St. Augustine sea wall, Florida; and of improvement of Brunswick Harbor, Georgia, 1838-39. He was a member of the board of engineers for Atlantic Coast Defenses, May 8, 1842, to September 8, 1845. He was chief engineer of the army under command of Major-General Taylor in the campaign of 1846-47, in the war with Mexico, being engaged in various reconnaissances in Texas, and was the builder and renowned defender of Fort Brown, May 3-9, 1846, and was breveted major for distinguished bravery. He was engaged in the reconnaissance and battle of Monterey, September 21-23, 1846, where he was severely wounded while directing the storming of the Tannery redoubt, and was breveted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey; in fortifying Monterey and Saltillo, reconnoitering the mountain passes, 1846-47; and in the battle of Buena Vista, February 22-23, 1847, having the honor, it is said, of selecting that renowned battlefield, and was breveted colonel. He was a member of the board of engineers for Atlantic Coast Defenses, May 13, 1848, to April 11, 1853, and for Pacific Coast Defenses, April 11 to May 28, 1853; superintending engineer of construction of Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, 1848-53; of improvement of the James and Appomattox rivers and survey of the Rappahannock river, Virginia, 1852-53.

In 1853 he was still captain of engineers, third on the list, when he was promoted into the inspector-general's department with rank of colonel. As one of the

two inspectors-general of the army, he performed the arduous and dangerous duties of inspection of our frontier ports, at a time when transportation facilities were not of the best, and hostile Indian tribes were to be met, requiring months and even a year's absence upon a single tour of inspection. He served on inspection duty in the Department of New Mexico, 1853; of the Department of California, 1854; of the Department of Texas, 1856; of the Utah army, 1857; of the Departments of Oregon and California, 1858-59; and of the Department of Texas, 1860-61. While in this last duty he encountered the disloyal sentiment pervading the highest army officer commanding the district, and he hastened to Washington to lay the matter before the highest authorities. Civil War being broken out, he was the first officer appointed to the rank of brigadier-general, and was placed in command of the defense of Washington, which he inaugurated by moving troops across the Potomac at night, almost in the presence of the enemy, and occupying Arlington Heights, which subsequently were fortified to render the Capitol secure. His Civil War services were as follows:

Mustering volunteers into service, Columbus, Ohio, April 19-27, 1861; in command of Department of Washington April 27 to July 25, 1861; of City of Washington, D. C., July 25 to October 2, 1861; of Camp Hamilton, now Fortress Monroe, Virginia, October 13 to November 24, 1861; of Newport News, Virginia November 24, 1861, to June 12, 1862, being engaged in capture of Norfolk, Virginia, May 10, 1862, and of Suffolk, Virginia, June 27 to September 3, 1862. He commanded a corps in the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, September 10-17, 1862, being engaged in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, where, while "at the head of his troops

with sword waving over his head, cheering on his men to victory," he was mortally wounded, and died September 18, 1862, at Antietam, Maryland, aged fifty-eight years nine months.

In neighborly friendship, General Mansfield was exemplary and engaging. As a husband and parent he was affectionate and generous, and fond of social and domestic life. Being a sincere, influential and uniform friend and supporter of the Christian religion, he not only believed, but he exemplified the religion which he professed. He was always mindful to encourage every useful institution by his presence, his interest, and his abilities. He considered good education as of the highest importance to the honor, freedom and happiness of his country, and therefore exerted his influence to promote it. Such was his genius and enthusiastic love of education that he established a seminary for the education of young ladies in the higher branches of learning, and sustained it almost wholly with his own means, in Middletown, where he was married and made his home.

He married, September 25, 1838, Louisa Maria, daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Livingston) Mather, at Middletown. Children, all except the youngest born at Middletown: 1. Samuel Mather, September 23, 1839; married, April 16, 1874, Anne Baldwin Wright, of Detroit, Michigan. 2. Mary Louise, March 23, 1841, died June 22, 1863. 3. Joseph Totten, October 4, 1843, died July 15, 1844. 4. Henry Livingston, March 31, 1845; married, August 29, 1866, Adeline O. Carter. 5. Katharine Mather, May 1, 1850; married, Walter Bulkley Hubbard, son of Jeremiah Hubbard, June 20, 1899.

SEABURY, Rt. Rev. Samuel,

First Protestant Episcopal Bishop.

Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury, first bishop in the American episcopate and first

Bishop of Connecticut, was born in Groton, Connecticut, November 30, 1729, son of the Rev. Samuel and Abigail (Mumford) Seabury; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Alden) Seabury, and of Thomas and Hannah (Remington) Mumford. He was descended from John Seabury, who emigrated from Porlock, Somersetshire, England, to the Barbadoes, and from there in 1639 to Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony. The elder Samuel Seabury, father of Bishop Samuel Seabury, after being ordained in England, organized the parish of St. James at New London, Connecticut, of which he was rector from 1732 to 1743. In the latter year he removed to Hempstead, Long Island, New York, where he was rector of St. George's until his death in 1764.

Natural disposition and parental training marked the son for the ministry, from his very youth. He was graduated from Yale, A. B., fourth in his class, in 1748 (A. M. 1751), and served as a catechist while pursuing theological studies under the direction of his father until 1751, when he received the master's degree from his *alma mater*. He was then sent to England to receive orders, and before ordination studied medicine in the University of Edinburgh. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. John Thomas, on December 21, 1753, and two days later was advanced to the priesthood by the Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Richard Osbaldiston. He returned to America with the license of Bishop Sherlock, of London, to officiate in New Jersey, and was called to the rectorate of Christ Church, New Brunswick, and served that parish from 1754 to 1757, meantime being married to Mary, daughter of Edward Hicks, of New York. He was then called to Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island, New York, of which he was rector from 1757 to 1766, the latter year being inducted into the rectorship of St.

Peter's Church, West Chester, New York, which he held for about ten years. In November, 1775, he was taken by a band of armed tories to New Haven, where he was imprisoned for six weeks, being finally released on requisition of the Governor of New York as a citizen taken from his province without process of law. Returning to his parish, he was unable to resume his ministerial duties on account of the disorders incident to the war, and he closed the church and took refuge in New York, where he in part supported his family by the practice of medicine, and also served through the war as chaplain of the King's American regiment, under commission of Sir Henry Clinton.

The war having ended in the recognition of the independence of the American States by Great Britain, Mr. Seabury was elected by the clergy of English ordination in Connecticut, at Woodbury, March 25, 1783, to be the bishop in that State. He at once sailed for England with credentials as an applicant for consecration by the English bishops, with instructions that in the event of failure he should apply to the bishops of the Scottish church, whose line of succession prior to the time of Charles II. was identical with that of the English episcopate, but who had lost their civil status by refusal to swear allegiance to the successors of James II. Now arose an awkward difficulty. The English bishops could not legally confer consecration without the candidate taking the oath of allegiance to the king, and which he could not do as a citizen of a foreign state. Various other difficulties were suggested, but this was the main point. The bishops were legally inhibited from dispensing with the oath; nor would the king and privy council provide any relief. Hoping that Parliament would dispense with the requirement that he should take

the oath of allegiance, Mr. Seabury remained in England some sixteen months; and then went to Scotland, and at Aberdeen, November 14, 1784, he was consecrated by the Scotch Bishops Kilgour, Petrie, and Skinner, and returned to America as the first Bishop of Connecticut, as well as of the American church. In the General American Convention of 1789, by action of the House of Bishops, by virtue of seniority of consecration, he was recognized as the first to hold the office of presiding bishop. During the exercise of his episcopate he resided in New London, Connecticut, being rector of St. James Church from 1785 to 1796. On November 18, 1790, he was also made bishop of Rhode Island. His first and only act of consecration was on September 17, 1792, when he coöperated with Bishops Provoost, White and Madison, all consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the consecration of Thomas John Claggett, Bishop of Maryland, through whom every subsequent bishop of the American church traces his episcopal lineage.

Bishop Seabury received the degree of A. M. from Columbia College in 1761, and that of D. D. from the University of Oxford in 1777. He was the author of: "Free Thoughts on the Proceedings of the Continental Congress;" "The Congress Canvassed," and "A View of the Controversy Between Great Britain and Her Colonies," all in 1774, under signature "A. W. Farmer"; "Sermons" (2 vols., 1791; 1 vol., 1798). The Rev. Eben E. Beardsley, D. D., wrote "Life and Correspondence of Samuel Seabury" (1881), and the Rev. William Jones Seabury, D. D., read a biography of Bishop Seabury before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, December 14, 1888, and which was published in its "Record," April, 1889, being subsequently reprinted

in pamphlet form. Bishop Seabury died in New London, Connecticut, February 25, 1796, in the twelfth year of his episcopate, having been in orders nearly forty-three years.

MUNSON, Aeneas, M. D.,

A Founder of Yale Medical School.

Aeneas Munson was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 13, 1734, and died there, June 16, 1826, a son of Benjamin and Abigail (Punderson) Munson. The former was an excellent mechanic, a successful schoolmaster, and a highly respected citizen.

Aeneas Munson attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home during his early years, and then became a student at Yale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1753. In order to further continue his studies, he accepted a position as school teacher in Northampton, Massachusetts, thus securing the necessary funds to study divinity. Having secured his license to preach he was recommended by the Litchfield Association of Ministers to a vacant parish in that county, which he secured and where he labored for a short period of time, but his health becoming impaired he was forced to abandon that line of work, and he then turned his attention to the study of medicine, placing himself under the competent instruction of Dr. John Darby, of Oyster Ponds, Southold, Long Island. Becoming thoroughly competent to practice, he removed to Bedford, New York, about the year 1756, and there opened an office and practiced his profession until 1760, when he removed to New Haven, Connecticut, and there continued along the same lines for many years, gaining a high reputation. He took an active interest in public affairs in New Haven, and in 1776 he became a justice of the peace, holding a commission

for several years, and in 1778 he was chosen to represent New Haven in the General Assembly of the State, and remained in office until 1781. He actively championed the cause of the Revolution, and for a time was chaplain in Washington's army on Long Island. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Medical Society, incorporated in 1792, and was elected its first vice-president. On the death of Dr. Leverett Hubbard, the first president, he was chosen to succeed him in this office, which he filled during 1794-1801. On the organization of the medical department of Yale College in 1813, Dr. Munson's name was placed at the head of the list of professors, and although he performed no duties, he retained the title of Professor of Materia Medica and Botany until his death. In addition to medicine and botany, he also interested himself in chemistry and mineralogy, attaining considerable proficiency in these branches. He published two articles in "Cases and Observations by the Medical Society of New Haven County" (1788), and "A Letter on the Treatment Most Successful in the Cure of the Yellow Fever" (1794).

GOODRICH, Elizur,

Clergyman, Educator.

The Rev. Elizur Goodrich, D. D., was born in Wethersfield (now Rocky Hill), Connecticut, October 6, 1734, son of David and Hepzibah (Boardman) Goodrich. The family is of Saxon origin, many of its members appearing in the Domesday Book as small holders under Norman lords. The American branch traces its descent from Dr. Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely in 1534. Ensign William Goodrich came from Hedgessett, Suffolk county, England, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1643; he then married Sarah Marvin, in 1648; was made a

freeman in 1656, and in 1662 and thereafter represented Wethersfield in the General Court.

Elizur Goodrich, fourth in descent from the original settler in America, was graduated from Yale College in 1752, and upon taking his master's degree was engaged for two years as tutor in that institution, meantime preparing for the ministry by theological studies. His first and only pastorate was over the Congregational church at Durham, Connecticut, which he retained until his death, a period of forty years. Dr. Goodrich soon attained prominence in the ministry, and was frequently sent by the General Association of Connecticut as a delegate to conventions and synods in New York and Philadelphia. He was even more widely known as a scholar and an educator. He began teaching early in his ministry, preparing young men for college in order to supplement his slender income, and for twenty years continued this work with great success, more than three hundred students passing under his instruction. The library which he collected was the largest and most complete ever brought into the colonies at that time on private account. He was for many years officially connected with Yale College, becoming a fellow of the corporation in 1776, and retaining a seat on that board until his death, serving as secretary from 1777 to 1788, and was a member of its presidential committee for many years. During the *ad interim* administration of Dr. Daggett, following the retirement of President Clap, Dr. Goodrich was a prominent candidate for the presidency of Yale, Dr. Stiles receiving the election by a small majority of the votes of the corporation. In addition to his ministerial duties and those in connection with the administration of Yale College, he also devoted much time to mathematical studies. He calculated the eclipses each year, and his

account of the remarkable display of the aurora borealis in 1780 remains the fullest and most accurate ever published. At one time Dr. Goodrich was a candidate for Governor of Connecticut, but was not elected. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton College in 1783. He married, February 1, 1759, Katherine, daughter of the Hon. Elihu and Mary (Griswold) Chauncey, by whom he had seven children. His eldest son, Chauncey (Yale, 1776), was a member of Congress, United States Senator and Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut; his second son, Elizur, is further mentioned below. Dr. Elizur Goodrich died in Norfolk, Connecticut, November 22, 1797. His son,

Elizur Goodrich, LL. D., jurist, was born in Durham, Connecticut, March 24, 1761. He was prepared for college by his father and was graduated from Yale College in 1779. He then took up the study of law, and at the completion of a term of two years' service as tutor at Yale, in 1783, was admitted to the bar and began practice in New Haven. There he rose steadily in his profession, displaying judicial qualities of mind which later brought about his elevation to the bench, on which he served seventeen years as judge of probate and twelve years as judge of the county court. As a young man he took an active interest in public affairs, associating himself with the Federalist party, and was chosen a presidential elector in 1797. He was elected to Congress by his party in the following year, serving for one term, 1799-1801, when he was appointed collector of customs at New Haven as one of the last acts of President John Adams before retiring from office. On the accession of President Jefferson, in March of the same year, he was promptly removed, this act giving rise to the discussion of the question of the propriety of removal on ac-

count of political opinion, which brought out the notable letter of Jefferson defending his course and approving the practice. Judge Goodrich held the office of mayor of New Haven for nineteen years, 1803-1822, and was long connected with Yale College in an official capacity, being Professor of Law there from 1801 to 1810, secretary of the corporation for thirty years, 1816-1846, and *ex-officio* fellow, and receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1830. He married, September 1, 1785, Anne Willard Allen, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and had three children: Elizur Chauncey, Chauncey Allen and Nancy Goodrich. Judge Goodrich died in New Haven, November 1, 1849.

TRUMBULL, John,

Famous Historical Painter.

John Trumbull was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, June 6, 1736, son of Governor Jonathan and Faith (Robinson) Trumbull.

He attended Nathan Tisdale's school at Lebanon, and then entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1773. During his student days he devoted his leisure to painting, in which art he attracted much attention. He taught in Tisdale's school after his graduation. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1775, he went to Boston, and was made adjutant of the First Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Joseph Spencer commanding. When Washington assumed command of the army before Boston, Trumbull, by creeping through the tall grass, approached the enemy's works on Boston Neck, and drew a plan of the fortification that so pleased Washington that he appointed him his second aide-de-camp. In June, 1776, he was appointed adjutant on the staff of General Gates, with the rank of colonel, and took part in the advance upon Crown Point, and in

the subsequent retreat to Ticonderoga. In November, 1776, he joined Washington in New Jersey, and in 1777 resigned from the army on account of a misunderstanding regarding his commission. He now devoted himself to the study of his art in Lebanon, and subsequently in Boston, and in 1780 went to London, where he became a pupil of Benjamin West. In 1780 when the British government learned of the execution of Major Andre he was arrested and imprisoned, and on his release in 1781, set sail for America, arriving in Boston in January, 1782. The next year he returned to London and continued his studies under Benjamin West and at the Royal Academy. Conceiving the idea of painting historical pictures of scenes of the American Revolution, he went to Paris, where he painted "The Declaration of Independence" and the "Sortie from Gibraltar." As private secretary, he was associated with John Jay, special envoy to Great Britain (1794-96), in the executive of the Treaty of Peace. In the latter year he was appointed commissioner to carry out the treaty negotiated by Jay between the United States and Great Britain. In 1804 he established himself in New York City as a portrait painter. In addition to his historical paintings before mentioned are: "The Battle of Bunker Hill;" "Battle of Quebec;" "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis;" "Surrender of General Burgoyne;" "Washington Resigning His Commission to Congress;" and "Peter the Great and Narva." His portraits include, besides thirty-four of General Washington; Generals Putnam, Knox, Schuyler, Gates, Stark, Greene, Lafayette, Clinton, Montgomery, Lee, Moultrie, Pinckney and Arnold. He also produced portraits of John and Samuel Adams; Clymer, Franklin, Patrick Henry, Roger Sherman, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Timothy Dwight, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jona-

than Trumbull, Rufus King, Christopher Gore, and a portrait of himself. His religious paintings include: "Our Saviour with Little Children," and "The Woman Accused of Adultery." In 1831, being reduced to poverty, he arranged with Yale College to bestow upon the college his unsold paintings for an annuity of one thousand dollars for the remainder of his life. After his death the proceeds of these paintings were used for the education of poor students at Yale. He died in New York City, November 10, 1843.

PARSONS, Samuel H.,

Revolutionary Soldier, Pioneer in Ohio.

General Samuel Holden Parsons was born at Lyme, Connecticut, May 14, 1737, son of Rev. Jonathan Parsons, who was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal church in America.

Samuel Holden Parsons completed his education at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1756, after which he studied law; was admitted to the bar, and practiced for many years in Lyme, he was for eighteen years a member of the Provincial Assembly, and an active leader of the patriot party in the years immediately preceding the Revolution. In 1773 he removed to New London, where in April, 1775, he was commissioned colonel of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment. Two weeks afterward he entered upon active duty, and planned the expedition which under the command of Ethan Allen effected the capture of Ticonderoga, and with it a large number of prisoners and considerable military stores. He was promoted to brigadier-general in August, 1776, and after taking part in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights and White Plains, for some time guarded the posts on the North River. Subsequently he served under Washington in the New Jersey campaign. In 1778 Gen-

eral Parsons commanded in the New York Highlands, and in July, 1779, he gave battle to a British force at Norwalk, Connecticut, forcing them to retire from the State. In 1780 he was a member of the court that tried Major Andre, and in the same year was promoted to be major-general and assigned to the command of the Connecticut Line, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. It has been charged against General Parsons that he, during the Revolution, through the medium of William Heron, a member of the Connecticut Legislature, held communication with Sir Henry Clinton and supplied him with information of the movements and condition of the patriot troops; but this accusation was refuted by George B. Loring in a pamphlet entitled "A Vindication of General Parsons," published in 1888. General Parsons was the author of an essay on the "Antiquities of the Western States," published in the transactions of the American Academy.

General Parsons was primarily instrumental in opening up for settlement the region now comprised in the State of Ohio. In 1785 Congress appointed him as one of the commissioners to treat with the Miami Indians for cessions of land in the Ohio country. Two years later he was made judge for the Northwest Territory, and Washington, soon after his inauguration as President, made him chief justice of that territory. During his stay in that region, he became familiar with the land; and he bought a tract of twenty-five thousand acres from the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Connecticut to sell "Western Reserve" lands. This tract, in Trumbull county, Ohio, he undoubtedly chose because the Indians and traders had cleared land in that neighborhood, for the reason that the springs found there contained brackish water from which he hoped to

manufacture salt, and for the further reason that Pittsburgh was comparatively near at hand. However, he never occupied his purchase, having come to his death by drowning, November 17, 1789, in the Beaver river, while journeying homeward. He had actually paid little if any money for the land, and it was in controversy for some time. The Connecticut Land Company ignored the transaction, terming the claim by Parson's heirs "a pretended claim;" but the company ultimately abandoned it to his heirs.

MITCHELL, Stephen Mix,
Congressman, Jurist.

Stephen Mix Mitchell was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 9, 1743. He was educated at Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1763, and taught in his *alma mater* from 1766 to 1769. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1772, practicing in his native town.

He was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1783, serving by re-election until 1787, meantime also serving as associate justice of the Hartford County Court, of which he was presiding judge from 1790 to 1795. He was a United States Senator (1793-95), filling the seat made vacant by the death of Roger Sherman, and as such was instrumental in establishing Connecticut's title to the "Western Reserve" tract in Ohio, which was subsequently sold for the benefit of the school fund. He became judge of the Superior Court of the State in 1795, and in 1807 was made its Chief Justice, holding the office until 1814, when age disqualified him. In 1805 he was a Whig presidential elector. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1807. He died in his native town, September 30, 1835.

IVES, Eli,

Physician of Note.

The surname Ives is derived from the name Iver or Ives, Gaelic, meaning chief or leader, and the family in England doubtless takes its name from St. Ives, County Huntington, England, or some other locality, though it may have been adopted from a personal name, as many other surnames have been. John Ives, of the Manor Woodnos, in Orlington, Norfolk, left his estate to his son Thomas, then less than twenty years old. The father died October 23, 1568.

Captain William Ives, believed to have been of the county of Norfolk family, was born in England, and came to Boston in the ship "Truelove," in 1635. In 1639 he located at New Haven, Connecticut, his name appearing in the civil compact, dated June 4, 1639, and in the allotment to the first settlers. He and his wife had seats in the meeting house at New Haven in 1646. His son, Captain Joseph Ives, was born about 1660, and married Mary Yale. His son, Samuel Ives, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, June 5, 1696. He married Mary Gilbert. His son, Dr. Levi Ives, was born at New Haven, June 4, 1750, and died there October 17, 1826. He was a physician and surgeon of rare qualifications and wide practice. He was a patriot in the Revolutionary days, served in the continental army as surgeon, and was at Quebec with General Montgomery. He practiced at New Haven from 1773 to the time of his death. From 1773 to the present day there has been at least one Dr. Ives among the leading physicians of New Haven, and since 1801 an "Old Dr. Ives," as the senior doctor of this remarkable family has been called affectionately by his patients and the public. Dr. Ives was an active, conscientious and successful physician, who won the reputation of a public-spirited and patriotic citizen in troublous times. During the Revolution

he was frequently in active service as surgeon to the forces in the field. Once he bore a lieutenant's commission in the line during the campaign against General Burgoyne.

When the British made their wearisome and futile expedition from Savin Rock to New Haven, he was one of the hardy guerilla volunteers that maintained a waspish resistance to the slow advance of the enemy, and he was not only a surgeon but a sharpshooter himself. He married Lydia Augur. His son, Dr. Eli Ives, was born at New Haven, February 7, 1779. As a youth he was studious and earnest. He fitted for college partly through his own exertions and partly under the tuition of Dr. Aeneas Munson and Rev. A. R. Robbins of Norwalk, Connecticut. He entered Yale College and was graduated in the class of 1799. Professors J. L. Kingsley and Moses Stuart were classmates. He was for two years rector of the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven. He declined the tutorship offered to him in Yale College, and proceeded to study medicine under the instruction of his father and Dr. Aeneas Munson, a physician of unusual attainments in botany and chemistry. He attended lectures under Drs. Rush and Wooster in Philadelphia, and in 1801 began to practice in New Haven in association with his honored father. He achieved a notable success in practice from the outset. He was an influential factor in the establishment of the Yale Medical School in 1813, and became one of the first five instructors, as assistant professor of materia medica and botany, conducting all the duties of that department for a period of sixteen years. He devoted much time and labor to the making of a botanic garden, which was located on the present site of the Sheffield Scientific School. In 1829 he was transferred to the department of theory and

practice of medicine, and continued in this chair until he resigned in 1852 on account of age and infirmity. During the thirty-nine years in which he was a teacher in the Yale Medical School he had in his classes more than fifteen hundred students. He had the advantage in youth of being the son of a learned and able physician, and he began his career with a thorough and practical knowledge of medicine and a good general education. He was versed in Latin and Greek and ranked well in college. When he was but twenty-three years old he was honored by his selection as the Phi Beta Kappa orator. He spoke on botany and chemistry. He had the additional advantage of studying under Rush, Shippen, Wistar and Barton, at the University of Pennsylvania, then the best of their profession in this country. He was given the degree of M. D. *causa honoris*, by the Connecticut Medical Society. Though his practice was large, he was not strict in his business methods and he was satisfied with modest fees when he might have acquired wealth. His skill in the use of medicine showed a wide acquaintance with drugs not then generally known, and he was always a leader in study and practice. He and his eldest son, Dr. N. B. Ives, in 1832 applied chloroform, discovered by Samuel Guthrie, of Sacketts Harbor, and described in the "Journal of Science" that year, but just failed of discovering its properties and usefulness as an anaesthetic. He was a member of the convention of physicians that framed the first United States Pharmacopeia in 1820, and ten years later at the next meeting of the convention he was the presiding officer. He was vice-president of the Connecticut Medical Society, 1824-27, and in 1861 was president of the American Medical Association. He was a candidate for lieutenant-governor of Connecticut on the Anti-Masonic ticket in 1831. He was simple

in his tastes and lived plainly. It has been said that his face was a plain index of his character, showing a charming combination of benevolence, shrewdness and simplicity and often lighted with mirthfulness. He enjoyed the privilege and happiness of a serene and beautiful old age, closely surrounded and consulted by two sons and one grandson, all engaged with conspicuous success in the practice of medicine. He was tender and generous in disposition and made many friends among all ages and classes.

He was a man of varied interests, loving horticulture and agriculture especially, and was president of the horticultural and pomological societies. He was an earnest promoter of the Sheffield Scientific School. He sought after the truth, it has been said, in all its forms, and recognized the common bond which connects arts and sciences. He received many diplomas and degrees from institutions of learning in this country and abroad. He possessed a retentive memory, clear insight and profound knowledge of many things. He had the courage to undertake bold treatment in desperate cases. In all the walks of life he was thoroughly honorable and upright. He was one of the founders of the New Haven Medical Association, and was active in the State Medical Society. When an old man, he was president of the National Medical Association. He was an earnest opponent of slavery, and an advocate of total abstinence, when his position on both issues was extremely unpopular. He joined the North Congregational Church in 1808 and was a prominent member for many years.

Dr. Ives married, September 17, 1805, Maria, daughter of Dr. Nathan and Mary (Phelps) Beers. Her father was an adjutant in the Revolution, and had charge of Major Andre the night before his execu-

tion. During that time Major Andre drew a pen portrait of himself and gave it to Mr. Beers. This interesting heirloom is now in the Yale Art Gallery. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Ives: Levi and Nathan Beers. Dr. Ives died October 8, 1861.

SWIFT, Zephaniah,

Lawyer, Jurist, Author.

Zephaniah Swift was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, February 27, 1759, and died in Warren, Ohio, September 27, 1823. He was a son of Roland and Mary (Dexter) Swift, grandson of Jireh and Abigail (Gibbs) Swift, great-grandson of William and Ruth Swift, and a descendant of William Swyft, born in England, who settled at Sandwich in 1638.

He was graduated from Yale College, A. B., in 1778, and received the A. M. degree in 1781. He studied law, and upon his admission to the bar settled at Windham, Connecticut, where his thorough preparation for the work and unusual ability and talent procured him a large practice, which steadily increased. He was a Federalist representative from Connecticut in the Third and Fourth Congresses, 1793-97. In 1800 he served as secretary to Oliver Ellsworth, United States Minister to France, 1800. He was judge of the State Supreme Court, 1801-06, and Chief Justice, 1806-19. He was several times elected to the State Legislature, and was one of a committee to revise the statute laws of the State. He was a member of the New England Federalist Convention at Hartford, Connecticut, December 15, 1814. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Yale College in 1817, and from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1821. He was the author of and published the following works: "Oration on Domestic Slavery"

(1791); "System of the Laws of Connecticut" (1795-96); "Digest of the Laws of Evidence in Civil and Criminal Cases, and a Treatise on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes" (1810); and a "Digest of the Laws of Connecticut" (1822-23), modeled after Blackstone. The Rev. Dr. John L. Blake said: "His rise to eminence was the result of his own moral and intellectual worth."

Judge Swift was married to Lucretia Webb, by whom he had seven children; their daughter, Mary A., was the author of "First Lessons on Natural Philosophy," which was translated in Karan (1846) and Burmese (1848), and continued in popular use for many years as a textbook.

BOARDMAN, Elijah,

Promoter of Ohio Settlement.

Elijah Boardman was born at New Milford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 7, 1760, son of Daniel Boardman, a graduate of Yale. He received a good education, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in the Revolutionary army. After the close of the war he engaged in business in his native town, and became a successful merchant. He was elected to the Legislature for six terms, and was for some time a member of the Executive Council. He was a United States Senator in Congress from Connecticut from March 4, 1821, to his death. In September, 1795, he became a member of the Connecticut Land Company, and through it purchased much land in the northern part of Ohio, and founded the town of Boardman, Mahoning county, Ohio, and with several associates opened two entire townships.

He was married, in September, 1792, to Mary Anna, daughter of Dr. William and Anna (Mason) Whiting, of Great Bar-

rington, Massachusetts, and a descendant through her mother, of Captain John Mason, who captured the Pequot fort in 1637. They were the parents of six children. Mr. Boardman died at Boardman, Ohio, October 8, 1823, while on a visit there to look after his large landed interests.

MORSE, Jedidiah,

Clergyman, Geographer.

The Rev. Jedidiah Morse was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, August 23, 1761, son of Deacon Jedidiah and Sarah (Child) Morse, and a descendant in the fifth generation from Anthony Morse, the immigrant, 1635. His father served in the Connecticut Legislature for over fifteen years.

Jedidiah, Jr., son of the Rev. Jedidiah Morse, attended the Woodstock Academy, and entered Yale College in 1779, but before the college term commenced he was drafted as a soldier in the Connecticut Line. He was, however, exempted from military duty, and was graduated from Yale College, A. B., in 1783, and received the master's degree in 1786. He taught a class in singing in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1783. He studied theology under Jonathan Edwards and Dr. Samuel Wales, and established a school for young girls in New Haven. He was licensed to preach, September 27, 1785, and was pastor at Norwich, Connecticut, 1785-86. He was tutor at Yale College 1786-87, and was pastor of the Congregational church in Midway, Georgia, in 1787. He preached as a candidate for the Collegiate Presbyterian churches of New York, March-August, 1788; and succeeded the Rev. Joshua Paine as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1789. In 1820 he resigned that

charge and returned to New Haven, where he resided until his death, and was a trustee of Andover Theological Seminary, 1795-1826.

He turned his attention to the civilization and christianization of various Indian tribes of North America, and under commission of the Secretary of War he spent two summers in visiting several tribes with a view to improving their condition. He was elected a member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1792, and was its secretary in 1802; a member of the Massachusetts Emigrant Society, and founded the Charlestown Association for the Reformation of Morals in 1813. He aided in the establishment of the navy yard at Charlestown; was appointed chaplain and visitor of the State prison in Charlestown in 1805; was elected a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1811; and formed a society for the benefit of the Indian tribes within the United States at Washington, D. C., in 1822, but failing health prevented his personal attendance at the meetings of the society, and after two or three years it ceased to exist. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh in 1794.

He devoted much of his time to literary work, especially in the publication of geographies. He established the "Panopolist" in 1805, and was its sole editor for five years; and was the author of: "Geography Made Easy" (1784); "American Geography" (1789); "Elements of Geography" (1797); "American Universal Geography" (2 vols., 1814; 2nd ed., 1819); "Report on Indian Affairs" (1822); "Annals of the American Revolution" (1824); and, in connection with the Rev. Elijah Harris, wrote "History of New England" (1808), and with Richard Cary Morse a "Universal Gazetteer" (1823).

He married, May 14, 1789, Elizabeth, Ann, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Finley) Breese, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, June 9, 1826.

MOSELEY, Jonathan Ogden,

Lawyer, Congressman.

Jonathan Ogden Moseley was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1762, son of Dr. Thomas Moseley, a justice of the peace, and member of the Connecticut Medical Association, an active and successful physician for many years, honored and esteemed in the community.

Jonathan O. Moseley acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of the neighborhood, after which he became a student at Yale College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1780, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. He was admitted to the bar of his native State, and located in East Haddam, his birthplace, for the active practice of his chosen profession. He served as State's Attorney for Middlesex county, 1797-1805, and was a Federalist representative in the Ninth to the Sixteenth Congresses, inclusive (1805-1821), a period of sixteen years, performing the duties of all these various offices in a highly commendable manner. He also held the rank of colonel in the State militia, and was justice of the peace of East Haddam for several years. He was a noted orator, and delivered the memorial address at East Haddam on the occasion of the death of Washington. Subsequently he removed to the Northwest Territory and settled in Saginaw, Michigan, where his death occurred September 9, 1839, aged seventy-seven years.

BRACE, Jonathan,

Prominent Jurist.

Jonathan Brace was born at Harwinton, Litchfield county, Connecticut, November 12, 1754, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, August 26, 1837. He was graduated at Yale College in 1779, and began his legal studies with Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, under whose competent instruction he was prepared for admission to the bar.

He began the active practice of his profession in Bennington county, Vermont, and for the following five years enjoyed a lucrative practice, the result of his energy and thorough preparation for his work. During a portion of that time he also served in the capacity of State's Attorney for the county. He then removed to Glastonbury, Connecticut, and during his residence there, in addition to his private law practice, was a member of the State Legislature for five years. In 1794 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and there passed the remainder of his days, honored and esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact. He served as judge of probate for fifteen years; as chief judge of the Hartford County Court for twelve years; as representative in Congress from 1798 to 1800; as a member of the State Legislature, to which he was frequently elected; assistant in the Council of the State, to which office he was chosen in 1801, and by successive elections continued to hold the office for eighteen years; served as State's Attorney for Hartford county; member of the city common council for a long period of years; subsequently was a member of the board of aldermen, and for nine years conscientiously performed the duties of mayor of Hartford.

EDMOND, William,

Soldier, National Legislator, Jurist.

William Edmond was born September 28, 1755, in Woodbury (now South Britain), Connecticut, and died at Newtown, same State, August 1, 1838, son of Robert and Mary (Marks) Edmond, both natives of Londonderry, Ireland, where they were married, coming to this country the year before the birth of their son.

William Edmond attended the schools of his native town, then entering Yale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1777. In the year of his graduation, in April, he took part in an engagement with the British forces under Tryon and fell, severely wounded in the leg. He escaped capture by concealing himself in the vicinity of the scene of action, but remained alone and helpless all that night. Taking up the study of law, in May, 1782, he settled in Newtown, and opened an office in the house of General John Chandler, and soon drew to himself an influential clientele, his practice steadily increasing in volume and importance. He belonged to the old Federalist party, and was elected to the House of Representatives of Connecticut. In 1797 he was elected to the Fifth United States Congress, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of James Davenport, and was reelected to the Sixth Congress, his period of service being nearly four years. Subsequently he was repeatedly a member of the Governor's Council, which then had the powers of a court of errors, his last term ending in 1805, when he was elevated to the Supreme Court bench of the State, in which office he remained until 1819. His biographer says of him that he was a remarkable man, plain and unassuming in his manners; mild and amiable in his deportment, just and hon-

est in his dealings, and honorable and magnanimous in his feelings.

He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of General John and Mary Chandler; and (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Payne, of Hartford.

HOSMER, Stephen T.,

Eminent Jurist.

Stephen Titus Hosmer was born at Middletown, Connecticut, January 10, 1763, son of Titus and Lydia (Lord) Hosmer. After preliminary studies in the common schools he entered Yale College, but his studies there were interrupted by the suspension of the college during the Revolution, after which he completed his course under Dr. Dwight, and was graduated in 1782. He read law under Hon. Samuel William Johnson, and under Hon. Oliver Ellsworth, who on the early death of his father became his guardian. He settled in practice in his profession at Middletown. He had inherited no patrimony, and was dependent entirely upon his own exertions, which proved adequate to afford him the success he desired, and he secured an extensive practice which he enjoyed up to the time of his elevation to the bench of the Superior Court in 1815. He studied law continuously in the midst of his successful practice, the contents of his books becoming so fixed in his mind from repeated reading and the exercise of such a wonderful gift of memory that he could cite at will the authorities necessary to support his cases. He was repeatedly elected one of the State Councilors. In 1815 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, and, after the adoption of the State constitution in 1818, the Supreme Court was organized, and he was appointed Chief Justice, serving from 1819 to 1833, when his term ceased by virtue of a law of Connecticut. He was distinguished for his extraordi-

nary legal learning, and was classed with Chief Justice Parsons, of Massachusetts, and Chancellor Kent, of New York. His attainments in theology, history and general literature were also very extensive. Judge Hosmer received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College in 1823.

He was married, January 4, 1785, to Lucia, daughter of General Samuel Holden Parsons, a distinguished general in the American Revolution. He died at Middletown, Connecticut, August 6, 1834.

SHIPMAN, Nathaniel,

Leader of Men.

The surname Shipman is derived from a trade name, shipman being equivalent to sailor. Shipton, as the name of the American immigrant was spelled on the early records, is a place name, and the coat-of-arms of the English family of Shipton is described: Argent three pairs of bellows sable two and one. The Shipton crest: An eel naiant proper. But Shipton is probably not the correct spelling. Shipman was an ancient English surname and several branches of the family bear coats-of-arms. The Shipman (or Shiphon) family of Welby, County Hereford, had these arms granted in 1581: Or a cinquefoil between three crosses crosslet gules, and their crest is: A demiostrich, wings expanded argent, ducally gorged and beaked or, holding in the beak a key azure and vulned on the breast gules. The Shipman family of Sarington, County Notts, bears: Gules on a bend argent between three estoilles or three pellets. Crest: A leopard, sejant argent spotted sable, reposing the dexter paw on a ship's rudder azure. The Shipman family of County Kent bears: Argent a bend between six suns gules.

Edward Shipman, the immigrant ancestor, is said to have come from Eng-

land, sailing from Hull in 1639, with George Fenwick, but if this is correct he must have been a young child. A William Shipman, aged twenty-two, sailed May 28, 1635, for Virginia. His relation to Edward is not known. Edward Shipman's name was spelled Shipton in the early records of Saybrook, Connecticut, where he first settled, but later the name is spelled Shipman and all the family follow that spelling. Edward married (first) January 16, 1651, Elizabeth Comstock, who died about the middle of July, 1659. He married (second) July 1, 1663, Mary Andrews. He was admitted a freeman in October, 1667. He died September 15, 1697. In the will of the sachem Uncas, February 29, 1676, Shipman was one of the three legatees to whom he gave three thousand acres of land within sight of Hartford. His son, John Shipman, was born in Saybrook, April 5, 1664; married, May 5, 1686, Martha Humphries. His son, John (2) Shipman, was born at Saybrook, January 6, 1687, and died there July 7, 1742. He married, January 11, 1715, Elizabeth Kirtland. A manuscript letter in the Hinman's manuscripts of Boston states that John came from England with Fenwick, evidently an error, for the grandfather of John was the immigrant. This manuscript states that John married — Willis. His son, Nathaniel Shipman, was born about 1720-25, in Saybrook. He removed from Saybrook to Norwich, Connecticut, about 1750. He was chosen elder of the Sixth or Chelsea (now Second) Church at Norwich, December 30, 1763. He was a founder of this church and one of the leading citizens of Norwich. He married (first) at Norwich, in 1747, Ruth Reynolds, born 1727-28, died 1755; married (second) July 18, 1756, Elizabeth Leffingwell, born at Norwich, January 4, 1729-30, died there June 8, 1801, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lord) Leffingwell, and they

were the parents of Nathaniel Shipman, of this review.

Nathaniel Shipman, son of Nathaniel Shipman, was born in Norwich, May 17, 1764, and died there July 14, 1853. Early in life he learned the trade of goldsmith, and he became a man of large influence and importance in the community. A natural leader of men, he was oftener than any of his contemporaries called to preside over public gatherings and town meetings. He represented Norwich for many years in the general assembly; was judge of probate and county judge. He settled many estates and transacted much legal business for his neighbors. Miss F. M. Caulkins, the historian of Norwich and New London, thus wrote of Judge Shipman:

Judge Shipman was a man of great simplicity of habits, of vigorous common sense, upright, honorable and independent, both in his inward promptings and in his whole course of action. He was almost always in office, serving the town and State in a variety of ways—municipal, legislative and judicial—displaying more than common ability, and giving general satisfaction in all three departments. Affability and a taste for social enjoyment made him a delightful companion. His readiness to communicate his vivid appreciation of character, his richly stored memory, and his abundant flow of traditionary and historic anecdote held the listening ear bound to his voice as by an invisible charm. A sentiment of gratitude leads me to speak of another trait—his kindness and winning attentions to the young. He was indulgent of their presence, of their vivacity and their sports; was ready to gratify them with some tale of the olden time; to make them happy with little gifts of flowers or fruit; to compliment their self-respect by asking them to read to him or leading them to converse on subjects rather above than below their standing. This is a rare characteristic in this hurrying, impetuous age. Pleasant are all the memories connected with this honored and exemplary son of Norwich.

He married Abigail, daughter of Judge Benjamin and Mary (Boardman) Coit, October 11, 1794; she died July 31, 1800.

WHITNEY, Eli,

Inventor of the Cotton Gin.

The great invention of Eli Whitney, giving a vastly increased value to the labors of the negroes in the southern cotton fields, in all probability worked the defeat of the slow movement looking to the abolition of slavery largely through the effort of slaveholders, and established "the institution" so firmly that it was ineradicable except through revolution and war.

Eli Whitney was descended from an English family which established itself in Massachusetts in colonial days, and he was born in that State, at Westboro, December 8, 1765, son of Eli Whitney, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The record of Eli (2nd), the inventor, forms an important part of Connecticut history, for it was there that his principal achievements had their inception and fruition.

When very young he showed his genius for practical and scientific invention. He was prepared for college by an eminent scholar, the Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of Durham, Connecticut, and entered Yale College in 1789, graduating creditably in the class of 1792. In the same year he went to Georgia under an engagement as a private tutor, but on arriving there found that the place had been filled. He then accepted the invitation of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene to make his home at her place at Mulberry Grove, on the Savannah river, while he studied law. Several articles that he devised for Mrs. Greene's convenience gave her great faith in his inventive power, and when some of her visitors regretted that there could be no profit in the cultivation of the green seed-cotton, which was considered the best variety, owing to the great difficulty of separating it from the seed, she advised them to apply to Whitney, "who," she

said, "could make anything." A pound of green seed-cotton was all that a negro woman could then clean in a day. Mr. Whitney up to that time had seen neither the raw cotton nor the cotton seed, but he at once procured some cotton from which the seeds had been removed, although with trouble, as it was not the season of the year for the cultivation of the plant, and began to work out his idea of the cotton-gin. He was occupied for some months in constructing his machine, during which he met with great difficulty, being compelled to draw the necessary iron wire himself, as he could obtain none in Savannah, and also to manufacture his own iron tools. Near the end of 1792 he succeeded in making a gin, of which the principle and mechanism were exceedingly simple. Its main features were a cylinder four feet long and five inches in diameter, upon which is set a series of circular saws half an inch apart and projecting two inches above the surface of the revolving cylinder. A mass of cotton in the seed, separated from the cylinder by a steel grating, is brought in contact with the numerous teeth in the cylinder. These teeth catch the cotton while playing between the bars, which allow the lint, but not the seed, to pass. Beneath the saws is a set of stiff brushes on another cylinder, revolving in an opposite direction, which brush off from the saw teeth the lint that these have just pulled from the seed. There is also a revolving fan for producing a current of air to throw the light and downy lint that is thus liberated to a convenient distance from the revolving saws and brushes. Such are the essential principles of the cotton-gin as invented by Whitney, and as still used, but in various details and workmanship it has been the subject of many improvements, the object of which has been to pick the cotton more perfectly from the

seed, to prevent the teeth from cutting the staple, and to give greater regularity to the operation of the machine. By its use the planter was able to clean for market, by the labor of one man, one thousand pounds of cotton in place of five or six by hand. Mrs. Greene and Phineas Miller were the only ones permitted to see the machine, but rumors of it had gone through the State, and, before it was quite finished, the building in which it was placed was broken into at night and the machine was carried off. Before he could complete his model and obtain a patent, a number of machines based on his invention had been surreptitiously made and were in operation. In May, 1793, he formed a partnership with Mr. Miller, who had some property, and went to Connecticut to manufacture the machines, but he became involved in continual trouble by infringement of his patent. In Georgia it was boldly asserted that he was not the inventor, but that something like it had been produced in Switzerland, and it was claimed that the substitution of teeth cut in an iron plate for wire prevented an infringement on his invention. He had sixty lawsuits pending before he secured a verdict in his favor. In South Carolina the legislature granted him \$50,000, which was finally paid after vexatious delays and lawsuits. North Carolina allowed him a percentage on the use of each saw for five years, and collected and paid it over to the patentees in good faith, and Tennessee promised to do the same thing, but afterward rescinded her contract. For years amid accumulated misfortunes, law suits wrongfully decided against him, the destruction of his manufactory by fire, the industrious circulation of the report that his machine injured the fiber of the cotton, the refusal of congress, on account of the southern opposition, to allow the

patent to be renewed, and the death of his partner, Mr. Whitney struggled on until he was convinced that he should never receive a just compensation for his invention. At the time of his invention, cotton was exported to the amount of only 189,500 pounds, while in 1803, owing to the use of his gin, it had risen to more than 41,000,000 pounds.

Despairing of ever gaining a competence, Mr. Whitney turned his attention in 1798 to the manufacture of firearms near New Haven, from which he eventually gained a fortune. He was the first manufacturer of firearms to effect the division of labor to the extent of making it the duty of each workman to make interchangeable the parts of the thousands of arms in process of manufacture at the same time. This interchangeable system has now extended to the manufacture of watches, sewing machines, etc. His first contract was with the United States government for ten thousand stand of muskets, to be furnished in or about two years. For the execution of his order he took two years for preparation and eight more for completion. He gave bonds for \$30,000, and was to receive \$13.40 for each musket, or \$134,000 in all. Immediately he began to build an armory at the foot of East Rock, two miles from New Haven, in the village of Whitneyville, where through the successive administrations from that of John Adams, repeated contracts for the supply of arms were made and fulfilled to the entire approbation of the government. The construction of his armory, and even of the commonest tools which were devised by him for the prosecution of the business in a manner peculiar to himself, evinced the fertility of his genius and the precision of his mind. The buildings became the model by which the national armories were afterward arranged, and

many of his improvements were taken to other establishments and have become common property. Owing to his unpleasant experience with patent laws, he never applied for patents on any of these inventions. His improvements in the manufacture of arms laid this country under permanent obligations by augmenting the means of national defense. Several of his inventions have been applied to other manufactures of iron and steel, and added to his reputation. He established a fund of \$500 at Yale, the interest of which is expended in the purchase of books on mechanical and physical science. Robert Fulton said that "Arkwright, Watt and Whitney were the three men that did the most for mankind of any of their contemporaries;" and Macaulay said, "What Peter the Great did to make Russia dominant, Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin has more than equalled in its relation to the power and progress of the United States."

In person Mr. Whitney was considerably above the ordinary size, of a dignified carriage, and of an open, manly, and agreeable countenance. In New Haven he was universally esteemed. Many of the prominent citizens of the place supported him in his undertakings, and he inspired all whom he met with a similar confidence. Throughout the community and in foreign lands, he was known and honored as a benefactor of the race. With all the Presidents of the United States, from the beginning of the government, he enjoyed a personal acquaintance, and his relations with the leading men of the country were unimpaired by political revolutions. His most remarkable trait of character was his great power of mechanical invention. He was reasonably patient. His mind wrought with precision rather than with rapidity. His aim was steady. He never abandoned a half-accomplished

effort in order to make trial of a new and foreign idea. He died January 8, 1825.

In January, 1817, Mr. Whitney was married to Henrietta Frances Edwards, born in June, 1790, who lived until April, 1870. She was the daughter of Hon. Pierrepont Edwards, who graduated at Princeton College in 1768, was a lawyer in New Haven, Connecticut, soldier in the Revolution, member of the Continental Congress, and judge of the United States Court for Connecticut at the time of his death. Mr. Edwards was frequently a member of the Connecticut Legislature, was the first grand master of the Masonic fraternity in Connecticut. His father, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, was the noted metaphysician and president of Princeton College, New Jersey.

Eli (3rd), son of Eli (2) Whitney, the inventor, inherited much of his father's inventive genius and mechanical skill. He was born November 24, 1820, in New Haven, where he attended a private school, and was prepared for college. He attended Yale College one year, and then entered Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1841. The following year he took up his father's business, that of the manufacture of firearms for the United States government. In 1856 he ceased this branch of his manufacturing business, but resumed it again at the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, and continued it until 1866. The Whitney Arms Company, of which he was president, manufactured thousands of muskets, rifles and revolvers of the most improved models, including many thousands of military arms for foreign governments, including muzzle-loading, breech-loading, magazine and repeating rifles. He was one of the commissioners of the English Exposition of 1862. From 1859 to 1861 he constructed the New Haven water works, and much of the work was

done on his own credit, though built on contract for the New Haven Water Company, which organization he created. Mr. Whitney made many improvements in firearms of all sorts and patented them, and made improvements in machinery for making arms. He was on the Republican electoral ticket in Connecticut as presidential elector-at-large in the November election of 1892. In 1869 he received the honorary degree of M. A. from Yale. He was one of New Haven's most prominent and representative citizens. He embodied the best traditions of New England, and through a life of dignity and honor bore worthily the name of his father, the inventor of the cotton-gin. His part in the life and growth of New Haven was important. He was an ardent patriot in whatever concerned the rational and wise development of his city, his State and his country. His public spirit, open-handed generosity, quick and wide sympathies, dignity of bearing and courtesy personally endeared him to people of all ages and conditions.

On June 17, 1845, Mr. Whitney was married at Utica, New York, to Sarah Perkins Dalliba, who died January 12, 1909. Her mother was Susannah Huntington, granddaughter of Judge Benjamin Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut.

PITKIN, Timothy,

Lawyer, National Legislator.

Timothy Pitkin was born in Farmington, Hartford county, Connecticut, January 21, 1766, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, December 18, 1847. He was a son of the Rev. Timothy and Temperance (Clap) Pitkin, the former named having been pastor of the Congregational church in Farmington; grandson of William and Mary (Woodbridge) Pitkin, the

former named having been Governor of Connecticut from 1766 to 1769, and of the Rev. Thomas and Mary (Whiting) Clap, and a descendant of William and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin.

Timothy Pitkin was liberally educated, graduating from Yale College, A. B., in 1785, and receiving the A. M. degree in 1788. During his collegiate course he made a specialty of mathematics and natural philosophy, and was particularly versed in astronomy, calculating and projecting all the solar eclipses from 1785 to 1800. He pursued a course of law study under the preceptorship of Oliver Wolcott, was admitted to the bar in 1788, after a successful competitive examination, and at once located for active practice in his native town, his clientele increasing year by year.

In early manhood he engaged in political affairs and represented Farmington in the Connecticut Assembly almost continuously from 1790 to 1805, and was speaker of the house for five successive sessions. He was a Federalist representative from Connecticut in the Ninth and six succeeding Congresses, 1805-19, and during his term was regarded as a first authority on the political history of the United States. On retiring from Congress he was again elected to the State Legislature. He received the degree LL. D. from Yale College in 1829. He was the author of "Statistical View of Commerce of the United States of America" (1816, third edition, 1835); and of "A Political and Civil History of the United States of America from the Year 1763 to the Close of Washington's Administration" (two vols., 1828), of which he left a continuation in manuscript bringing it down to the close of his public career.

He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Bela Hubbard, D. D., of New Haven, Connecticut.

GODDARD, Calvin,

Member of Congress.

Calvin Goddard was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, July 17, 1768, son of Daniel Goddard, grandson of Edward Goddard, and great-grandson of William Goddard, who came to America from Norfolk, England, in 1666.

He pursued classical studies, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1786, then entered the office of Oliver Ellsworth, with whom he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1790, and settled in Plainfield, Connecticut, where he practiced law for a number of years. He was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives from 1791 to 1801, serving in the capacity of speaker during the years 1799-1800. He was a representative in the Seventh and Eighth United States Congresses from 1801 until March 3, 1805, his service being noted for efficiency and capability. In 1807 he removed to Norwich, Connecticut, and for the following eight years was a member of the State Executive Council. He was a presidential elector, on the DeWitt-Clinton ticket, in 1812; a delegate to the Hartford Convention in 1814; judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut from 1815 to 1818; district attorney for the County of New London from 1818 to 1823; and mayor of Norwich from 1823 to 1840, a period of seventeen years, his long term of service in that capacity demonstrating his fitness for office.

He married Alice Hart, daughter of the Rev. Levi Hart, and granddaughter of Dr. Bellamy. They were the parents of six children. Three of their sons followed in the footsteps of their father and became members the legal fraternity, practicing their profession in the State of Ohio and New York City. Judge Goddard died in Norwich, Connecticut, May 2, 1842, aged seventy-five years, honored and respected for his many excellent characteristics.

LANMAN, James,

Lawyer, United States Senator.

James Lanman was born at Norwich, Connecticut, June 14, 1769. He pursued classical studies and was graduated from Yale College in 1788, after which he studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1791, and began practice in Norwich, Connecticut. He was a delegate to the convention which framed the first State constitution in 1818; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1817 and 1823, and of the State Senate in 1819. From 1814 to 1819 he served as State's attorney for New London county, where his abilities won him distinction. A notable incident of his career was the trial of Rev. Ammi Rogers whose conviction he secured for an infamous crime perpetrated against a parishioner; the clergyman subsequently published a large volume of retaliative abuse. In 1819 Mr. Lanman was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years, taking his seat on December 6th, and serving in that body as chairman of the committees on postoffices and postroads and contingent expenses of the Senate. He voted with the Southern members on the Missouri Compromise. During the Seventeenth Congress acted simultaneously on the committees of commerce and manufactures, the militia, the District of Columbia, and the contingent expenses of the Senate. At a recess of the Legislature he was appointed by the Governor for a second term before the first term expired, but by a small majority the Senate decided the appointment to be without authority of law, and he was not permitted to qualify, and retired March 3, 1825. From 1826-29 he was judge of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Connecticut, and from 1831 to 1834 served as mayor of Norwich, Connecticut, where his death occurred, August 7, 1841.

He was twice married, and became the father of Charles James and James Henry

Lanman, both talented lawyers, the latter being also an author. His second wife was Mary Judith (Gall) Benjamin, mother of Park Benjamin, the poet and editor. Charles Lanman, the noted biographer, was his grandson.

DAY, Jeremiah,

Distinguished Educator.

Jeremiah Day was born August 3, 1773, at New Preston, Litchfield county, Connecticut, where his father, of the same name was pastor. He was descended from Robert Day, an emigrant of 1634, who was one of the first settlers of Hartford.

Graduating from Yale College in 1795, Jeremiah Day served for a time in charge of Dr. Dwight's school at Greenfield; was a tutor at Williams College, 1796-98; and then returned to his *alma mater*, where he was made Professor of Mathematics in 1801. While occupying this position he produced an "Introduction to Algebra" (1814), which was widely used, and revised by the author and Professor A. D. Stanley in 1852, besides text books on mensuration (1814), plane trigonometry (1815), and navigation and surveying (1817). His theological bent was shown in later years in a defence of President Edward's doctrine of the will, and a refutation of Cousin on the same subject. These, with some contributions to the periodical press, were his only publications. President Dwight had marked him out as his successor in the headship of Yale College, but he would not accept the place until it had been declined by H. Davis, D. D., of Middlebury College, Vermont. A clerical character being then considered essential in a college president and he having previously made preparation for the ministry, was ordained and inducted into his new office at the same time. His degree of LL. D. came from Williams College and Middlebury Col-

lege in 1817, and that of D. D. from Union College in 1818 and from Harvard College in 1831.

However he might lack the prestige and impressiveness of Dr. Dwight, the rule of Dr. Day was efficient, and was also the longest in the history of the college. A quiet man, not strong in health, grave, calm and reticent, he won respect by his unobtrusive virtues. He carried out the plans of his predecessor with cautious wisdom. With him came an immediate increase of the faculty, and a gradual admission of the all-important principle that this body constituted the best counsellors and, in effect, the governors, in all college matters. His former chair of mathematics was filled by A. M. Fisher, that of divinity by E. T. Fitch; while rhetoric, previously taught by Dr. Dwight, was made a new chair under E. C. Goodrich. The former was succeeded by M. R. Dutton in 1822, and he in 1825 by D. Olmstead, who, on the division of the chair in 1836, retained natural philosophy and astronomy, while A. D. Stanley took mathematics. Greek was made a separate department in 1831, and taken by T. D. Woolsey; Latin being still taught by Professor Kingsley, who in 1842, received as assistant T. A. Thatcher. In 1839 W. A. Larned succeeded Professor Goodrich, who was transferred to the Divinity School. These additions to the teaching force brought with them large improvements in the curriculum. Subjects belonging properly to the preparatory schools were excluded—grammar and geography in 1826, and arithmetic in 1830; French, German, political economy and other advanced studies were brought in; and the standard of requirements for entrance was raised, to keep pace with the better and more varied work after admission. A most obvious and needed reform was made in 1830, at the urgency of Horace Bushnell, then one of the tutors, in re-

leasing him and his colleagues from the drudgery of teaching all subjects, and assigning each to a special department of his own. In 1828 it was vainly proposed to abandon Latin and Greek. The medical faculty was enlarged on the death of Dr. N. Smith in 1829, by the appointment of three new professors—Drs. T. Hubbard, W. Tully and T. B. Beers; the two former were succeeded by Dr. C. Hooker in 1838, and Dr. H. Bronson in 1841. The Law School, which had lapsed since 1810, was revived in 1826, by the induction of David Daggett, who, with S. J. Hitchcock, had for two preceding years conducted a private law school founded by S. P. Staples, and which had a nominal connection with Yale College. The connection was now avowed; a third instructor was secured in 1842, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws first given in 1843. The Divinity School, to prepare graduates for the ministry, was begun in 1822 with the famous N. W. Taylor as Professor of Didactic Theology, whose influence and attractive power were great. He was aided for two years by Professor Kingsley, and for a much longer period by Professors Fitch and Goodrich, the latter endowing and taking the chair of pastoral theology in 1839. The chair of Sacred Literature was founded in 1826 for J. W. Gibbs, who for two years had been lecturer on this branch. The formation of this school perhaps stimulated that of Washington (now Trinity) College, at Hartford, in 1823, and of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, in 1832. During this period several new buildings were erected—a dining hall in 1818-19, given over to other uses in 1842; North College in 1820-21; a chapel in 1823-24, the upper stories being used for dormitories and the library; the Trumbull gallery, later the Treasury,

1831-32, to hold the paintings of Colonel John Trumbull, first loaned and afterwards sold to the college. The first Divinity Hall was built in 1835-36, and the Library, which cost \$34,000, in 1842-46. For these and other expense the alumni gave \$100,000 in 1831-36, chiefly through the efforts of W. Warner, treasurer from 1832. The library was much increased from Dr. A. E. Perkins's legacy of \$10,000 in 1836, and several smaller gifts. The State gave \$7,000 in 1831. Post-graduate and extra-professional instruction began in 1841 with Professor E. E. Salisbury in the unsalaried chair of Arabic and Sanscrit. During these twenty-nine years, twenty-five lawyers were sent forth, 519 physicians, and from the academic department 2,308, a yearly average of nearly eighty. President Day resigned in 1846, having completed his seventy-third year. He was made one of the corporation, and as such remained, though always in feeble health, until his death in New Haven, at the great age of ninety-four years, having lived through the War of Independence and that for the preservation of the Union. The number of distinguished graduates during President Day's administration was so great that it is impracticable to mention more than a few. In the class of 1820 alone we find the names of Dr. Leonard Bacon, Governor Mason Brown, and President Theodore D. Woolsey; in 1828, the names of President F. A. P. Barnard, Professor H. N. Day, Governor W. W. Hoppin, and Judge William Strong, of the Supreme Court; in 1837, the names of William M. Evarts, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, Judge Edwards Pierpont, Professor Benjamin Silliman, Jr., Professors C. S. Lyman and B. N. Martin, and President A. L. Chapin. President Day died in New Haven, August 22, 1867.

BEECHER, Lyman,

Distinguished Clergyman.

The Rev. Lyman Beecher was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 12, 1775, son of David Beecher. Joseph Beecher came to Connecticut in 1638, and settled at Quinnipiac, naming it New Haven. His son, Nathaniel, was a blacksmith, whose anvil stood on the stump of an old oak from which John Davenport delivered the first sermon in Connecticut. David, son of Nathaniel Beecher, was also a blacksmith and farmer, and served in the patriot army near the close of the Revolutionary War. His third wife, who was the mother of Lyman Beecher, died soon after his birth, and the boy was adopted by his uncle, Lot Benton, of Guilford, Connecticut, with whom he lived for sixteen years.

Lyman entered Yale College in 1793, at the age of eighteen. At first he was undecided whether to study law or theology. In his second college year he became interested in religion, but was greatly depressed in mind, and was long undecided as to whether he would enter the ministry. Under the influence of Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, president of the college, he finally decided, as he gratefully acknowledged twenty-five years later. He did not distinguish himself as a student, and had little taste for mathematics, but he was a fluent speaker, and was chosen by his class to deliver the valedictory address on presentation day, six weeks before commencement, in 1797, when he was graduated. During his college course he met Roxana Foote, who became his wife shortly after his ordination. Beecher, after being examined and licensed, was called to the Presbyterian church at East Hampton, Long Island, New York, at a salary of three hundred dollars, with parsonage privileges, and after five years his salary was increased to

four hundred dollars. His first sermon to attract public attention was on "Duelling," delivered after the death of Alexander Hamilton at the hands of Aaron Burr, and was reprinted as a campaign document during the candidacy of Henry Clay for the presidency. Beecher remained in East Hampton over eleven years, and, in addition to ministerial duties, conducted a boarding school for girls, with his wife as assistant. He removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1810, and became pastor of the Congregational church, with a salary of eight hundred dollars. Soon after he was established, he became enlisted in the temperance cause, being especially moved by what he deemed the disgraceful scenes he witnessed at the meetings of ministerial associations, where ministers freely indulged in the use of intoxicating liquors, and from his efforts come the Massachusetts Temperance Society, formed in 1813. About the same time he published his volume, "Six Sermons on Intemperance," which was popular and effective. Soon after coming to Litchfield, his wife died. In the latter part of 1817 he married Harriet Porter, of Portland, Maine, and their union lasted nearly twenty years. After her death, in Cincinnati, in 1835, he married Mrs. Lydia Jackson, of Boston, Massachusetts, who survived him. At the end of sixteen years' labor in Litchfield, Mr. Beecher found himself embarrassed by pecuniary difficulties, and resigned.

He now received a call from the Hanover Street Church, Boston, Massachusetts, where he labored six years, preaching, lecturing, and advising in the care of the churches. At this time the contest between the Puritan theology and Unitarianism being at its height, he entered into it with characteristic zeal, his own church sustaining him, and his clerical brethren approving and assisting. He claimed that Unitarianism had seized Harvard Col-

legè; that funds provided for the promulgation of a Puritan faith were devoted to a system of faith that antagonized Puritanism; that a fund for maintaining an annual sermon on the Trinity, was paid for lectures controverting the doctrine of the Trinity; that the Hollis professorship of divinity at Cambridge was employed for bringing up a class of ministers whose sole distinctive idea was declared warfare with the ideas and intentions of the donor. That this controversy was most bitter, is evident from an incident connected with the Hanover Street Church, four years after his settlement over it, when it is said, the firemen would make no effort to extinguish the flames, refusing to work the engines, and, parodying Watts's hymns, sang:

"While Beecher's church holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

However, from his church sprang four others; members from it founded Salem Street Church at the North End, and Pine Street Church at the South End, the latter afterward becoming the Berkeley Street Church; and other members helped to organize a church at Cambridgeport, and after the burning of the stone edifice on Hanover street, another of stone was built on Bowdoin street, and which was purchased later by the Protestant Episcopal church and became the Church of the Advent, and now known as the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Mr. Beecher's labors here were brief. After six years successful work in Boston Mr. Beecher went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to become pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in that city, and president of the Lane Theological Seminary at Walnut Hill, near the city, having previously declined a call from the Fifth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Public interest in the establishment of Lane Seminary and confidence in Dr. Beecher's ability to

make it a success, brought large contributions, and Arthur Tappan, of New York, promised the interest of twenty thousand dollars if Dr. Beecher would undertake the work. He was active president for twenty years, and nominally president to the close of his life.

At the time Dr. Beecher left Boston, his appearance and habits were peculiar. He was careless in dress, shortsighted, toothless, and noticeably absentminded. If his watch was wound up, it was rarely right; if he had spectacles on his nose, another pair would be on his head, and he would be "fumbling in his pockets for a third." If he borrowed a pencil he would use it and pocket it, then another and another, until someone would inquire how many he had. He was also eccentric in his home life. He practiced gymnastic exercises with pole or ladder, sawed wood, shovelled sand from one side of the cellar to the other, and swung dumbbells. An hour or so before evening service he would return to his study to make notes; and was never ready until the church bell tolled and the messenger came for him, when he would hurry off with cravat awry and coat collar turned up. At the same time he was a master in the pulpit—a preacher stirring the minds of men, and moving their hearts until the whole audience responded as one man. On his return home, he would be full of fire, sparkling with humor, and perhaps take his violin and play "Auld Lang Syne," "Bonny Doon," or a "College Hornpipe," with sometimes a double shuffle as an accompaniment, and finally go to bed. "I must," he said, "let off steam gradually, and then I can sleep like a child."

While he was in Ohio there came about the great conflict between the "Old School" and "New School" parties in the Presbyterian church. Dr. Beecher was a

representative "New School" man, and his views were so pronounced that in 1835 he was brought before the presbytery for trial. Rev. Dr. J. L. Wilson formulated charges against him for heresy, slander and hypocrisy. Dr. Beecher entered a general denial, and defended himself on each point, declaring he had taught according to the Word of God and the Confession of Faith, and that if his teachings should differ in any particular from the Confession of Faith, they included nothing at variance with its underlying principles. While he was thus defending himself with the astuteness of a skilled lawyer, his wife was dying; in the seminary many cares burdened him; and in the church he was antagonized by those whose prejudices had been excited against him. After a session of many days he finally won his case, and an opinion was given by the presbytery that the charges were not sustained. In 1850 Dr. Beecher returned to Boston, hoping to revise at his leisure his writings; but under the weight of seventy-five years he had lost his intellectual vigor, though his physical strength endured. Only now and again did the old fire flash up and then die away. Professor Calvin E. Stowe, his son-in-law, writes: "The day he was eighty-one he was with me in Andover and wished to attend my lecture in the seminary. He was not quite ready when the bell rang, and I walked on in the usual path without him. Presently he came skipping across lots, laid his hand on the five-barred fence, which he cleared at a bound, and was in the lecture room before me." Dr. Beecher finally took up his residence in Brooklyn, near his son, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and there spent the remnant of his days, losing slowly the use of his faculties, but his face never lost its expression of strength and sweetness. His published writings

are: "Remedy for Duelling" (1809), "Six Sermons on Temperance" (1842), "Sermons on Various Occasions," "Views in Theology," "Skepticism," "Lectures on Various Occasions," "Political Atheism," etc. He died in Brooklyn, New York, January 10, 1863.

LAW, Lyman,

Lawyer and Congressman.

Lyman Law was born in New London, Connecticut, August 19, 1770, died there, February 3, 1842. He was a son of Richard and Ann (Prentiss) Law, and on the maternal side was a lineal descendant of William Brewster, who came to this country on the "Mayflower" in 1620.

After acquiring a rudimentary education in the common schools of New London, he enrolled as a student at Yale College, from which institution of learning he graduated in the class of 1791. Having chosen the profession of law as his life work, he studied under the preceptorship of his father, and after a successful competitive examination was admitted to the bar of his native State. He opened an office for the active practice of his profession in New London, and became an eminent counsellor of that town, honored, respected and esteemed. He was equally prominent in public affairs, being well qualified both by knowledge and experience, and he served faithfully and well in every capacity. He was a representative in the State Legislature, and during one session was speaker of that body. His ability being recognized, he was placed on the Federal ticket as a candidate for the National Legislature, and was elected, serving from 1811 to 1817 in the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses, the service he rendered amply proving his qualifications for public life. He married a daughter of Amasa and Grace (Hallum) Learned.

WILLEY, Calvin,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Calvin Willey was born in East Had-dam, Connecticut, September 15, 1776, died in Stafford, Connecticut, August 23, 1838. After completing his studies in the institutions of learning in his native State, he placed himself under the com-petent instruction of John T. Peters, and was admitted to the bar in 1798, and established himself for active practice in Stafford, Connecticut. He was a repre-sentative in the State Legislature, lower house, serving continuously for nine years; State Senator for two years; post-master at Stafford Springs, 1806-08, and at Tolland, whither he removed from 1808 to 1816; probate judge for the Staf-ford district for seven years; presidential elector on the John Quincy Adams ticket in 1824, and on December 29, 1825, he was elected United States Senator, filling the place of James Lanman, whose ap-pointment was not accepted, and con-tinued as a member of the upper house until March 3, 1831, when he retired to his private practice at Stafford, in which place he spent the remainder of his days.

GOODWIN, James,

Representative Citizen.

The surname Goodwin is of ancient English origin, derived from the per-sonal name, Godwin, meaning good friend. Ozias Goodwin, ancestor of the line herein followed, was born in Essex county, England, in 1596, came to this country in 1632, was a resident of Hart-ford, Connecticut, and died in the spring of 1683. His son, Nathaniel Goodwin, was born about 1637, and died January 8, 1713-14. He resided in Hartford. His son, Ozias (2) Goodwin, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 26, 1689, and died January 26, 1776. He held various

public offices. His son, Jonathan Good-win, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and died there, September 2, 1811. He was a farmer and innkeeper, and was cor-poral of the Hartford train band which for several years performed escort duty to the Governor. He married, November 26, 1761, Eunice Olcott, and they were the parents of James Goodwin, of this review.

James Goodwin, son of Jonathan Good-win, was born in Hartford, December 27, 1777, died September 13, 1844. He inher-ited the property on the Albany road, and after 1783 spent his whole life on the homestead.

During the War of 1812 the recruiting barracks (standing in 1890) were nearly opposite his house. He added to his hold-ing of real estate in the neighborhood, and among other properties bought about fifty acres on the south side of the Albany road, nearly opposite his place, giving it to his son Jonathan for a home. He was first lieutenant of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, in 1807, and be-came its captain in 1809, when General Nathaniel Terry was made the first major of the guard, which then became famous as a military organization.

Following his father, he attended the old First (Centre) Church, but when the present church edifice was built (1807) his attendance there became less regular, and by 1820 had ceased altogether, thus ending the connection of the family with the church, which they had attended from the settlement of the town. Most of the family have since been connected with the Episcopal church. Mr. Goodwin was physically a larger man than his father—the tallest of the family—standing over six feet, and weighing over two hundred pounds. He was strong and active, in youth fond of athletic sports, a deep, clear thinker, of kind and tender feelings. Two silhouettes, representing Mr. and Mrs.

Goodwin, were in possession of their daughter, Mrs. Walter Keney, in 1890, the profiles furnishing an interesting study in the lines of character.

They and their descendants have been prominent and useful citizens of Hartford during the whole of this century, quiet, conservative people, as a rule, but holding firmly to their own convictions, thrifty, home-loving, and public-spirited citizens. They have been generally successful in business, and also have used their property for the improvement of the city, the construction of better buildings, for the development of home industries, and for Hartford's prosperity as well as their own. In politics they have been Federalists, then Whigs, and then Republicans.

James Goodwin married, in Wintonbury (now Bloomfield), Connecticut, March 3, 1799, Eunice Roberts, born there August 22, 1774, died of typhus fever, August 13, 1825, daughter of Captain Lemuel and Ruth (Woodford) Roberts, and a descendant of John Roberts, who in 1688 became a resident of Simsbury, Connecticut. Children: 1. Jonathan, born December 23, 1799, mentioned below. 2. James, March 2, 1803. 3. Mary Jeannette, December 6, 1813; married Walter Keney.

Jonathan (2), son of James Goodwin, was born on the homestead in Hartford, December 23, 1799, died October 8, 1877.

His education was of the common schools and the select private school of John J. White, a teacher of considerable distinction in Hartford during the early years of the nineteenth century. The influence of this school he carried through life, and he was fond of referring to the educational drill and the fundamental principles which he mastered there, and subsequently taught to others. In early manhood he employed his winters in teaching, but his principal occupation

through life was that of a farmer. His farm was on Albany avenue, and came to him from his father in 1827, and this he occupied without change during his entire married life. When quite young he became interested in military affairs, and in May, 1818, enlisted as a private in the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, with which his family was already identified. He was promoted, step by step, to be captain in 1828, and major in 1830. He resigned in 1832, but was reelected major in 1861, and resigned in 1862. He held various public offices by the gift of the people—representative to the Legislature in 1836; assessor in 1838 and from 1846 to 1862; member of the board of relief in 1840-43-44-45; selectman from 1842 to 1852 and a member of the high school committee in 1849. He was one of the incorporators of the Hartford Hospital in 1854, and from August, 1859, until his death, a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

He was a tall man, of large frame and commanding presence, and throughout his life enjoyed the entire confidence and respect of all who knew him. In politics he was a Whig in the times of Webster and Clay, and a Republican in the times of Buchanan and Lincoln. In religion he was a Unitarian, and one of the organizers of the Unitarian church of Hartford. His convictions led him to adopt the teachings of Dr. Channing and others of the same school, to whose writings he gave most careful thought and earnest attention. He had an unbounded charity for the convictions of others, but made no compromises with his own. Of sound judgment and economical habits, he accumulated a good property. He found his chief enjoyment in the quiet of his home, the society of his family, and in his books.

He married, at East Windsor, Connecticut, June 7, 1826 (Rev. Thomas Rob-

bins, D. D., officiating), Clarinda Newberry, born January 1, 1800, died May 5, 1866, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ellsworth) Newberry, and a descendant of John Ellsworth and Benjamin Newberry, two of the settlers of ancient Windsor, and also a descendant of Rev. Timothy Edwards, of East Windsor.

WILLIAMS, Thomas Scott,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The Williams family is of English descent, and Robert Williams, immigrant ancestor of the line herein followed, settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, after his emigration to this country. He died there, in September, 1693. His son, Captain Isaac Williams, was born in Roxbury, September 1, 1638, settled in Newton, Massachusetts, and was deputy to the General Court. His son, the Rev. William Williams, was born February 2, 1665. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1683, and settled at Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1685, as a minister. He died suddenly at an advanced age, about 1746. His son, the Rev. Solomon Williams, was born June 4, 1701, and died in 1769 or 1776. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1719; was ordained December 5, 1722, and was a distinguished minister at Lebanon, Connecticut. His son, Ezekiel Williams, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, May 4, 1729, and died February 12, 1818. He resided in Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was active in the service of his country during the Revolution. He was from 1774 until his death deacon of the Church of Christ in Wethersfield. He married, November 6, 1760, his second cousin, Prudence Stoddard, daughter of Colonel John Stoddard, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of Thomas Scott Williams, of whom further.

Thomas Scott Williams, son of Ezekiel

Williams, was born June 26, 1777, at Wethersfield. He was educated at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1794. He attended Judge Reeves' lectures at Litchfield from March 4, 1797, until the summer of 1798; he then read law with Zephaniah Swift, Esquire, of Windham county, from August, 1798, to February, 1799, when he was admitted to the bar in Windham county. He removed to Hartford in December, 1803. In 1809 he was appointed attorney of the board of managers of the school fund, and held the position about a year, when the board itself was superseded. He represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly, October, 1813, to October, 1815, when he was appointed clerk in the House of Representatives, October, 1816, and again clerk in 1819-25-27-29. He represented the State in the Fifteenth Congress of the United States, from March 4, 1817, to March 4, 1819. In May, 1829, he was appointed associate judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, from and after December 30, 1834. From March, 1831, to April, 1835, he was mayor of Hartford. In August, 1834, he received from the corporation of Yale College the honorary degree of LL. D. Soon after he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, in which office he continued until (1847) he attained the age at which he was no longer eligible. Judge Williams was as highly esteemed in his native State, and perhaps in New England, as any man who was contemporary with him. He was closely identified with the public life of both city and State and with most of Hartford's financial and charitable institutions.

He married (first) January 7, 1813, Delia, youngest daughter of Hon. Chief Justice Ellsworth, of the United States Supreme Court. She was born January 23, 1789, and was a sister of the wife of his brother Ezekiel. She died June 25,

1840. He married (second) November 1, 1843, Martha M., daughter of Elisha Coit, of New York City. She died April 22, 1867, in Boston. Judge Williams died December 22, 1861. He had no children by either marriage.

SILLIMAN, Benjamin,
Scientist.

Benjamin Silliman was born in New Stratford (now Trumbull), Connecticut, August 8, 1779, was a descendant of a distinguished family, presumably of Swiss origin. From the early colonial days some of its members have been residents of Fairfield, Connecticut. Ebenezer Silliman, grandfather of Benjamin Silliman, was graduated from Yale College in 1727, and Gold S. Silliman, the father, in 1752. The last named was a lawyer, and during the Revolutionary War served efficiently as brigadier-general of State militia. He enjoyed the confidence of Governor Trumbull, and for a time was charged with the protection of the Long Island coast, which his residence at Fairfield readily enabled him to have in charge. In 1780 a party of British troops took General Silliman prisoner, but he was exchanged six months later for Judge Jones, of Long Island, who had been taken by the Continentals by way of retaliation. The mother of Benjamin Silliman was a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Fish, for fifty years pastor of the Second Church of Stonington. General Silliman had two sons, Benjamin being the younger.

General Silliman dying in 1790, the task of educating young Benjamin developed upon his mother. He was fitted for college, entered Yale and was graduated in the same class with his brother, at the age of seventeen years. Three years later he was appointed a tutor, and served in that position five years. After his graduation he spent some time in studying law, and was admitted to the

New Haven bar in 1802, but almost immediately abandoned his intention of following that profession in order to devote himself to the study of chemistry and natural history. This radical change in his plans came through the influence of Dr. Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, who had seen the young man's capacity to teach and govern tested during his several years' experience as a tutor. After two years spent in Philadelphia as a pupil of Dr. Woodhouse, in preparation for his new occupation, he delivered a partial course of lectures on chemistry, a science then in its infancy, to the students of the college at New Haven. In the winter of 1805 he gave his first full course of lectures, and then visited Europe to further prosecute his studies, returning after an absence of fourteen months and resuming his professorship. He subsequently published an account of his European tour, entitled "Journal of Travel in England, Holland and Scotland, and Two Passages on the Atlantic, in the Years 1805 and 1806." Shortly afterward he made a geological survey of a part of Connecticut, which is believed to have been the first geological exploration in the United States. In conjunction with Professor Kingsley he published a paper on the famous Weston meteorite. In 1818 he founded the "American Journal of Science and Arts," of which he was sole editor for twenty years, and for eight subsequent years senior editor. Bowdoin College conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1818, and Middlebury (Vermont) College gave him the LL. D. degree in 1826. In the years between 1835 and 1840 Professor Silliman gave courses of lectures in most of the principal cities in the United States, and he was also invited to deliver the Lowell lectures at about the same time. He made a second visit to Europe in 1851. In 1853 he resigned his professorship, and was

made professor emeritus; but at the request of his colleagues he continued to lecture on geology until June, 1855, when he gave his closing academic course.

Professor Silliman was an active and valued member of numerous American and European scientific societies. He was preëminent as a teacher, and as a lecturer he was almost unsurpassed. A biographer said, "Without a severe logical method, he threw so much zeal into his discourse, expressed himself with such an attractive rhetoric, and supported his doctrine by experiments of such almost unfailing beauty and success, that all audiences delighted to hear him; so that for years no lecturer so attractive could address an assembly, whether gathered within the walls of a college or from the people of crowded cities." Outside of the lecture room, by the profound investigations given to the world through the press, he rendered invaluable service to the cause of science, and he was aptly styled by Edward Everett, "the Nestor of American science." Professor Silliman opposed to slavery in all its forms, and subscribed to aid in arming the Kansas colonists for their contest with the proslaveryites. He was an earnest advocate of the prosecution of the Civil War. Professor Silliman was a finished gentleman, and a social favorite. His person was commanding, his manner dignified and affable, and his general traits of character such as to win universal respect and admiration.

He married a daughter of the second Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, and had a family of two daughters, and one son who afterward rose to eminence as a chemist. A bronze statue of Professor Silliman stands upon the university grounds at New Haven. His life in two volumes was written by Professor G. P. Fisher. He died in New Haven, November 24, 1864.

EDWARDS, Henry W.,

United States Senator, Governor.

Henry Waggaman Edwards, tenth, eleventh and twelfth Governor of Connecticut (1833-34; 1835-38), was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in October, 1779, second son of Hon. Pierrepont and Frances (Ogden) Edwards, and grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the great theologian. His father, a graduate of Princeton, served in the Revolutionary army and in the Continental Congress, practiced law in New Haven for many years, and at the time of his death was a judge of the United States District Court. His mother was a daughter of Moses Ogden, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Henry W. Edwards was graduated from Princeton College in 1797, and then studied for his chosen profession at the Litchfield (Connecticut) Law School, after which he settled in New Haven, and engaged in practice. He was twice elected to Congress as a Democrat, serving from December 6, 1819, until March 3, 1823. He next entered the Senate, appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Elijah Boardman, serving from December 1, 1823, until March 4, 1827. He was a member of the State Senate in 1827-29, and of the House of Representatives, of which he was speaker in 1830. In 1833, the year of his election as Governor, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College. During his administration he recommended a geological and mineralogical survey of the State, which was made. "As a man and citizen," says the biographer, Blake, "Governor Edwards practiced the cardinal virtues, was true and sincere in his professions and attachments—benevolent, hospitable and frank. In public life he was safe, firm in his principles, yet courteous, patriotic, attentive and intelligent."

He was married to Lydia, daughter of

John and Lydia Miller, who bore him four sons and a daughter. Their son, Henry Pierrepont, was judge of the Supreme Court of New York for upwards of seven years. Governor Edwards died at New Haven, Connecticut, July 22, 1847.

TOMLINSON, Gideon,

Governor, United States Senator.

The earliest ancestor in this country of Governor Tomlinson was Thomas Tomlinson, who took the freeman's oath at New Haven, Connecticut, about 1644, removed to Milford in 1652, and thence to the town of Stratford. Among his descendants was Gideon Tomlinson, grandfather of Governor Tomlinson, who was an officer in the Colonial army, and who was present at the capture of Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775. He married Hannah, daughter of Colonel Jabez Huntington, of Windham. His son, Jabez Huntington Tomlinson, while a student at Yale, in 1779, returned to Stratford to visit the family of his betrothed, and while there was captured by a party of British or Tory raiders and taken to New York. On his release he entered the army; in April, 1780, was appointed ensign of Colonel Samuel B. Webb's Continental regiment, and was one of the officers detailed to guard Major Andre's quarters during his captivity and trial. In return for some kindness, he received a pen and ink sketch of Major Andre, which is preserved in the library of Yale College. He married Rebecca Lewis.

Gideon Tomlinson, eighth Governor of Connecticut, was born at Oronoque, Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, December 31, 1780, and died at Greenfield Hill, October 8, 1854. After completing his studies in the schools of his native place, he matriculated at Yale College, from which institution of learning he was

graduated in 1802, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then turned his attention to the study of law, was later admitted to the bar, and removed to Fairfield, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession, making his home on Greenfield Hill, in that town, and there spent the remainder of his days. He was elected a representative from Connecticut to the Sixteenth and to the three succeeding Congresses, 1819-27. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1827, and by successive reëlections to 1831, when he resigned the governorship to enter the United States Senate, serving from 1831 to 1837, a period of six years, and on the expiration of his term of office withdrew to private life. In politics he was a Whig. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale, 1808, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity in 1827; and was a trustee of Trinity College, 1832-36. He married Sarah Bradley, of Greenfield Hill, and they were the parents of two sons, both of whom died young.

FOOTE, Samuel A.,

Governor, National Legislator.

Samuel Augustus Foote was born at Cheshire, New Haven county, Connecticut, November 8, 1780, son of Rev. John Foote, a graduate of Yale in 1765, and pastor of Congregational churches at Branford and Cheshire. His first ancestor in this country, Nathaniel Foote, of Colchester, England, became a settler of Wethersfield, where he married Elizabeth Deming. Samuel A. Foote's mother was Abigail, daughter of Rev. Samuel Hall, of Wallingford, and granddaughter of Governor Jonathan Law.

Samuel Augustus Foote completed his literary education at Yale, graduating in 1797, in his seventeenth year, having as classmates Lyman Beecher and other

men who became noted. He then began the study of law at Litchfield, under Judge Tapping Reeve, but his health, which had always been delicate, began to fail, and he was obliged to engage in active life. In 1803 he engaged in business in New Haven as junior partner with his wife's father, in the West India trade, occasionally making voyages, and so continued until 1813. The crippling of business by the war and the infirmity of his father led him to return to Cheshire, and there he resided until his death. He was in public life continuously from 1817 until 1835, serving in the legislature repeatedly, and was speaker of the house in 1825-26. He was elected to Congress as a Whig, and served in 1819-21, and again in 1823-25. In 1827-33 he served a term in the United States Senate, and was renominated, but was defeated by Nathan Smith. In December, 1829, while in the Senate, he introduced a resolution instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of limiting the sale of public lands, etc., which aroused the Senators of the west, who claimed it to be a part of a plan concocted by eastern Senators to check migration to the west and to hinder the growth of that section. The southern Senators joined those of the west and added to the motive the charge that the eastern Senators desired to limit the public revenue and centralize the government. This sentiment was voiced by Senator Robert T. Hayne, of South Carolina, and replied to by Senator Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, which resulted in their celebrated debate that involved the constitutional right of secession. The controversy thus begun still further separated the two sections of the Union, and paved the way for the Civil War. The "second speech on Foote's resolution," generally called the "reply to Hayne," delivered January 26-27, 1830, has always been regarded as the greatest

of Webster's oratorical efforts. Foote again served in Congress in 1833-34, resigning in the latter year on account of having been elected Governor; while chief magistrate he received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College. In 1844 he was a presidential elector on the Clay and Frelinghuysen ticket. His chief characteristics were integrity, industry, decision and perseverance. "He was," wrote one of his contemporaries, "eminently in all his aims and views a practical statesman. What he decided to be right and expedient, he ever firmly adhered to. What he aimed to accomplish, he labored at as a workman, systematically and perseveringly. He was, at least during a portion of his life, a warm party man; but no party drill could ever bring him to give his vote for a measure which he considered to be unwise and inexpedient."

Governor Foote was married to Eudocia, daughter of General Andrew and Elizabeth Mary Ann Hull, of Wallingford, Connecticut. She bore him six children, all sons, the second of whom, Andrew Hull Foote, entered the navy, gained renown during the Civil War, and in 1862 was promoted rear-admiral. Governor Foote died at Cheshire, Connecticut, September 15, 1846.

PORTER, Noah,

Clergyman.

The Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in December, 1781, where his family had resided for nearly a century and a half, descended from Robert and Thomas Porter, brothers, who came from England and settled in Farmington in 1640.

Noah Porter carried off the highest honors in the class of 1803 at Yale, in which he was graduated, and after pursuing studies preparatory for the min-

istry, he was settled over the Congregational church in his native town, remaining in that charge until his death, a pastorate covering a period of more than sixty years. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College in 1828, and for nearly forty years, from 1823 to 1862, he was a Fellow of the Corporation of Yale. Dr. Porter was the father of distinguished educators. His eldest son, Samuel, was one of the pioneers in the teaching of the deaf and dumb, and for many years professor in the National Deaf Mute College at Washington. His second son, Noah, for many years Professor of Moral Philosophy at Yale College, succeeded Dr. Woolsey as president of that university in 1871. His daughter Sarah established and conducted the famous school for girls at Farmington. Dr. Porter died at Farmington, Connecticut, September 24, 1866.

BISSELL, Clark,

Jurist, Governor.

Clark Bissell, jurist and seventeenth governor of Connecticut (1846-47), was born at Lebanon, New London county, Connecticut, September 7, 1782, eldest son of Joseph William and Betty (Clark) Bissell, and seventh in descent from John Bissell, chief founder of the family in Connecticut. Driven from France, their native country, at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, some of the Bissells who were Huguenots took refuge in Holland, later removing to Somerset, England. John Bissell, born in Somerset, in 1591, with his sons, sailed for Boston from Plymouth, March 20, 1630, in the "Mary and John," which also had among her passengers Captain John Mason. Windsor, Connecticut, became the seat of the American Bissells, whence John Bissell, grandson of the emigrant, removed to Lebanon, where he founded

the eastern Connecticut branch of the family. Clark Bissell's mother was descended from another early settler of Windsor, Connecticut, Captain Daniel Clark, an attorney and magistrate, to whom, as befitted his station, was assigned "the great pew" in the meeting house.

Brought up upon a farm, Clark Bissell had little opportunity for schooling; but he was ambitious and determined to obtain a liberal education. Therefore he borrowed various books, including Latin and Greek grammars, and with the kindly assistance of his pastor, fitted himself for Yale. During his college course he taught in district schools in the vicinity of New Haven. He graduated from college with honor in 1806, and then spent a year on the eastern shore of Maryland as tutor in the family of a Mr. Singleton. Returning to Connecticut, he for a time had charge of a school at Saugatuck (now Westport), and began law studies in the office of Hon. Samuel Burr Sherwood, a brilliant lawyer and a member of the Federal Congress. Subsequently he abandoned teaching, and removed to Fairfield, where he continued the study of law in the office of Hon. Roger Minot Sherman. In 1809 he was admitted to the bar and located in Norwalk, where nearly fifty years of his life were spent. He was judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut in 1829-39, and Professor of Law at Yale College in 1847-55, receiving from that institution the degree of LL. D. the same year he was called to his professorship.

In 1846 as a Whig he was elected Governor, and was reelected for a second term. His character and services are well set forth in the following estimate of his biographer:

It is not too much to say of him that in every department of duty to which he was called, his work was well and faithfully done. As chief

magistrate of this commonwealth his sound judgment, his purity of purpose, his unaffected demeanor, won the confidence and respect of all parties * * * As a member of our highest court of judicature, his learning, probity, strict impartiality, and uniform courtesy, conferred additional lustre upon the dignity of the bench * * * In the legislature, though he seldom mingled in debate, the breadth and solidity of his views, his good sense, his keen wit, sparingly, but if needed, effectively used, always placed him in the first rank * * * His duties in the law department of Yale College were discharged with the same fidelity which characterized him in all other relations of life. His lectures to the senior class were of the highest order of that species of intellectual effort.

Governor Bissell was married, at Saugatuck, Connecticut, April 29, 1811, to Sally, daughter of Hon. Samuel Burr and Charity (Hull) Sherwood. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters. Governor Bissell died at Norwalk, Connecticut, September 15, 1857.

TRUMBULL, Joseph,

Congressman, Governor.

John Trumbull, immigrant ancestor of this family, was a native of England, residing in Newcastle-on-Tyne, from whence he emigrated to this country, settling in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1640, bringing with him his wife, Ellinor (Chandler) Trumbull. Their son, John Trumbull, was born in 1639, died 1690; married Deborah Jackson. Their son, Joseph Trumbull, born 1678, removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, and died June 16, 1755; married Hannah Higley. Their son, Governor Jonathan Trumbull, born October 12, 1710, died August 17, 1785; married Faith Robinson, daughter of the Rev. John Robinson, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant of John Alden, the Pilgrim. Their son, David Trumbull, born February 5, 1751-52, died January 17, 1822; married Sarah Backus, born February 7, 1760, died November

10, 1843, and they were the parents of Governor Joseph Trumbull.

Joseph Trumbull was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, December 7, 1782, died in Hartford, Connecticut, August 4, 1861. He was graduated from Yale in 1801; admitted to the bar at Windham, Connecticut, in 1803; settled at Hartford in 1804, practicing until 1828, when he became president of the Hartford Bank, in which capacity he served for eleven years, and later he served in a similar capacity for the Providence, Hartford & Fishkill Railroad Company. He was a representative in the State Legislature in 1832; was elected a Whig representative in the Twenty-third Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of William W. Ellsworth, serving during the years 1834-35, and was reelected to the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses, 1839-43. He was returned to the State Legislature in 1848, and again in 1851, and was governor of Connecticut, 1849-50. Yale conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1849, the year in which he assumed the duties of Governor. He married (first) at Colchester, Connecticut, in 1820, Harriet, daughter of General Henry Champion, who bore him a son, Henry Champion Trumbull, and a daughter, who died in infancy. He married (second) Eliza, daughter of Lemuel and Betsey (Champion) Storrs, of Middletown. She bore him one daughter, Eliza Storrs, who became the wife of Lucius F. Robinson, of Hartford, Connecticut.

COGSWELL, Jonathan,

Philanthropist.

Jonathan Cogswell was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, September 3, 1782, son of Dr. Nathaniel Cogswell, and a direct descendant of John Cogswell, of Bristol, England, who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635.

Jonathan Cogswell was graduated at Harvard, A. B. in 1806, A. M., 1809; pursued his theological studies with a tutor at Bowdoin, 1807-09, and completed his course at Andover Theological Seminary in 1810. He was settled over the Congregational church, Saco, Maine, 1810-28, when he resigned, having saved about \$1,000 which he intended to use in securing a home, his health preventing his further pastoral work. An eloquent appeal made in his church for aid for foreign missions determined him to contribute his savings to the cause, and the next year he took charge of the New Britain church, Berlin, Connecticut, where he ministered for five years. The death of his brother Nathan in 1832 gave to his family a large estate and he was made trustee for the heirs. In 1834 he was made professor of ecclesiastical history in the Theological Institute, East Windsor, Connecticut. To this institution he gave his services for ten years, large sums of money, and the greater part of his extensive library. In 1844 he removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he joined Dr. Janeway and Mr. Ford in building the Second Presbyterian Church and parsonage, personally bearing a large portion of the expense. He was an early member of the New York Historical Society, a life director of the American Bible Society, a life member of the American Tract Society, and a liberal contributor to these and other charitable organizations. He founded scholarships in the College of New Jersey and in Rutgers College. He received the degree of A. M. from Bowdoin in 1815, and that of D. D. from the University of the City of New York in 1836. He published sermons: "A Treatise on the Necessity of Capital Punishment"; "Hebrew Theocracy" (1848); "Calvary and Sinai" (1852); "Godliness a Great Mystery" (1857); and "The Appropriate Work of the Holy

Spirit" (1859). See "The Cogswells in America" (1884) by E. O. Jameson. Mr. Cogswell died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 1, 1864.

BRINSMADE, Daniel Bourbon,
Prominent Citizen.

Rev. Daniel Brinsmade was born July 31, 1718. He graduated at Yale College in 1745, and became minister of the parish in Judea in 1749. It was then a part of Woodbury, Connecticut, but in 1779 it, with the parish of New Preston, was incorporated into the town of Washington. Rev. Mr. Brinsmade continued in the same pastorate until his death, in 1793. He was a highly honored and useful minister, and both of his sons were prominent citizens. He married Rhoda Sherman. His son,

Daniel Nathaniel Brinsmade, was born at Washington, Connecticut, 1750. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1772, studied law, and practiced successfully in his native town, where he died October 29, 1826. In 1787 he was a delegate to the State Convention at Hartford to ratify the United States Constitution. He was judge of the quorum, and assistant judge of the county court for sixteen years, during ten of which he sat on the bench. He represented his town in the General Assembly of the State for forty-three sessions and was at one time clerk of the house. He was one of the leading men of his county for many years. He married, March 23, 1779, Abigail Farrand.

Daniel Bourbon Brinsmade, son of Daniel N. Brinsmade, was born at Washington, October 15, 1782. He succeeded his father as town clerk, and held the office for more than forty years. He was a leader in public affairs, and deputy to the General Assembly in 1816-17-28-33-48. In public office he was notably faithful and efficient. He was prominent also in mili-

tary life. In 1817 he was commissioned colonel of the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Cavalry, subsequently general of the cavalry. He was president of the day at Litchfield Centennial, August 13, 1851, and had then in his possession the epaulets worn by General Lafayette in the Revolution heirlooms in his family. He was a man of sterling integrity and sound judgment, a power in town, county and state affairs. He died November 3, 1862. He married (first) Irene Merwin. He married (second) Mary Wakeman Gold, of Cornwall, Connecticut.

REID, Samuel C.,

Designer of Early American Flag.

Captain Samuel Chester Reid was born in Norwich, Connecticut, August 25, 1783, second son of Lieutenant John and Rebecca (Chester) Reid, and grandson of Lord John Reid, of Glasgow, Scotland, and of John Chester, of Norwich. His father was an officer in the Royal navy; was taken prisoner at New London, Connecticut, in October, 1778, and afterward resigned his commission and espoused the American cause.

Samuel Chester Reid went to sea in 1794, entering the United States navy as midshipman on the sloop-of-war "Baltimore," under Commodore Truxton. He was commissioned captain by President Madison, and given command of the brigantine "General Armstrong," fitted out as a privateer, and on September 9, 1814, he ran the blockade of British war ships off Sandy Hook, New York harbor. He arrived at the island of Fayal, Azores, and while there the British brig-of-war "Carnation," the frigate "Rosa," and the ship-of-the-line "Plantagenet," entered the bay. After a fruitless effort to escape, Reid cleared his decks for action, and was attacked by the British in small boats, which he drove back. At midnight a sec-

ond attack was made, and after a hand-to-hand fight, the British were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated in their boats. In forty minutes, the British loss amounted to over one hundred and twenty killed and one hundred and thirty wounded. On September 27th, the "Carnation" weighed anchor and stood close in for the "General Armstrong," opening a heavy fire. This fire was returned with wonderful effect, the main top mast of the "Carnation" going by the board, the hull and rigging being much cut up, and the vessel forced to retire. The British fleet then determined to use its entire force against the "Gen. Armstrong," and finding further resistance futile, Captain Reid set a fuse to his magazine and with his crew went ashore. Captain Lloyd, perceiving the desertion of the "Gen. Armstrong," sent two armed boats to seize her just as she blew up. In the three engagements the British loss was two hundred and ten killed and one hundred and forty wounded, while the American loss was but two killed and seven wounded. When Captain Lloyd demanded the American crew from the governor of Fayal as prisoners of war, Reid took refuge in a deserted convent about half a mile in the interior, fortified it, ran up the American flag, and the British fleet soon left for New Orleans. The news of the battle reached the United States in November, 1814, and was received with great demonstrations. The battle undoubtedly saved the newly acquired territory of Louisiana from falling into the hands of the British, for at this time the remainder of the British naval force was waiting at Jamaica for the arrival of Lloyd's squadron to attack New Orleans, but the delay caused by the encounter with Captain Reid enabled General Jackson to prepare the city for defense, and resulted in the victory of January 8, 1815. The battle of Fayal was the last naval engagement of

the War of 1812, and on November 15, 1814, Captain Reid, with his officers and crew, were landed at St. Mary, Florida. He received ovations at every city through which he passed from Savannah to New York, State legislatures passing resolutions of thanks for his gloriously maintaining the honor of the American flag; New York State voted him a gold sword, which was presented November 25, 1816, by Governor Tompkins; and the citizens of New York City presented him with a silver service. He declined promotion to past captain in the navy, but accepted the position of harbor master of New York.

Captain Reid invented and erected the first marine telegraph between the highlands of the Navesink, New Jersey, and the Battery, New York City; reorganized and perfected regulations for governing the pilots of New York, designating the pilot boats by numerals; published a national code of signals for all vessels belonging to the United States; and established the lightship off Sandy Hook. In 1826 he invented a new system of land telegraphs by means of which he satisfactorily demonstrated that a message could be sent from Washington to New Orleans in two hours. A bill was before Congress for its adoption, when it was superseded by Morse's invention. Captain Reid also designed the United States flag with thirteen stripes to represent the thirteen original States, providing that the respective States be represented by a star in the union of blue, and suggested that the stars be formed into one grand star symbolizing the national motto—"*E Pluribus Unum*." The design was accepted in a bill which became a law by the signature of President Monroe, April 4, 1818. The first flag, as designed by Captain Reid, was made in silk by Mrs. Reid and her young friends, each of

whom embroidered her name in the centre of a star, and on April 13, 1818, it was hoisted on the flag staff of the National House of Representatives. Captain Reid reëntered the United States navy in 1842, and was retired in 1856.

He married, in New York City, Mary, daughter of Captain Nathan Jennings, of Fairfield, Connecticut. His son was Sam Chester Reid. One daughter, Mary Isabel, married Count Luigi Palma di Cesnola, and another, Louise Gouverneur, married John Savage, the journalist. Captain Reid died in New York City, January 28, 1861, his last words being, "Soon I shall solve the great mystery of life."

SMITH, Perry,

Lawyer, National Legislator.

Perry Smith was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, May 12, 1783, and died in New Milford, Connecticut, June 8, 1852. He acquired a practical education by attendance at the common schools of his native town, and he prepared for his professional career by a course of study at the Litchfield Law School. After a successful competitive examination, he was admitted to the bar in 1807, and entered upon the practice of his profession at New Milford, Connecticut, where he passed the remainder of his days. He attained considerable prominence in his chosen line of work, and he also made a name and place for himself in political circles. He was a representative in the State Legislature, 1822-24; judge of the Probate Court of Litchfield county, 1824-35; and again a representative in the State Legislature, 1835-36. In 1837 he relinquished the practice of his profession to accept an election to the United States Senate, elected as a Democrat, and served from 1837 to 1843. He was the author of "Speech on Bank Depositaries," published by him in 1838.

CHURCH, Samuel,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Samuel Church born in Salisbury, Connecticut, February 4, 1785, traced his ancestry to Richard Church, an original proprietor of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1637, one of whose descendants Nathaniel Church, father of Samuel Church, was a soldier of the Revolution, from the town of Salisbury, and married Lois Ensign, daughter of John Ensign, of Canaan, Connecticut.

Samuel Church attended the schools of Salisbury, and supplemented this knowledge by a course at Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1803. He studied law with Hon. Judson Canfield, of Sharon, and at the Litchfield Law School; was admitted to the bar in September, 1806, and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native town. He was appointed postmaster of Salisbury in 1810, and justice of the peace in 1818. In the latter year he was also elected a delegate to the convention for amending the State constitution. He was a representative in the General Assembly in 1820, 1821, 1823, 1824, 1829, 1831, and was clerk of the house in 1824. He served as State Senator for three terms, 1824-27. He was probate judge for the district of Sharon from 1821 to 1832; State's attorney for Litchfield county from 1825 to 1832; judge of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court of Errors from 1832 to 1847, and in the latter named year was appointed Chief Justice of the same, which office he held until the time of his death. He removed to Litchfield in 1845. He was a devoted antiquarian and a painstaking student of local history, and his historical addresses delivered at Salisbury in 1841 and at Litchfield in 1851 were published, and have been the basis of many subsequent writings. Trinity College conferred upon

him the degree of LL. D. in 1847. He presided as master of Montgomery Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, for five years.

On November 26, 1806, he was married to Cynthia, daughter of Captain Seth and Esther (Landon) Newell. Judge Church died at Newtown, Connecticut, September 13, 1854.

ANDREWS, Ethan Allen,

Professor of Languages.

John Andrews (or Andrus), the immigrant ancestor, was one of the early settlers, and in 1672 one of the eighty-four proprietors of the ancient town of Tunxis named afterward "ffarming-town," Tunxis being then as much a name of a tribe of Indians as it was of the river and lands they occupied, and claimed as proprietors. He came over in 1645. John Andrews was a farmer, and lived on the east side of the river, near to where the canal aqueduct was made, about two miles north of the village of Farmington. His wife's name was Mary, and she united with the church there, April 2, 1654, with her sons, then under the age of thirteen years. John joined the Congregational church of Farmington, May 9, 1658. In a list of forty-two families in full communion of the church in 1679, which list seems to be graded and ranked with reference to "dignity and standing," John and Mary Andrews are No. 14.

Joseph, son of John Andrews, was born May 26, 1651, at Farmington, Connecticut, and baptized April 2, 1654. He married, about 1677, Rebecca ———. They located about the centre of Newington, but at what date is now unknown. He had a tax list there in 1693, in Wethersfield, of which Newington was a parish. The first land of his found on record, was given him by vote of the town, March 19, 1683-84, a small piece near his mill, upon which to build a house and barn.

March 26, 1684, he bought six acres of John and Joseph Riley, the ninety-fourth lot on "Cow-plane;" it touches north and south on said Joseph's land. He also owned much land, and probably rented the mill of Phineas Wilson, the merchant of Hartford, until after Wilson's decease, when he bought it of the widow. He died April 27, 1706, aged fifty-four years. The widow Rebecca presented his will at probate court, May 23, 1706, of which she and her eldest son, Joseph, were executors. The estate of the father had hardly been settled when the mother Rebecca died, and administration was granted to Joseph, the son, and the same day Caleb and Ann, chose their brother Joseph for guardian. At the close of the Revolutionary War, it is said that there were sixty-two persons of the name of Andrews in Newington, but immediately after its close they died and dispersed, so that not one of the name has resided there for many years.

Benjamin, son of Joseph Andrews, was of Newington. He married, December 19, 1704, Elizabeth ———, before Anthony Stoddard, minister at Woodbury. They lived near the centre of Newington; he bought, July 6, 1716, of his brother Joseph, one-third of the sawmill that belonged to their father. He died in 1719, probably, for the inventory of his estate was then taken by Jabez Whittlesey and Joseph Andrus, as appraisers.

Joseph (2), son of Benjamin Andrews, was born about 1707, and baptized June 22, 1707, by Rev. Stephen Mix, of old Wethersfield. He married, April 3, 1746, Sarah, daughter of Captain Robert and Abigail Wells, of Newington. Joseph Andrews was a wealthy farmer, and left a large estate to his family by will, his son Levi being executor. He was chosen one of the standing committee of the church in Newington, October 29, 1761; he and his wife were both members of

that church when Rev. Mr. Belden settled there, 1747. He died September 14, 1775, of fever, at the house of his son Levi, in New Britain, aged sixty-nine, where he went to nurse Levi who was sick with fever, but Levi recovered, while the father died; he was carried to Newington, on men's shoulders, on a bier, some two or three miles, although it was very muddy. This custom was common, as the convenience of a hearse was not known then in country places. The will of widow Sarah Andrews was dated May 11, 1782. She died June 4, 1793, aged seventy-seven years; her grave is in the cemetery near the Congregational church, in the parish of Newington, town of Wethersfield, where also lie many of the Andrews family, descendants of the early settlers of that place. Children: 1. Levi, born February 23, 1747, mentioned below. 2. Ruth, born 1751; died young. 3. Elias, February 16, 1753. 4. Sarah, January 12, 1756.

Levi, son of Joseph (2) Andrews, was born in Wethersfield, February 23, 1747. He married, December 20, 1770, Chloe Wells, of Newington, daughter of Captain Robert and Abigail (Burnham) Wells. She was born May 31, 1746, and was a quiet, unassuming woman, a great lover of order and home, a devoted Christian. He took the "half-way covenant" in Newington, May 8, 1768, and both joined Dr. Smalley's church, May 5, 1771, in New Britain, he on profession, she by letter. He bought a farm in New Britain about the time of his marriage, and occupied it during his life; it was in the south part of Stanley quarter, so called, and was one of the best farms in town. In 1775 he was sick of the fever from which he recovered, although his father died. He was executor to his father's estate. He was clerk and treasurer of the Ecclesiastical Society several years; he was made one of the standing committee of

Dr. Smalley's church in 1807. He held rank of ensign in the company of militia in New Britain, and ever after held this title. He was appointed in 1782 by the town of Farmington to provide for soldiers' families. He was a very successful farmer, of kind, cheerful disposition, and a great lover and promoter of peace. Ensign Levi Andrews died May 8, 1826, aged eighty years. The widow died January 11, 1837, aged ninety-one.

Professor Ethan Allen Andrews, son of Ensign Levi Andrews, was born April 7, 1787. He graduated at Yale College in 1810, and studied law at Farmington. He commenced the practice of law in his native town in 1812. He married, December 19, 1810, Lucy Cowles, who was born January 20, 1789. She was daughter of Colonel Isaac and Lucina (Hooker) Cowles. Solomon Cowles, father of Colonel Isaac, had four brothers: Ezekiel, born November 17, 1721; James, September 25, 1723; Elijah, January 12, 1726; Amos, July 29, 1730. Children of Solomon Cowles were: i. Martha, born June 29, 1751. ii. Isaac, July 15, 1753. iii. Colonel Isaac, born July 31, 1756. iv. Solomon, February 20, 1758. v. Zenas, February 15, 1761. Professor Ethan Allen Andrews was admitted to the church at New Britain, August 5, 1821, during the great revival of that memorable year. His wife was admitted August 6, 1815, by letter from the Farmington church. He built on Stanley street, near his father's home in 1813. He taught a select school in a part of his house with good success for several years. He removed his family in 1829, and his church connection in 1832, to New Haven, where he had a select school for young ladies, and a like school in Boston subsequently. He was a professor of languages in the University of North Carolina for a time. After his return to his home, he represented his town in the

State Legislature for the year 1851. He was a magistrate and judge of probate court, but he gained his eminence and celebrity from his literary taste and labor as a Latin author. In 1848 his *alma mater* (Yale College) gave him the honorable degree of Doctor of Laws. He died in the midst of his literary labors, March 24, 1858, aged seventy years. He was gentlemanly in deportment, and was eminently a literary light of his age and country. On May 19, 1858, at the request of several prominent citizens of the place, Rev. Hubbard Winslow, of Boston, delivered a eulogy on the life and services of this distinguished man, at the Centre Church of New Britain, to a very large audience, a copy of which was requested and published in Boston soon after. An inventory of his estate, amounting to \$23,314.48, was made and presented to probate court, district of Berlin, June 15, 1858. He built a Gothic house in 1855, on the site of his father's old red one.

NILES, John M.,

Legislator, Cabinet Officer, Journalist.

John Milton Niles was born in Windsor, Connecticut, August 20, 1787, son of Moses and Naomi (Marshall) Niles, and grandson of Benjamin and Lucy (Sill) Niles. His father was a native of Groton, Connecticut, and removed to Windsor prior to the Revolutionary War. The following account, condensed from Stiles' "History of Ancient Windsor," written by Hon. Gideon Welles, of Hartford, reveals the outlines of a life of great usefulness.

Losing his father in early childhood, his educational advantages were restricted to the opportunities afforded by a common district school, such as they were in his day. Realizing their defects, he resolved upon further study, and being limited in mean and too old for collegiate

advantages, he entered upon a course of systematic and laborious work, which he followed up with such assiduity as for a time to impair his health. With an inquisitive and keenly discriminating intellect, fond of statistics, and a memory that retained every incident and event that came within his reading and observation, his mind became a great storehouse of facts that were easily at command, and made him always formidable to political and legislative opponents. Few men associated with him in the public councils were more conversant with history, better understood the science of government, or had more deeply investigated the political and civil institutions of our own and other countries. Madison's administration covered a time of high party excitement, sharpened by the commercial restrictions which the Federal administration had deemed necessary to prevent our country from becoming involved in wars that were then sweeping over almost the whole of the civilized world. Mr. Niles, while yet a student in the office of John Sargeant, was a zealous Republican and supporter of the administration and policy of Mr. Madison. The courts and bar, as well as the State authorities, were almost unanimously of the opposite politics. Diffident and unassuming in his manners, but earnest and firm in his convictions, Mr. Niles was frank in the avowal of his opinions and principles, and the reasons by which he was governed. A portion of his leisure he devoted to political essays, most of which were published in the "American Mercury," at Hartford. Being attached, however, to his profession, and his circumscribed means rendering it necessary that he should attend to something else than political controversies for a livelihood, he contemplated migrating to some other State. With this in view he visited Vermont, New York and Penn-

sylvania, but returned to Connecticut, undecided, and without any definite plan for the future. It was while at Harrisburg in 1815 that he formed his first slight acquaintance with James Buchanan, William J. Duane and Joel B. Sutherland, then young men of about his own age, and each of them for the first time members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. This acquaintance was twenty years after renewed with each, under widely different circumstances.

The termination of the war and retirement of Mr. Madison extinguished political issues that had been long in controversy, and led to a dissolution of the National party; but during the general anxiety on Federal politics that characterized the Monroe administration, public action became concentrated on local differences within the States. In Connecticut there was a growing disquietude in regard to the old order of things, and the dynasty in power steadily refused to yield to innovations. The times were auspicious for the reformers to press their views, and radical changes were demanded, the most prominent of which were an extension of the right of suffrage, religious equality, and a written constitution defining and limiting the power of government. Mr. Niles embarked in these reformatory measures with zeal, energy and ability, and more than any other man, perhaps, contributed to the evolution of parties which followed. To forward his views and give them efficiency, with the coöperation of others he established in January, 1817, the Hartford "Times," a paper that acquired an immediate local position and influence. He was for several years its editor, and for thirty years continued to be a liberal contributor to its columns. In 1821 the General Assembly appointed him an associate judge of the county court for the County of Hartford, an appointment which he

filled eight years, then declining to hold it longer. In 1826 he was elected from the town of Hartford to the General Assembly. The Republicans nominated him as their candidate for the Senate in 1827, but, being friendly to the election of General Jackson, a portion of the party refused to sustain him, and he was consequently defeated. This proceeding contributed perhaps to his activity, as it certainly gave him prominence in instituting and organizing what was subsequently known as the Democratic party which elected and sustained General Jackson.

In the spring of 1829 Mr. Niles was appointed postmaster at Hartford, which place he resigned on receiving from Governor Edwards the appointment of Senator in Congress, the post having been made vacant by the death of Nathan Smith. This appointment was confirmed by the Legislature, and he served in the Senate until March, 1839. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1839, and again in 1840. In the latter year President Van Buren tendered him the office of postmaster-general, and the Senate unanimously confirmed his nomination. Retiring with Mr. Van Buren in March, 1841, he was again in 1842 elected to the Senate of the United States, which place he held until the expiration of the term in 1849, when he relinquished official life, although he retained to the close of his days an abiding and lively interest in all political subjects. In the Senate he took an active part in the proceedings and debates. Although not a brilliant speaker, he was a ready, interesting and instructive debater, one whose accurate knowledge, acute and just discrimination, and sound common sense, were acknowledged and appreciated by men of all parties. The financial questions which called into existence the Whig and Democratic parties, generated intense animosities, and to some extent affected social

intercourse. The unyielding firmness and uncompromising character of Senator Niles, particularly when principles were involved, led many to misunderstand and misapprehend his genial and kindly nature. There was less partisan bitterness in his last than in his first senatorial term, in consequence of the adjustment and final disposition of the exciting financial questions that had agitated and convulsed the country, and he was not one who desired to perpetuate differences when the causes which led to them ceased to exist.

No man more fully recognized the utility and necessity of party organization to accomplish and carry into effect important measures based on fundamental principles, but under no circumstances would he abandon or surrender those principles to the mandates of organization. This was in his view a perversion and abuse of party to which he would not submit. It was an axiom with him that party and organization must be subordinate and subsidiary to principles, and principles should never be secondary or sacrifice to party. Hence, on repeated occasions when the party with which he acted took a new position, he was brought into conflict with valued friends, eventuating to some extent in a change of associates but not of principles. This was the case in 1820, when the party which revolutionized the State neglected, as he conceived, to carry to their fulfillment reforms with which they commenced. Again, in the election of Jackson, and the bank controversy at a later period, he disregarded the old organization with which he had been connected because he deemed it faithless to the principles which originated it. The bank and kindred measures he denounced as centralizing, as an invasion of the reserved rights of the States, and an unwarrantable assumption of power by the Federal government.

Though assailed with unsparing virulence, he ably vindicated his adherence to principles which he deemed fundamental and essential. The acquisition of large additional territory from Mexico near the close of his senatorial service brought the subject of extending and nationalizing slavery prominently before the country. Incidental to and connected with this subject was the territorial policy of the government, which it was proposed to change in order to strengthen the organization on these new issues. Promptly, and at the threshold, Senator Niles met the question, and denounced the scheme as a perversion of the objects, purposes and principles of the Democratic party, whose mission was of a different character. Adhering to the primitive doctrine of strictly construing the constitution, and limiting the authority of the Federal government to the powers granted, he deemed that Congress could not legislate slavery into the territories or delegate that power or permission to others. No obligation of party or allegiance to organizations could swerve him or induce him to sacrifice his conscientious convictions on this subject, for his opinions were deliberately formed, and essential principles were involved. With all the ardor and sincerity of his earlier years he opposed what in his view were the centralizing tendencies of the administration. As the controversy progressed, his opinions became more decided and his feelings more interested, and, believing the emergency required extraordinary efforts he, at the age of sixty-eight, projected the establishment of a new daily paper and the organization of a distinct Republican party, to act in concert with others in the different States who were commencing a similar movement. While earnestly engaged in the prosecution of these labors a cancerous affection developed itself in his system. Undeterred

by this affliction, he persevered in what he considered to be his duty to its consummation. Through his instrumentality, the Hartford "Press" was established, being first published in February, 1856. A Republican State Convention was held in March of the same year, and the Republican party was forthwith organized, but his disease in the meantime had made such progress as to compel him to discontinue his labors. His last public effort and his last appearance among his fellow citizens was at the Republican Convention in March. He breathed his last on the 31st of May, 1856, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Senator Niles, besides his political labors, employed his pen in other fields as an author. His first undertaking was that of editing the republication of an English work, entitled "The Independent Whig," a large quarto of over five hundred pages, published in 1816. This was followed in 1819 by a "Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island," in the compilation of which he was assisted by his brother-in-law, Dr. John C. Pease. He also prepared a very useful and serviceable book, called "The Civil Officer," of which several editions were published. "A History of Mexico and the South American Republics," written by him, ran through many editions. He also wrote a biography of Oliver H. Perry, a quarto volume of about four hundred pages, as well as numerous pamphlets, orations and addresses on political, agricultural, financial and miscellaneous subjects, which during a period of forty years emanated from his prolific pen, and which had extensive circulation and influence.

His speeches in the Senate were many, and on almost every important question before that body while he was a member; some were very effective and distinguished for great research and argumentation. Those on the bank, the deposits,

the expunging resolutions, the independent treasury, the tariff, the Mexican War and the Jefferson Ordinance as applicable to the newly acquired Louisiana territory, may be specified as among his ablest efforts. Mr. Calhoun, with whom he often and widely differed, awarded him the possession of the most ready and accurately discriminate mind of any member of the Senate. Thomas H. Benton said that not only were his opinions eminently sound and correct, but that his political and moral courage exceeded that of his associates. Silas Wright declared he always distrusted the accuracy of his own conclusions when he differed from Senator Niles. Such were the estimates of some of the master minds of the Senate, men with whom he was associated in daily, social and official intercourse for years. The remark publicly made by Mr. Van Buren, that "Senator Niles spoke as Franklin wrote," conveys a correct impression of the matter and manner of the man. Indeed, his marked traits were good, practical common sense, without pretension, unassumingly but honestly and fearlessly expressed.

President Van Buren showed his high appreciation of the qualities and abilities of Senator Niles by tendering him unsolicited a seat in his cabinet, and that, too, when the department was laboring under serious embarrassments. The reforms which he introduced into the department not only contributed to its immediate relief, but constituted the basis of future action in the administration. He promptly discontinued the transportation of mails on Sundays except on the principal routes, and advised another great reform which was soon carried into effect, the reduction of the rates of postage, as a means of promoting mail facilities and thereby increasing the revenue; a proposition that was to many a seeming paradox.

Senator Niles was twice married, but left no children. In the fall of 1824 he married Mrs. Sarah Howe, a native of Worcester county, Massachusetts, who died in the autumn of 1842. His second marriage was with Miss Jane H. Pratt, of Columbia county, New York, in the latter part of 1845; she died in the summer of 1850. A considerable portion of the years 1851 and 1852 he spent in visiting the various countries of Europe. Unostentatious, plain and frugal, Mr. Niles acquired by industry and economy a handsome estate. Humane and benevolent, he exercised active charity during life, and dying desired to alleviate suffering humanity. Besides numerous legacies to individuals, he bequeathed twenty thousand dollars in trust to the city of Hartford as a charity fund, the income from which he directed to be annually distributed to the poor. This noble benefaction to the city of his adoption was the crowning act of a useful and well-spent life.

HUNTINGTON, Jabez W.,

Jurist, Senator.

Jabez Williams Huntington was born at Norwich, Connecticut, November 8, 1788, son of Zachariah Huntington and grandson of Jabez Huntington (1719-86), who served for several years as speaker of the Connecticut Legislature, was active during the Revolution as a member of the Committee of Safety, and from September, 1776, held the rank of major-general of militia.

Jabez W. Huntington, after pursuing an academical course, was graduated from Yale College in 1806. He studied law at the celebrated Litchfield Law School, was admitted to the bar, and conducted a successful practice in Litchfield for many years. In 1828 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1829 to

Congress, where by two successive re-elections, he represented Connecticut until 1834, when he resigned to accept an appointment as a judge of the State Supreme Court of Errors. He was also a judge of the Connecticut Superior Court. Later he was elected to the United States Senate as a Whig, filling the vacancy made by the death of Senator Thaddeus Betts, and continued a member of that body from 1840 until his death, on November 1, 1847, at Norwich, Connecticut, which had been his home since 1834.

BEACH, George,

Business Man, Financier.

There were three immigrants of the name of Beach under Colony records of 1639 among the settlers of the New Haven colony, Richard, John and Thomas, who was the immigrant ancestor of the Hartford branch of the family. He resided in New Haven, Milford and Wallingford, but returned to Milford before his death in 1662. His son, John Beach, was born in Milford, October 19, 1655, and died in 1709. He removed to Wallingford. His son, John (2) Beach, was born in Wallingford, October 15, 1690, and died May 9, 1775. He was one of the founders of the town of Goshen, and erected one of the largest houses in the town in the section now known as East Goshen. His son, Adnah Beach, was born January 11, 1718, and died March 10, 1783. He represented the town of Goshen in the General Assembly. His son, Ebenezer Beach, was born May 30, 1766, died May 3, 1793, and was buried at Sheffield, Massachusetts. He appears to have been in business in Hartford, Connecticut, and later was engaged in business in Litchfield, Connecticut. He married Lucy Steele, and after the death of her husband she returned to Hartford. She married (second) Dr. Wil-

liam Whitman. Ebenezer and Lucy (Steele) Beach were the parents of George Beach, of whom further.

George Beach, eldest child of Ebenezer and Lucy (Steele) Beach, was born in Litchfield, November 29, 1788, died at his house on Farmington avenue, Hartford, May 3, 1860. Upon the death of his mother he probably returned to live with his Grandfather Steele until 1806; his sister, Lucy, was taken by his father's sister, Susannah, wife of John Reed, of Canaan, Connecticut; his sister, Julia, being taken by his mother's sister, Mittie (Mehitable), wife of George Benton, Front street, Hartford. He began his business life as a clerk for John Pierce, a West India merchant, State street, Hartford, and lived for a time with the family of his employer. A few years later Mr. Beach became junior partner, the firm name becoming Pierce & Beach. The trade of the firm was ruined by the war of 1812, and Mr. Pierce withdrew and left the city. George Beach, Jr., used to tell a story of one of his father's merchant vessels which had been given up as lost or captured by the British. But early one Sunday morning, before daylight, he was awakened by a knock at the front door, opened his window, and found a messenger from New London who announced the safe arrival of the ship, which had sailed under the French flag by a roundabout way to escape the British. In 1814 Mr. Beach closed up the West India business and, upon the organization of the Phoenix Bank of Hartford, was elected its cashier, an office he filled until September 6, 1837, when he was elected president, and continued at the head of this institution until his last illness, resigning April 5, 1860. At the outset the disturbance of the currency of the country caused by the war with England, led the bank to issue a quantity of bills for fractional parts of a

dollar, which the vice-president and directors of the bank were authorized to sign. With the exception of these bills Mr. Beach signed all the notes and bills issued by the bank, and its circulation sometimes rose above a million dollars. At the time of his death he had undoubtedly signed more bills than any other man in this section. In 1836 Mr. Beach became a partner in the firm of Phelps, Beach & Company, formerly Hungerford, Phelps & Beach, George Beach, Jr., being a partner of the original firm and continuing with his father and Mr. Phelps. When Mr. Phelps retired in 1839, the firm became Beach & Company, and George Beach became its head. For a number of years he lived in the house which is still standing, but somewhat altered in appearance, on the north side of Church street, and there most of his children were born. Later he removed to the house on Farmington avenue, and his son George lived in the next house to the west. Both houses were built by Cyprian Nichols, his father-in-law. Upon the visit to this country of General Lafayette, about 1825, it was the duty of Mr. Beach, as captain of the Governor's Foot Guard, to meet the general and with his company escort him to a raised platform in front of the Phoenix National Bank, where the State reception was held. He was generous with his wealth and always favored the young men just starting in business. He favored the small loans which are usually so hard to negotiate. He contributed largely to charity, but preferred to give anonymously. He donated the land for St. Paul's Church. The Widows' Home, which he built and maintained, was a most sensible and worthy benevolence, consisting of a number of small apartments let gratuitously to deserving widows who had no home. From early life he was an active member of Christ Church and a faithful churchman.

Mr. Beach married (first) in Christ Church, Hartford, April 15, 1808, Harriet, born June 27, 1792, died July 16, 1826, daughter of Aaron Bradley. He married (second) 1827, Maria, born May 10, 1799, died November 15, 1845, daughter of Cyprian Nichols. He married (third) Sophia (Buckland) Bull, widow of E. W. Bull, who survived him many years.

BETTS, Thaddeus,

Lawyer, National Legislator.

Thaddeus Betts was born in Norwalk, Fairfield county, Connecticut, February 4, 1789, son of Judge William Maltby and Lucretia (Gregory) Betts. His father was a soldier in the Revolution, postmaster, judge of probate, and member of the Legislature. He was descended from Thomas Betts, who came from England in 1639, settling at Guilford, Connecticut.

After acquiring a practical elementary education in the schools of his native town, he entered Yale College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1807. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, entered upon practice at Norwalk, and won great distinction in his profession. He came to prominence in political life, and was a staunch adherent of the Whig party. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Connecticut from 1815 to 1828, and in the latter year was elected to the State Senate, in which body he served until 1831. In the following year he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and served as such until the close of the year 1834. He was elected to the United States Senate, taking his seat March 4, 1839. He wielded a powerful influence among his associates in that body during his brief term of service, his death occurring shortly after the expiration of his first year, in Washington City, April 7, 1840. His standing was feelingly referred

to by Hon. Thomas B. Osborne, at the funeral obsequies in the State House of Connecticut. He said: "Mr. Betts was distinguished for acuteness of intellect, vigor of understanding, and the soundness and probity of his life. He was early brought in contact with the most eminent men that ever adorned the bar of New England. It is sufficient to say that he sustained and distinguished himself among such men as Daggett, Sherman, Smith and Sherwood." Like all his family, he took a deep interest in religious matters, and for years was a leading member of the Congregational church in Norwalk. He was highly honored and esteemed by all who knew him, for his many excellent traits of personal character.

Mr. Betts married Antoinette Cannon, daughter of John Cannon, Jr., of a family of French descent.

KNIGHT, Jonathan,

Physician and Surgeon.

Jonathan Knight was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 4, 1789, died in New Haven, Connecticut, August 25, 1864. He was a son of Jonathan and Anne (Fitch) Knight, the former named a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and a practicing physician in Norwalk for nearly half a century. Jonathan Knight, Jr., attended the schools of his native town, supplementing the knowledge thus obtained by a course at Yale College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1808, and of Master of Arts in 1811. He taught school in Norwalk and New London, Connecticut, from 1808 to 1810, then returned to Yale College and tutored during the years 1810-11, while pursuing preliminary medical studies. He attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania from 1811 to 1813, and was

a pupil of Dr. Rush, having been chosen by the Medical Society of Connecticut and Corporation of Yale College to be associated in the work of commencing and carrying on a system of medical instruction with Dr. Nathan Smith, Dr. Eli Ives and Professor Silliman. He was licensed to practice medicine by the Connecticut Medical Society in August, 1813, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Yale College in 1818. He occupied the chair of anatomy and physiology at the Yale Medical School from 1813 to 1838, and after the death of Dr. Thomas Hubbard, he was professor of surgery from 1838 to 1864, retiring in the latter named year as professor emeritus. Dr. Knight was only twenty-four years of age when he delivered his first course of lectures, and even after taking the chair of surgery he annually delivered a course of lectures on his subjects to the senior academical class. He also lectured on obstetrics at Yale College from 1820 to 1829, and was a prominent lecturer on surgery. He was president of the American Medical Society, 1853-54, and was a director and president of the board of the General Hospital of Connecticut. He was influential in establishing the Knight Military Hospital at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1862, which was named in his honor, and which, during the last year of the Civil War, sheltered hundreds of wounded soldiers. After the death of Dr. Hubbard, Dr. Knight was unquestionably the leading surgeon in the State of Connecticut. He was the first surgeon to cure aneurisms by compression (1848).

GOODRICH, Chauncey A.,

Clergyman, Lexicographer.

Chauncey Allen Goodrich, D. D., was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 23, 1790, the second son of the Hon. Elizur Goodrich, LL. D. (Yale, 1779),

and Anne Willard (Allen) Goodrich. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Ensign William Goodrich, settler at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1634. His grandfather was the Rev. Dr. Elizur Goodrich (Yale, 1752), for many years a Fellow of the Yale Corporation, a narrative of whose life appears in this work.

Chauncey Allen Goodrich completed his education at Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1810, receiving his Master's degree in course. He served his *alma mater* as tutor, 1812-14, and afterwards studied theology. The burdens of pastoral work, however, which he undertook in connection with the Congregational church at Middletown, Connecticut, proved too exacting for his health, and in 1817 he accepted the chair of rhetoric and English literature at Yale College, and the connection thus formed continued without interruption throughout his life, a period of forty-three years. He held the professorship of rhetoric and literature until 1839, and thereafter that of the pastoral charge, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown University in 1835. Dr. Goodrich was elected president of Williams College in 1820, but declined the office, preferring to remain in New Haven, where he was engaged in literary work in addition to his academic duties. He established and conducted for a good many years the "Christian Quarterly Spectator," published several text books on Greek, and contributed extensively to periodical literature. His most extensive work, however, was in the field of lexicography, in the revision and abridgment of the "American Dictionary" of his father-in-law, Noah Webster. This edition, in the preparation of which Dr. Goodrich labored a number of years with the assistance of Benjamin Silliman, Davison Olmstead and others, was published in 1847. He brought out the Universal edition in 1856, and a supplement

in 1859, and at the time of his death was engaged on a radical revision of the dictionary, which was later issued under the supervision of Dr. Noah Porter in 1864.

Dr. Goodrich married, October 1, 1816, Julia Frances, daughter of Noah Webster, by whom he had four children. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, February 25, 1860.

ROATH, Asa,

Veteran of War of 1812.

This name is one of the oldest in the town of Norwich, Connecticut, and those bearing it have ever held place among the respected citizens of the community. Robert Roath, a native of England, was the first of the name to settle in Norwich, and he received a grant of a large tract of land from the original town proprietors. His son, John Roath, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in November, 1669, and his farm was at the Little Fort. His son, Stephen Roath, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 30, 1710, and he died in 1808. His son, Eleazer Roath, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 20, 1754, and died in 1835, leaving a large and valuable estate. He married, March 26, 1777, Hannah Killam and they were the parents of Colonel Asa Roath, of whom further.

Colonel Asa Roath, son of Eleazer Roath, was born March 3, 1790, died March 11, 1846. He received a sound education for the times, proving an apt scholar, learning quickly and retaining his knowledge. Being intellectually inclined, he became very accomplished, and turned his acquirements to good use. During the earlier years of his manhood he was engaged as a teacher, and met with excellent success in that profession, giving instruction in the higher branches, especially mathematics, in which he was exceedingly proficient. He was a very

fine penman, the master of an art much appreciated in those days. Following his experience as a teacher, he took up surveying, doing a great deal of work in that line in Norwich and vicinity, and he served many years as county surveyor. Other offices of public trust were also tendered him, and he became one of the leading and influential citizens of his day, active in every movement for the welfare and future good of the town. He served many years as probate judge for the Norwich district. He was colonel of the Third Regiment of State Militia, and was at the defense of New London during the War of 1812. In religious connection he was an active member of Trinity Episcopal Church, and he and the late Colonel George L. Perkins, who lived to pass the century mark, were mainly instrumental in the organization of the first Sunday school in Norwich. Fraternally Colonel Roath was a Free Mason. He was a staunch Democrat in politics. In person he presented a striking figure. He was nearly six feet tall, and in his prime weighed about two hundred and ninety pounds, and he had a most commanding presence, especially in his military uniform. He was possessed of immense physical strength, and had a powerful voice, which he used to good advantage in his military service. He was quite a singer, having a bass voice.

Colonel Roath married Elizabeth Allyn, of North Groton (now Ledyard), Connecticut, where she was born July 2, 1799, daughter of General Stephen Billings Allyn. She died May 20, 1859, aged sixty years.

HALLECK, Fitz-Greene,

Poet, Author.

Fitz-Greene Halleck was born in Guilford, Connecticut, July 8, 1790, son of Israel and Mary (Eliot) Halleck, and a

direct descendant from Peter Halleck, who landed in New Haven colony in 1640, and with other English families crossed the sound to Long Island and settled in Southold; and also a descendant of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. His father was a native of Dutchess county, New York, and during the American Revolution was a Royalist, and served in the British army under Colonel Tarleton.

Fitz-Greene Halleck received a common school training, and became a clerk and bookkeeper in the store of Andrew Eliot, in Guilford, in his fifteenth year, making his home with his employer and remaining until he came of age. It was during this time that his first poem appeared in print, in a New Haven newspaper. He was a clerk and bookkeeper in the banking house of Jacob Barker, in New York City, 1811-31. In 1812 he formed a business partnership with a relative of Mr. Barker as Halleck & Barker, which was shortlived by reason of conditions incident to the war with Great Britain. In 1819 he formed a literary partnership with Joseph Rodman Drake, and the arrangement resulted in the "Croaker" papers, quaint, satirical chronicles of New York life, published anonymously in the New York "Evening Post," Drake writing under the name "Croaker," and Halleck under that of "Croaker, Jr." It was during the latter part of this year that he wrote "Fanny," an amusing satire, that received unqualified praise from John Randolph, of Virginia, and which he enlarged by fifty stanzas and republished in 1821. He visited Europe in 1822, and in 1827 published anonymously a collection of his poems which included "Burns" and "Alnwick Castle," and the famous lyric "Marco Bozzaris," familiar to every schoolboy of that day. He was a clerk for John Jacob Astor, 1832-49; was a trustee of the Astor library, and received from the millionaire at his death an annu-

ity of forty pounds per annum, supplemented by a gift of \$10,000 from his son, William B. Astor, upon which he retired and lived with a maiden sister in the mansion of the Shelley estate at Guilford, Connecticut, and while there he wrote "Connecticut," "Lines to Lewis Gaylord Clark," and "Young America." He visited New York City, which had been his residence for nearly fifty years, for the last time, in October, 1867. His memory is perpetuated by his poems; by a monument over his grave in Alderbrook Cemetery, Guilford, Connecticut, erected by Bryant, Longfellow, Sumner, Whittier and numerous other friends, the first public monument raised to an American poet; by a full-length bronze statue, the first set up in the New World to a poet, erected in Central Park, New York City, and unveiled in May, 1877, by President Hayes, his cabinet, the general of the army and the leading literary men of the nation; and by portraits painted by Jarvis, Morse, Inman, Waldo, Elliott and Hicks. His published works, from which he received during his lifetime \$17,500, include: "Fanny" (1819, new ed., 1821); "Alnwick Castle, With Other Poems" (1827; 2d ed., 1836; 3d ed., 1845); "Fanny and Other Poems" (1839); "The Poetical Works of Fitz-Greene Halleck Now First Collected" (8 vols., 1847); "The Croakers" (1860); "Young America, A Poem" (1865); and "The Poetical Writings of Fitz-Greene Halleck" (1869). He died at Guilford, Connecticut, November 19, 1867.

WHEATON, Nathaniel Sheldon,

President of Trinity College.

Nathaniel Sheldon Wheaton, educator, was born in Washington, Connecticut, August 20, 1792, died in Marbledale, Connecticut, March 18, 1862. He was graduated from Yale, A. B., 1814; A. M., 1817; removed to Maryland, in 1814, where he

studied theology, and was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Kemp, of Maryland, continuing a resident there until 1818, in which year he was chosen rector of Christ Church, Hartford, Connecticut.

He became interested in the establishment of a second college in Connecticut, and was one of the original board of trustees of Washington (Trinity) College, Hartford, in 1823, in which year he was sent to England to procure books and philosophical apparatus for that institution, and he retained his membership in the board until 1858. While abroad, he made a study of architecture, and on his return to his native land prepared the plan for the new Christ Church at Hartford. The earnest interest he exhibited in the founding of the college was recognized by his election, in 1831, to the presidency of the same, to succeed Bishop Brownell. The college campus was laid out under his direction, and planted with elm trees; the endowment of two professorships was secured; the general funds were increased, and Dr. Wheaton gave liberally from his own purse. He resigned as president of the college in 1837 and became rector of Christ Church, New Orleans, Louisiana, remaining in that capacity until 1844, showing great devotion and courage by attending to his duties during the scourge of yellow fever. After resigning his rectorship, he retired from active work, and again visited Europe, and upon his return he resided for a time in Hartford, removing, on account of feeble health, to Washington, Connecticut, where he spent the remainder of his days, serving, as occasion demanded, different parishes in that and neighboring towns. He bequeathed to Trinity College his valuable library, and a sum of money to form the nucleus of a chapel fund. The present edifice of Trinity Church was built after plans obtained in England by Dr. Wheaton, and a me-

morial window in the chancel commemorates his labors in behalf of religion and education. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Waterville College in 1832 and by Yale in 1833. His journal of foreign travels was published in 1830, and he is also the author of: "Remarks on Washington College" and a "Discourse on the Epistle to Philemon."

BALDWIN, Roger S.,

Governor, Statesman.

Roger Sherman Baldwin was born at New Haven, Connecticut, January 4, 1793. He was a son of Judge Simeon Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, and Rebecca (Sherman) Baldwin, daughter of Hon. Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the committee of five by which it was framed.

He graduated from Yale College in 1811; studied law under his father and at the Litchfield Law School; was admitted to the bar at Litchfield in 1814, and entered upon practice at New Haven, continuing it there until his death, February 19, 1863. He rose to distinction in his profession, and as a citizen was distinguished for ability and broad mindedness. When it was proposed to establish a school for colored children in New Haven there was strenuous objection. At a town meeting called to consider the expediency of prohibiting it, Mr. Baldwin took the unpopular side as leader of the few who advocated the right of the teacher to teach whom and where she pleased. In 1839 a ship load of native Africans, in the Spanish schooner "Amistad," was brought into New London harbor by a government cutter. The negroes had been taken to Cuba in a slaver, and while in transit, under the charge of a purchaser between two of the ports of the island, had captured the schooner and brought it to the

United States. The Spanish government demanded their surrender, and Mr. Baldwin became their counsel. A long litigation ensued in the United States courts, resulting at last in a decision which secured their liberation under a decision of the Supreme Court. In that court John Quincy Adams was associated with Mr. Baldwin, but the latter had the main responsibility of the cause. This professional triumph, secured in a field of law where there were few precedents, secured Mr. Baldwin at once a national reputation. Mr. Baldwin served in both houses of the State Legislature (1837-1841), and as a Whig was elected Governor in 1844, and reelected the next year. While he was Governor a bill was passed requiring the Washington Bridge Company, which had built a bridge across the Housatonic river many years before on a plan approved by the General Assembly, to insert a new draw of greater width. The charter authorized it to perpetually maintain the structure as erected under its provisions, and to charge tolls to those who traveled over it. The bill took away these rights without providing for any compensation. Governor Baldwin vetoed it in a message which was a clear and convincing statement of the inviolability of charter contracts and the importance of preserving the public faith in every particular. The bill was passed over his veto, but the Supreme Court on *quo warranto* proceedings, decided without a dissenting voice that it was void, as an attempt to impair the obligation of a contract in violation of the constitution of the United States.

In 1847, Governor Baldwin was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy occasioned by death, and served until 1851, failing of a reelection by reason of a temporary coalition of the Democrats and Abolitionists. In the Senate he opposed the Compromise bill of 1850, maintaining

that the fugitive slave laws then in force exceeded the requirements of the national constitution. His addresses in the Senate were always forcible and effective. One which attracted much attention at the time was an off-hand reply to Senator Mason, of Virginia, who, in urging a bill to discharge the warrants for land scrip issued by his State for bounties offered during the Revolutionary War, drew an unfavorable contrast between the surrender by Virginia of all title to her western lands, and the reservation of millions of acres by Connecticut. Senator Baldwin replied that Connecticut, small as she was in territory and population, had more troops in the field during the Revolution than the great State of Virginia, and her citizens, instead of holding back waiting for bounties, had taken the field before the Continental Congress had met in 1775, and under Ethan Allen had captured Ticonderoga almost before the bloodshed at Lexington had grown cold. In 1860, Governor Baldwin was a Republican presidential elector-at-large, and in 1861 he was a member of the National Peace Convention at Washington, where he advocated the convocation of a national convention of delegates from all the States to revise the constitution of the United States as the best way of averting civil war. At the time of his death, two years later, he was still in active practice at the bar, in which he had been long a leader. Yale and Trinity had each given him the degree of LL. D. In an obituary notice in the Connecticut reports, written by Governor Harrison, it is said of him:

In any form, anywhere—in the Supreme Court at Washington, or in Westminster Hall, or at any other bar, where our system of jurisprudence is understood and practiced—Governor Baldwin would have been regarded, not merely as a skillful practitioner, but as a man entitled to rank among the great lawyers of his day. He

possessed a comprehensive and thorough acquaintance with the science of his profession. He was master of its learning. He understood it in its great doctrines and in its details. In short, he had that legal scholarship, that legal acumen, that legal knowledge, which no intellect but a high one can attain at all, and which even a great intellect cannot fully acquire without long, thorough and conscientious labor.

Governor Baldwin was married, in 1820, to Emily, daughter of Enoch Perkins, of Hartford; they had nine children. Governor Baldwin died at New Haven, February 19, 1863.

STORRS, William Lucius,

Jurist and Chief Justice.

William Lucius Storrs, jurist, representative, and Chief Justice of Connecticut, was born at Middletown, Middlesex county, Connecticut, March 25, 1795, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, June 25, 1861.

He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1814, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. He studied law at Whitestone, New York, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1817, but soon returned to his native city to practice, acquiring a large and remunerative practice. He was elected a representative to the Connecticut State Legislature, 1827-29, and also in 1834, being speaker of the house the last term. He was a Whig representative from Connecticut in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, 1829-33, and in the Twenty-sixth Congress, until June, 1840, when he resigned to accept the appointment of judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, serving up to 1856, and he was Chief Justice of that court from 1856 until his death, a period of six years. He was also Professor of Law at

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, 1841-46, and at Yale College, 1846-47, and the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Western Reserve University in 1846. His legal decisions, which are considered remarkably able, are published in the "Connecticut Reports."

GREENE, William Parkinson,
Prominent Manufacturer.

John Greene, pioneer ancestor of William P. Greene, was a resident of Salisbury, County Wilts, England, and sailed from Southampton, England, in the ship "James" to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635, bringing with him his family. He was a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, for a short time, and in 1637 removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and was one of the twelve persons to whom Roger Williams deeded land bought of the Indians in 1638. He was one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church. He was commissioner from 1654 to 1657, and was made a freeman in 1655. His son, Thomas Greene, born June 4, 1628, died June 5, 1717. He was made a freeman in 1655, and served as commissioner, deputy and assistant. His son, Nathaniel Greene, was born April 10, 1679, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. His son, Benjamin Greene, was a prominent merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, in which city he spent the greater part of his active life. His son, Gardiner Greene, was the merchant prince of Boston, and one of the foremost men of New England of his time, both in business and social life. He resided in Demerara for many years after 1774, and laid there the foundation of a large fortune. He married (first) in 1775, Ann Reading, who died in 1786. He married (second) in 1788, Elizabeth Hubbard,

who died in 1797. He married (third) in July, 1800, while in London, Elizabeth Clark, daughter of Copley, the painter, and soon took up his permanent residence in Boston, and died there December 19, 1832. He was the father of William Parkinson Greene, of whom further.

William Parkinson Greene, son of Gardiner Greene, was late of Norwich. In Miss Caulkins' "History of Norwich" (1866) appears the following notice of Mr. Greene, who was mayor of the city in 1842: "Mr. Greene was a native of Boston, but an inhabitant of Norwich for more than forty years. He was the second son of Gardiner and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Greene, and born September 7, 1795. He graduated at Harvard College in 1814, and afterward studied law, but his health not being equal to the requirements of the legal profession, he removed in 1824 to Norwich, and engaged at once in business, as a partner and agent of the Thames Manufacturing Company, which had invested a large capital in the purchase of mill privileges at the Falls. In this city he soon acquired and retained during life the esteem and respect of the community. He was an energetic and large-hearted man; literary in his tastes, but with profound sagacity in financial and business concerns. These qualities were united with a pure life and an entire absence of ostentation. As a beautiful result of his unobtrusive life and liberal disposition, he seemed to have no enemies. Slander never made him its mark, and his name was never mentioned with disrespect. He was never possessed of robust health, and therefore seldom able to give his personal services in aid of public measures, but all charitable and noble undertakings having for their object the welfare of man and the honor of God were sure of his liberal aid and cordial sympathy. In 1825 he was chosen the president of the Thames Bank, and

held the office for sixteen years. With this exception, and that of the single year in which he was mayor of the city, he steadfastly declined, on account of his health, all appointments to public office. He died June 18, 1864, aged sixty-eight. Seldom had the death of a citizen excited in the place so deep an interest and such profound regret. It was a loss that was felt in the circles of business and of public improvement; in the departments of education and philanthropy."

Mr. Greene was one of the incorporators of the Norwich Free Academy in 1854. He was the second president of the board of trustees of that institution, serving from 1857 until his death in 1864. His wife, in 1859, gave to the academy a house and grounds for the use of the principal. At various times the gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Greene to the academy amounted to \$40,000. After Mr. Greene's removal to Norwich in the early twenties, he was wholly identified with the place, and by his enterprise and liberal and enlightened course as a citizen, contributed largely to its prosperity. He was one of the founders of the Thames Manufacturing Company in 1823. The company purchased the mill of the Quinebaug Company, which in 1826 built a mill on the Shetucket river for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, before it went into operation. The Thames Company likewise purchased the mill at Bozrahville, and in its best days had the three large mills in successful operation. Two new companies were formed and went into operation between 1838 and 1842, under the auspices of Mr. Greene—the Shetucket Company and the Norwich Falls Company. The later company purchased the mill at the Falls, which had formerly belonged to the Thames Company. These companies were established by Mr. Greene chiefly upon his own credit, and were kept, while he lived,

under his management and direction; each mill had 1,500 spindles in operation.

Mr. Greene was the prime mover and the largest subscriber to the stock of the Water Power Company, incorporated in 1828 "for building a dam and canal in order to bring the waters of the Shetucket river into manufacturing use." He had previously purchased land on the Quinebaug above the union with the Shetucket and on the latter river from Sachem's Plain downward, nearly three miles in extent on either side of the river, in Norwich and Preston. The Shetucket dam was built, a canal dug, and a village was laid out by this company, and properly named Greeneville in honor of William P. Greene, who had been the active promoter of the enterprise. On July 14, 1819, Mr. Greene married Elizabeth Augusta Borland, of Boston.

DUTTON, Henry,

Jurist, Governor.

Henry Dutton, LL. D., was born in Plymouth, Connecticut, February 12, 1796. His grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary army.

His early years were passed upon a farm, and it was with difficulty that he prepared himself for a collegiate course. He was able, however, to enter Yale College as a junior in 1816, and was graduated with honors in the class of 1818. Supporting himself by teaching in Fairfield, Connecticut, and by two years of service as tutor at Yale College while studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1824, and established himself in practice at Newtown. He was twice elected to represent that town in the Legislature, and remained there fourteen years, then removing to Bridgeport, where he attained eminence at the bar, was again sent to the Legislature, and became State's attorney. In 1847 he became Kent Professor of

Law at Yale College, and took up his residence in New Haven, where he remained for the remainder of his life. Professor Dutton was called upon to perform high public service in addition to his academic duties, being elected to the State Senate in 1849, and again to the lower house of the Legislature, and serving on the commissions to revise and recompile the statutes of the State. In 1854 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, thus becoming *ex-officio* a fellow of the Yale corporation during the term of his office, and in the same year received the degree of Doctor of Laws from that university. He was also a judge of the Superior Court, and was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1861, retaining that seat until retired by reason of reaching the age limit of seventy years.

In his long connection with public affairs, as legislator, judge and executive, Governor Dutton displayed a liberal and progressive spirit, and left his mark upon the statutory and judicial system of Connecticut. Among the reforms brought about largely through his efforts are the passage of the law allowing parties to a suit to testify in civil cases, the transfer of all divorce cases to the Superior Court, and acts securing more effectively the rights of married women. After leaving the bench, Judge Dutton continued in private practice until failing health forbade, and retained his professorship at Yale until his death, April 12, 1869.

TOUCEY, Isaac,

Cabinet Official.

Isaac Toucey was born in Newtown, Connecticut, November 5, 1796. He was descended from the Rev. Thomas Toucey, the first Congregational minister in Newtown, and many members of the family in the generations following were liberally educated and held prominent positions in the section.

Isaac Toucey received a liberal education, and studied law in Newtown with Judge Chapman. He was admitted to the bar in 1818, and practiced his profession in Hartford. He early became a Democratic political leader, and was elected State Attorney for the county in 1821, serving for four years. He was a representative from the First Connecticut District in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses (1825-39), and was defeated for reelection in 1838 by Joseph Trumbull, the Whig candidate. He served as State Attorney for Hartford county, 1842-44. In 1845 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate against Roger S. Baldwin for Governor; and in 1846 was defeated for the same office by popular vote, but was elected by the Legislature; and he was again defeated for the governorship in 1847 by Clark Bissell. In 1848 he was appointed to the cabinet of President Polk as attorney-general, to succeed Nathan Clifford, of Maine. Later he was sent as United States commissioner to Mexico, and held the position from June 21, 1848, until the close of President Polk's administration, March 3, 1849. He was a member of the State Senate in 1850, and a representative in the lower house of the State Legislature in 1852. He was elected United States Senator as successor to Roger S. Baldwin and took his seat May 14, 1852, completing the term March 3, 1857. He was Secretary of the Navy in President Buchanan's cabinet for the full term of Buchanan's administration, expiring March 3, 1861. His official conduct as Secretary of the Navy during the trying times incident to the outbreak of the Civil War has been severely and generally criticised by the Republicans and War Democrats; but his political and personal friends claimed that he was governed entirely by his judgment as to his constitutional line of duty, and the policy

of the administration of which he was a member. He was a trustee of Trinity College, Hartford, 1830-1869, and received from that institution the honorary degree of L.L. D. in 1846. He also established two scholarships in the college and left to the institution a large share of his estate. He died in Hartford, Connecticut, July 30, 1869.

WARREN, Alanson,

Prominent Manufacturer.

The first of this name in England was William de Warrenne, a nobleman, who rendered distinguished services in the conquest of England by William the Conqueror and was created Earl of Surrey. An ancient genealogy of the family traces the lineage of this William de Warrenne back to the year 900 A. D., the year in which his Scandinavian forbears are said to have settled in Normandy. The Warrens of America have won distinction both as civilians and soldiers. Their record in the struggle for national independence is an exceedingly honorable one, and the valiant services of General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, are too well known to need further comment. Richard Warren, the American progenitor, born in England, came to New England from Greenwich, England, in the historic "Mayflower" company which founded Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, and was one of the nineteen signers of the famous compact who survived the first winter. The register at the end of Bradford's folio manuscript gives him the honorable prefix of Mr. He was mentioned by a contemporary as "grave Richard Warren, a man of integrity, justice and uprightness, of piety and serious religion;" and also "as a useful instrument during the short time he lived, bearing a deep share in the difficulties and troubles

of the plantation." He received land grants in common with his associates and one of these grants was at Warren's Cove. He was one of the influential members of the company and as such was selected with nine others to cruise along the coast from Cape Cod Harbor, in a shallop, for the purpose of deciding on a place of settlement. His death occurred at Plymouth in 1628. His son, Nathaniel Warren, was born in Plymouth in 1624, died in 1667. As he was among the first children born in the colony he received a special grant of land. He became a large real estate owner and was a man of prominence, serving as selectman, highway surveyor, representative to the General Court and also in the local militia. His son, Richard (2) Warren, was born in Plymouth in 1646, died in Middleboro, Massachusetts, January 23, 1697. He settled in Middleboro shortly after the close of King Philip's War. His son, John Warren, was born in Middleboro in 1690, died in that town in 1768. He was residing at Scituate in 1711, and returned to Middleboro about 1737. His son, James Warren, was born in Scituate, December 4, 1714. He settled in Connecticut, going first to Woodbridge and subsequently removing to New Haven. His son, Edward Warren, was born in Woodbridge, September 18, 1761. He went from Woodbridge to Watertown, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and resided there the remainder of his life. He was accidentally drowned in the Naugatuck river, December 10, 1814. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Continental army for service in the Revolutionary War, and was almost immediately called into action, accompanying General Anthony Wayne on the silent march through the mountain passes to Stony Point, New York, and participating in the capture of the fortress on the morning of July 16, 1779. Accord-

ing to his own account of this daring enterprise his company was the first to reach the works in the gallant charge of the American forces, which proved a complete surprise to the British, and he was the third man to enter the fort. After his death his widow received a pension from the federal government. Edward Warren owned and occupied a farm located about three and one-half miles from Watertown Centre, and long known as the Warren place. The residence was built in the most substantial manner and is still in a good state of preservation. Edward Warren married Mary Steele, born in 1764, died February 24, 1849. Her parents were Captain Bradford and Mary (Perkins) Steele, and she was a descendant in the sixth generation of George Steele (1) through James (2), John (3), Ebenezer (4) and Captain Bradford (5).

Their son, Alanson Warren, born in Watertown, May 16, 1796, when sixteen years old began to serve an apprenticeship at the hatter's trade with Joel P. Richards in Watertown, and upon attaining his majority he became sole proprietor of the establishment, inaugurating his business career with a capital of six hundred dollars and employing from ten to twenty journeymen and apprentices. This enterprise he carried on for a number of years in connection with farming, but he was eventually obliged to place his agricultural interests in the hands of his sons, in order to devote his entire time and energies to his business affairs. In 1838 Mr. Warren entered into partnership with William H. Merriman and the latter's son, C. H. Merriman, merchants, and the two concerns became united under the firm name of Merriman & Warren, but three years later Mr. Warren found it advisable to withdraw, and he resumed business alone. About this time he engaged in the manufacture of cloth and fur goods

in connection with his hat business, and these productions sold readily to country merchants in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, to whom they were transported in a large two-horse wagon especially constructed for this purpose. In 1843 he admitted to partnership his son, Truman A., and R. S. Beers, thus organizing the firm of Warren & Beers, and having placed the business upon a firm foundation he withdrew in 1847 for the purpose of giving more attention to another business enterprise, in which he had embarked. In 1843 he became associated with his son-in-law, George P. Woodruff, in the production of buckles, buttons, slides and metal trimmings for hats and caps, and in 1848 they consolidated with Nathaniel Wheeler, who had been their competitor in the same line of goods, and the firm became Warren, Wheeler & Woodruff. Suspender buckles were added to their list of products and their business developed so rapidly that in 1849 it was found necessary to improve their facilities for production. They accordingly purchased the water power site formerly owned by the Leverett, Condee satinet factory in Watertown, and were thus enabled to expand their business into much larger proportions. At this period the idea of applying machinery to the domestic art of sewing was agitating the minds and stimulating the energies of mechanical experts, and among the inventors who succeeded in producing a practical machine for this purpose was Allen Benjamin Wilson, then a cabinetmaker of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1850 the Warren Company entered into a contract to construct some two thousand of the Wilson first patent shuttle machines, and these were followed in 1852 by an improvement based upon an entirely different principle, known as the rotary hook machine. Steps were immediately taken

for placing the new machine upon the market, and a company was formed consisting of Alanson Warren, Nathaniel Wheeler, George P. Woodruff and A. B. Wilson, and known as Wheeler, Wilson & Company. From this parent organization was subsequently developed the famous Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, with Alanson Warren as president, George P. Woodruff, secretary and treasurer, and Nathaniel Wheeler as general manager. The capital of this concern, which consisted mainly of real estate, machinery and patents, valued at about sixty thousand dollars, was afterward increased to one hundred and sixty thousand by the sale of stock, and it ultimately reached one million dollars. Mr. Warren having resigned the presidency in 1855, he was succeeded by Mr. Wheeler, and in the following year the factory was removed to Bridgeport. It is, at the present day, both interesting and surprising to observe how utterly unable were the promoters of the Wheeler & Wilson Company to properly estimate its future magnitude. Mr. Warren once stated that he expected to witness the production of twenty-five machines per day. He never even dreamed that the daily capacity would reach six hundred, which was actually the case.

Mr. Warren's business career was an exceedingly busy one, and embraced many different enterprises. He was president of the Warren & Newton Manufacturing Company, a concern established in 1846 for the production of suspenders and afterward absorbed by the American Suspender Company of Waterbury; was also president of the Phoenix Company, another industrial company, and was connected with the American Knife Company, Plymouth; the Waterbury Brass Company; Oakville Pin Company; Union Leather Company; the Beers & Woodruff

Company, manufacturers of shirts and linen goods, and was one of the incorporators of Evergreen Cemetery, Watertown. In politics he was a Whig and in 1841 he served in the General Assembly. For many years he was senior warden of Christ Church (Episcopal), and contributed liberally to the fund raised for the erection of the new church edifice completed in 1855. His death occurred in Watertown, October 20, 1858.

Mr. Warren married, December 25, 1818, Sarah M., daughter of Caleb and Ruth Hickox, of Watertown. She died April 20, 1866. Their children were: Belinda M., Truman A., David Hard, Sarah, Charles A., Henry, Mary, Alanson.

RIPLEY, George Burbank,

Eminent Jurist.

The Ripley family trace their descent through various lines to the earliest settlers in this country, notably in a direct line to Governor William Bradford, of "Mayflower" fame. William Ripley, immigrant ancestor, came from England in 1638 and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, where he died July 20, 1656. His son, John Ripley, was born in England, died in 1684; married Elizabeth Hobart. Their son, Joshua Ripley, was born May 9, 1658, died May 18, 1739; he removed from Hingham, Massachusetts, to Norwich, Connecticut, and later to Windham, same State; he married Hannah Bradford. Their son, Joshua (2) Ripley, was born May 13, 1688, died November 18, 1773; he married Mary Backus. Their son, Ebenezer Ripley, was born June 22, 1729, died at Windham, June 11, 1811; he married Mehetabel Burbank. Their son, Major Dwight Ripley, was born August 7, 1764, died in Norwich, Connecticut, November 18, 1835; he was engaged for almost half a century in Norwich as

a merchant and druggist; he married Eliza Coit, who died July 30, 1846, and they were the parents of Hon. George Burbank Ripley, of this review.

Hon. George Burbank Ripley, son of Major Dwight and Eliza (Coit) Ripley, was born in Norwich, March 13, 1801, died in that town, July 9, 1858. He was graduated from Yale College with the class of 1822, which contained a number of other distinguished members, studied law under the preceptorship of Judge Swift, at Windham, Connecticut, until the latter's death, when he continued his studies in the office of Judge Staples in New Haven. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and for a time was engaged in the practice of his profession (with a very satisfactory amount of success). His love of nature and an outdoor life appealed to him too strongly, however, to be resisted, and he turned his attention to farming, in which he was also successful. His intellectual attainments were of an unusually high order, and his ability as a conversationalist won him many friends and admirers. He was not permitted to live a life of retirement, as he was elected to a number of public offices by his fellow townsmen, who felt their interests could be in no safer hands. He served as judge of the probate court for the Norwich district for a number of years between 1850 and his death. Judge Ripley married, October 19, 1825, Hannah Gardner Lathrop, born March 9, 1806, died September 17, 1897, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Bill) Lathrop. She was a woman strikingly beautiful in person and character. One of their sons, William Lathrop, born April 30, 1827, died at Saugatuck, Michigan, April 8, 1878; he was engaged in mercantile business in Michigan, and during the Civil War was in the commissary department and held the rank of major in a Michigan regiment; he married, 1854, Jerusha Gilchrist.

BUSHNELL, Horace,
Theologian.

Horace Bushnell was born in New Preston, Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 14, 1802. In boyhood he worked on his father's farm and in a fulling and carding mill. When he was nineteen years old he first began to devote himself to study, and he was graduated from Yale College with honor in 1827. He then taught school in Norwich, Connecticut, and afterward engaged as literary editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce." He returned to Yale College in 1829 to take a course in law, and accepted a tutorship in the college.

In 1831, when about to be admitted to the bar, a religious revival in the college led him to enter the Yale Divinity School, and upon completing his course and obtaining his license, he was unanimously chosen as pastor of the North Congregational Church at Hartford, in May, 1833. In 1839 he delivered an address on "Revelation," before the Society of Inquiry, at Andover Theological Seminary, and his views on the doctrine of the Trinity awakened suspicions as to his orthodoxy, as they again did in 1849, upon the publication of his "God in Christ," and he was called before a committee appointed by the Hartford Central Association, of which he was a member, to answer to a charge of heresy. Among his accusers were the leading theological authorities, but they did not agree as to what the heresy was. Dr. Bushnell made a spirited defence, and the committee reported through its chairman, Dr. Noah Porter, that "though there were, in the views presented, variations from the historic formulas of faith, the errors were not fundamental." This report was accepted with but three dissenting votes, and although the Central Association was again appealed to in 1850 and also in

1852, it refused to render any further judgment in the case, and the agitation gradually subsided. His defence, "Christ in Theology," was published after the trial. For twenty-six years he remained at Hartford, his only pastorate, and when in 1859 ill health compelled him to resign, the great sorrow manifested by his parishioners bore eloquent testimony to the strong hold he had upon their hearts. Dr. Bushnell, outside of his church, fostered every influence which tended to the improvement of the minds, habits, manners and principles, as well as the surroundings of the people. He advocated setting aside the land surrounding the State House in Hartford for a public park, and his aggressive persistence overcame the opposition, afterward the park being named in his honor, "Bushnell Park." His principal works are: "Christian Nature" (1847); "God in Christ" (1849); "Christ in Theology" (1851); "Nature and the Supernatural" (1858); "Sermons for the New Life" (1858); "Character of Jesus" (1861); "Work and Play," a collection of addresses (1864); "The Vicarious Sacrifice" (1865); "Moral Uses of Dark Things" (1868); "Woman Suffrage, the Reform Against Nature" (1869); "Sermons on Living Subjects" (1872); and "Forgiveness and Law" (1874). He received the degree of D. D. from Wesleyan University in 1842, and from Harvard in 1852, and Yale gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1871.

He married, September 13, 1833, Mary Apthorp, of New Haven, Connecticut. He died at Hartford, Connecticut, February 17, 1876; and a mural tablet was erected to his memory in the church in which he had so long served. His daughter, Mary Bushnell Cheney, published "Life and Letters of Horace Bushnell" (1880).

WELLES, Gideon,

Civil War Secretary of Navy.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Lincoln, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, July 1, 1802, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, February 11, 1873. He was a son of Samuel and Ann (Hale) Welles, and was descended from Thomas Welles, a native of England, who was one of the original settlers of Connecticut, treasurer of the colony, commissioner and governor.

Gideon Welles was prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, at Cheshire, and entered the Norwich (Vermont) Academy (now university) in 1823, and was graduated in 1826, and receiving the Master of Arts degree from the same institution in 1836. In 1826, the year in which he graduated, he became part owner and editor of the "Hartford (Connecticut) Times," and remained in connection with that journal until 1854, although he vacated the editorial chair in 1836. The paper was for many years the chief Democratic organ in the State; it stoutly supported Andrew Jackson in his presidential candidacy, and sustained his administration. Mr. Welles was a member of the State Legislature from 1827 to 1835, and in that body and also in his editorial columns severely attacked a legislative measure intended to exclude from the courts witnesses who did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. He also labored for years for the repeal of laws providing for the imprisonment of debtors, opposed special and private legislation, and began an agitation for a low postage law before the subject had attracted much public attention. He also secured the passage of a law for the efficient organization of financial corporations. He was elected

State Comptroller in 1835 by the Legislature, and in 1842 and 1843 by vote of the people, during the intervening years serving as postmaster of Hartford. From 1846 to 1849 he was chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing in the Navy Department.

Mr. Welles had always been an earnest opponent of slavery, and was particularly opposed to its extension into free territory. In 1856 he was one of the organizing members of the Republican party, and was its unsuccessful candidate for Governor. In the Republican National Convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. Mr. Welles was chairman of the Connecticut delegation. Immediately after his inauguration, President Lincoln called Mr. Welles to his cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, and he remained in that post until the close of President Johnson's administration, March 3, 1869. Mr. Welles's administration of his department was entirely acceptable to the navy, and to the country at large. In his first report, of July 4, 1861, he announced an increase of naval vessels from forty to eighty-two; this and the subsequent increase from time to time during the Civil War period to a total of more than five hundred was mainly due to his energy and persistency. He also introduced the iron-clad type of war ship, and which rendered all others obsolete throughout the world. In cabinet councils he always opposed arbitrary measures, and objected to the blockade of southern ports, holding that such a declaration was equivalent to an acknowledgment of belligerent rights, and that the preferable course would be to close American ports to foreign commerce. He presented these views in writing, at the request of President Lincoln, but the cabinet held to the views of Secretary of State Seward, who sustained the

blockade. In the first year of the war, Secretary Welles ordered that negro refugees should be enlisted in the navy.

In 1872 Mr. Welles allied himself with the Liberal Republicans. In 1876 he supported Mr. Tilden for the presidency, and he afterward took strong ground against the findings of the Electoral Commission in the seating of Mr. Hayes. In 1872 he published a paper claiming that the capture of New Orleans was entirely due to naval operations; and in 1873 was published his volume, "Lincoln and Seward." He made many contributions on Civil War events to the principal magazines; and his "Diary," which first appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," and later was put into book form, was a most valuable contribution to the political and Civil War history of the country. Mr. Welles was a man of commanding figure, and of a strong personality. He married Mary Jane Hale, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

BUCKINGHAM, William A.,

Civil War Governor of Connecticut.

William Alfred Buckingham was born at Lebanon, New London county, Connecticut, May 28, 1804, eldest son of Samuel Buckingham and Joanna Matson, of Lyme, Connecticut. His father was a prosperous farmer in Lebanon, and owned a shad fishery at the mouth of the Connecticut river. The town of Saybrook had been the residence of his family since the immigration of their ancestor, Thomas Buckingham, who left England in 1637. His youngest son, Thomas, direct ancestor of Governor Buckingham, was born in Milford, Connecticut, in 1646, and became pastor of the church in Saybrook. He was one of the ten ministers who founded Yale College, which for fourteen years was located in Saybrook; and was also moderator of the synod which

founded the system of doctrine and government under which the churches of Connecticut were organized, historically known as the "Saybrook Platform." Governor Buckingham was sixth in descent from this ancestor, whose intermediate descendants resided in Saybrook until 1803, when his father removed to Lebanon.

Young Buckingham attended the local schools and Bacon Academy, Colchester, Connecticut. He taught in a district school for one winter, and worked on his father's farm three years, and at the age of eighteen took a clerkship in a store in Norwich, followed by a short service as clerk in New York, then returning and engaging in the drygoods business on his own account. In 1830 he added the manufacture of ingrain carpets, and carried his business successfully through the great crisis of 1837. In 1848 with two or three associates he began the manufacture of rubber shoes and was connected with that industry the remainder of his life.

His public career began in 1849 when he was elected mayor of Norwich, to which office he was reelected in 1850, 1856 and 1857. He was a Republican presidential elector in 1856. In 1858 he was elected Governor, to which office he was chosen for eight consecutive terms, receiving in the last a majority unprecedented in the history of the State, and no one in Connecticut since Oliver Wolcott (1818-27) having held the office so long.

At the outset of the Civil War, his lofty character and large credit was a potent aid toward the promptness of Connecticut in forwarding the first completely equipped regiment furnished by any State. The legislature not being in session at the opening of the war, he pledged his private means at the banks to provide funds for the equipment of his troops, and the banks showed their patriotism

and confidence in him by prompt and full response. The successive quotas of Connecticut, under calls of the President for volunteers, were always more than filled, and her troops equipped with wonderful promptness. Directed by the "War Governor," as he was and is still called, fifty-three thousand sons of Connecticut went to the field—almost one-half of her able-bodied men fit to bear arms—and in a state of such complete preparedness as to elicit the repeated commendation of the national authorities. President Lincoln said of him: "We always like to see Governor Buckingham in Washington. He takes up no superfluous time. He knows exactly what he needs, and makes no unreasonable demands." Such remarks were frequently emphasized by Secretary Stanton, of the War Department. The correspondence of Governor Buckingham with the President and Secretary further demonstrates the source of his influence through the affectionate respect in which they held him. In response to a letter sent him during one of the darkest periods of the war Secretary Stanton wrote: "In the midst of toil and care that wearies my spirit and exhausts my strength, such words of comfort revive and strengthen me greatly." During those fateful four years Governor Buckingham never for a moment wavered in his belief that the government must and would succeed. His personal relations with the officers and men who entered the service from Connecticut were most cordial. When the regiments left the State he was, if possible, always present with an encouraging farewell. When they returned, he received from their hands, with words of fervent emotion, those tattered flags, which to-day, in the "battle flag vestibule" of the State capitol, fittingly surround his statue.

The war ended and the affairs of Connecticut with the general government

well adjusted, Governor Buckingham declined further reelection. In 1868 he was elected to the United States Senate, and although never before in Congress, his record as "War Governor" insured at once a flattering recognition by his colleagues, and a wide influence. He was made chairman of the committee on Indian affairs during a period when public attention was earnestly fixed upon the responsibilities of our government toward its wards, and threw himself with great intensity into the work. Those who would make the necessities of the Indian their own greedy opportunity found in him no friend. As a member of the committee on commerce his extensive and practical experience gave weight and authority to his opinions. He was not an orator; but his speeches were marked by clearness, force and great earnestness.

He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; president of the American Missionary Association, the Western College and Education Society, and moderator of the first national council of Congregational churches, at Boston, in 1865. He was a prominent member of the Second Congregational Church, and one of the founders of the Broadway Church of Norwich, in which he was an officer until his death. He was one of the founders of the Norwich Free Academy and president of its board of trustees. He gave generously to Yale College, and a chair was named in his honor in the Divinity School of that institution. The secret of Governor Buckingham's influence lay in the wonderful balance of his powers, physical, intellectual and moral. He was everywhere and always the impersonation of courtesy. His power of reaching the core of a difficult question was almost intuitive; and his tact in dealing with men under trying circumstances was extraordinary. His love for children was

very strong; he would sometimes leave the writing of an important state paper to frolic in his library with an interrupting grandchild. The gentleness of his manner would have led a superficial observer to underrate his strength of character. It was in the fervid expression of his intensest convictions or in an occasional burst of his righteous indignation that the full man was revealed.

Governor Buckingham was married, at Norwich, September 27, 1830, to Eliza, daughter of Dr. Dwight and Eliza (Coit) Ripley, by whom he had two children: William, born October, 1836, died December, 1838; Eliza Coit, born December 8, 1838. She married General William A. Aiken, one of Governor Buckingham's staff during the Civil War, and who was the first to reach the seat of government with dispatches from the North, when Washington was beset with enemies, and the approaches to the capital were obstructed. He delivered these dispatches in person to President Lincoln. Mrs. Buckingham died April 19, 1868. The family life of Governor Buckingham was most attractive, the spirit of the household being one of cheerfulness, kindness and boundless hospitality. He died at his home in Norwich, Connecticut, February 5, 1875, a short time before his senatorial term was completed. The day of his funeral was observed throughout the State, and was one of general mourning in the city of his residence. His hospitable home, which had included among its guests Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, and many other notable men, was thronged for hours by a ceaseless procession of the high and the lowly, to take a last look at the face they had loved and revered. Upon his monument in Yantic Cemetery in Norwich is this inscription: "William Alfred Buckingham, Governor of Connecticut (1858-1866), United States Senator (1869-1875). His courage was dauntless.

His will inflexible. His devotion to duty supreme. His faith in God absolute." In 1898, the home of the "War Governor" was bought by Sedgwick Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, to be known as the "Buckingham Memorial." Previously the Connecticut branch, Sons of the American Revolution, had bought, as a memorial of the "War Governor of the Revolution," Trumbull's "war office" at Lebanon.

BUNCE, James Marvin,
Honored Citizen of Hartford.

Thomas Bunce, immigrant ancestor, was born in 1612 in England and was of English or Scotch ancestry. He died before August, 1682. In 1639 he was a proprietor of the town of Hartford, Connecticut, "by courtesie of the town." His house lot was near the site of the State capitol. He served in the Pequot war and was granted sixty acres of land for his services by the general court in 1671 and fifty acres more in 1672. He and his wife were members of the South Church in 1670. His son, John Bunce, was born about 1650, died about 1734. He inherited the house and barn and the homestead bounded by land of Thomas Gridley and others in Hartford. He was admitted to the South Church in 1686 with his wife, Mary (Barnard) Bunce. His son, John (2) Bunce, was born about 1690, in Hartford, died in 1743. He married Abigail Sanford. His son, John (3) Bunce, was born 1718. He married Ann, daughter of Joseph Bunce, of Hartford, who died in 1750, as he and his wife are mentioned among the heirs of Joseph Bunce. Among his children was John Bunce, born 1750. He married Susannah, daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Abigail (Jones) Kilbourne. Children: Russell, mentioned below; Nathaniel. Russell Bunce was born in Hartford, October 10, 1776. He became a

leading merchant and substantial citizen of Hartford, and for many years was deacon of the First (Centre) Congregational Church. He married Lucinda Marvin, of Lyme, Connecticut, a descendant of Thomas Lee, of Saybrook (1641). His son,

James Marvin Bunce, was born October 13, 1806, in Hartford, died there July 25, 1859. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1825 began his career as clerk in the Phoenix Bank and later was teller. He went into business on his own account as member of the firm of T. K. Brace & Company, February 1, 1830. The firm carried on an extensive commission business. At that time Hartford was an important center of this line of business. After a time the name of the firm was changed to Brace & Bunce and when the senior partner retired, V. A. Bailey entered the firm, the name becoming J. M. Bunce & Company. Mr. Bailey died suddenly and was succeeded by Drayton Hillyer. Mr. Bunce continued at the head of the business until his death. For some time the firm dealt chiefly in wool and cotton. Mr. Bunce was also a member of the firm of Hillyer, Munyan & Company, dealers in groceries, and located in the same building with J. M. Bunce & Company. He had large interests outside his firm. He was one of the active agents of Hartford in opposing the construction of the Air Line railroad bridge over the Connecticut river at Middletown. The controversy over this bridge lasted from 1847 to 1849 and during its progress Mr. Bunce became well-known throughout the State for a sturdy and able fighter. He was chosen president of the Hartford Providence & Fishkill Railroad Company and devoted all his energies to the construction and development of this road. He was a prime mover in the effort to have an adequate and fitting high school build-

ing in Hartford and forwarded the agitation by circulating documents, publishing newspaper articles, and, as a member of the building committee afterward, he contributed liberally toward the completion of the edifice in accordance with the ambitious ideas he himself held. Needless to say, Hartford has been grateful to him for the foresight and persistence he showed. He was originally a Whig in politics. He was in sympathy with the anti-slavery movement, but continued with the Whig party to the end, assisting to organize the new Republican party. He was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention at Pittsburg. His pledge that Connecticut would give a plurality for the Republican candidate was received with incredulity. "We doubt if any man in the State gave more generously to the cause (of the new party) here or in Kansas, or rejoiced more heartily over the splendid vote of Connecticut in 1856." His temper was naturally most ardent and impetuous, impatient of obstacles, leading him straight towards his object. But he was exceedingly generous and his warm affections were easily touched by distress or the demands of any good cause. He left a goodly estate, but he gave away more than he left, for his benefactions began early, increased as his means allowed and continued to the time of his death.

Many years he was a member of the Centre Church, but he joined the colony from that church to establish the now flourishing Pearl Street Church. He was an active and earnest Christian, taking every opportunity to do good to others and to lead them to the faith in which he believed. His death was caused by a runaway accident, while he was yet active in business and social life. His great force of character, his zeal for the public welfare and determination to do all in his power to promote the public good, his in-

flexible integrity, strong will and high purposes, placed him among the foremost and most useful and honored citizens of Hartford and made his death lamented as that of few men have ever been in that city.

He married (first) March 15, 1830, Frances A. Brace, born April 8, 1808, died September 9, 1838. He married (second) October 9, 1839, Elizabeth H. Chester, born October 31, 1807, died March 6, 1861.

FOOTE, Andrew H.,

Brilliant Naval Commander.

Admiral Andrew Hull Foote was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 12, 1806, second son of Samuel Augustus and Eudora (Hull) Foote. His father was Governor of Connecticut, and his mother a daughter of General Andrew Hull.

Andrew Hull Foote was a cadet in the United States Military Academy which he left in 1822, a youth of sixteen, to enter the navy as a midshipman; assigned to the United States schooner "Grampus," of the West Indian squadron, engaged against piratical craft annoying American commerce. In December, 1823, he was transferred to the "Peacock," and sailed to the Pacific, and soon being transferred to the frigate "United States." In 1827 he was again in the West Indies on the "Natchez," from which he was soon transferred to the "Hornet." He was married in June, 1828, to Caroline Flagg, of Cheshire, Connecticut, and in February of the next year was on the "St. Louis," in the Pacific squadron. He was promoted to lieutenant December 9, 1831, and was ordered to the "Delaware" July 30, 1833, sailing her to the Mediterranean. He was with the East Indian squadron, 1837-41, and while absent circumnavigated the globe.

He was on duty as instructor of midshipmen at the Marine Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1841-43; and was again with the Mediterranean squadron, 1843-47, on board the flagship "Cumberland." He was then ordered to the Boston Navy Yard, and in 1849-50 commanded the brig "Perry" engaged in slave trade suppression on the African coast. He was made commander in 1856, and with the sloop-of-war "Plymouth" sailed up the Canton river. Being fired upon by the Chinese forts, he obtained permission from Captain Armstrong to obtain an apology or silence the forts, and carried the forts by storm after breaching the largest of the works, losing forty men in the engagement, while the Chinese lost four hundred. His action commanded respect for the American flag, and paved the way for friendly treaties.

He was in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, 1858-61, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was sent to the Mississippi river, where he took a prominent part in building and equipping light draft gunboats. Part of his flotilla under Commander Walke assisted General Grant in landing his troops at Belmont, Missouri, November 7, 1861, and protected the Federal troops in their retreat when Confederate reinforcements arrived. At Fort Henry, Tennessee, February 6, 1862, he led the gunboat attack, and captured the works. On February 14, he took part in the reduction of Fort Donelson. The "Carondelet," Captain Walke, made demonstrations on the river front February 12, and on the 13th shelled the fort at close range while General Grant landed his troops and gained the rear. On the 14th, Flag-Officer Foote arrived with six other gunboats, but was so effectively answered that he was obliged to retire to long range. Meanwhile Grant surrounded the fort, cut off retreat, and received the capitulation of the fort, on the

evening of February 15, 1862. Flag-Officer Foote was wounded on the 14th, and returned to Cairo on the morning of the 15th, where he received the news of the surrender of Fort Donelson, and at once issued congratulatory orders to the officers and crews of the gunboats. After repairing damages to the flotilla he descended the river on March 4 to Hickman, Kentucky, to coöperate with General Pope in the capture of Island No. 10. Flag-Officer Foote opened a bombardment of the river batteries and forts en route, and this continued from March 17 to 25th. On April 4, he ordered the "Carondelet," Commander Walke, to undertake the passage of the batteries, and this was accomplished on the nights of the 4th and 5th during a thunder storm, with material damage to the "Carondelet," which, however, silenced the Confederate batteries below Island No. 10 and enabled Pope's army to get into position to continue the bombardment at the island. On the morning of the 8th the remainder of the fleet arrived, and found the batteries deserted, the guns spiked, and the Confederate army waiting to surrender.

Flag-Officer Foote, suffering from his wound and exposure, was now relieved from active duty and was made chief of equipments and recruiting July 22, 1862, and on the 30th of the same month was raised to the rank of rear-admiral. He received the thanks of Congress and of State Legislatures, and was presented with a sword by the citizens of Brooklyn, New York. On June 4, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron to succeed Rear-Admiral Dupont, but died while en route to his post. He was a devout Christian, and among his good works was the establishment of a regular system of religious instruction among the workmen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, extending

the mission to the inhabitants of the outlying city district. He instituted nightly prayer meetings on the receiving ship "North Carolina;" lectured on temperance and kindred subjects; and conducted religious services at Cairo, Illinois, in 1861-62. He published "Africa and the American Flag" (1854). See his biography by Professor J. M. Hoppin (1874). He died at the Astor House, New York City, June 26, 1863.

SEYMOUR, Major Thomas Henry,
Soldier, Governor, Diplomatist.

Major Thomas Henry Seymour was born at Hartford, Connecticut, September 29, 1807, second child of Major Henry Seymour and Jane Ellery, daughter of Captain William and Susan (Keith) Ellery, and a descendant of Richard Seymour, of Hartford (1635), and later of Norwalk.

He was educated in the schools of Hartford and at Captain Partridge's military school at Middletown, and on his graduation returned to Hartford, studied law, and in 1833 was admitted to the bar. He had a taste for military affairs, and for some time he was commanding officer of the Governor's Foot-guard. In 1837-38 he edited a Democratic newspaper, "The Jeffersonian," and about the same time was judge of probate for the district. In 1843 he was elected to Congress from the Hartford district, and on the expiration of his term was renominated, but declined. In March, 1846, he was commissioned major of the Ninth (New England) Regiment of Volunteers for service in the Mexican War. In the assault on Chapultepec, Colonel Ransom, the regimental commander fell, and Major Seymour led the men, and with his command was the first to enter the fortress. He was promoted to the command of the regiment, and took part in the cap-

ture of the City of Mexico. In 1845 he was nominated for Governor, and accepted, but suffered defeat; in 1849 he was again defeated, though the majority of the successful candidate was small; in 1850 he was elected by a handsome majority, and was reelected in the three succeeding years. In 1852 he was a Democratic presidential elector. In June, 1853, President Pierce appointed him Minister to Russia, and he resigned the governorship, serving in his new official capacity for four years, and forming a close friendship with the czar and his son. After a year spent in travel in Europe, Mr. Seymour returned to Hartford in 1859, and was accorded a military reception. He was the leader of the Connecticut Peace Democrats during the Civil War, and in 1862 the opposition to his opinions was so strong that the State Senate voted to have his portrait removed from the council chamber, not to be replaced until the comptroller was convinced of his loyalty. In 1863 Seymour was again nominated for Governor, but after an exciting contest was defeated by William A. Buckingham. He was a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, at Hartford, and for many years eminent commander.

Governor Seymour died at Hartford, Connecticut, September 3, 1868, and was buried with military and Masonic honors. Charles H. Pond, Lieutenant-Governor, served as Acting Governor in 1853-54.

ELTON, John Prince,
Banker and Public Official.

The surname Elton is of ancient English origin, taken from some place name. As early as 1500 the family of this name was well known in Wiltshire, England. One of the early settlers of Southold, Long Island, was an Elton, and was admitted a freeman of Connecticut in 1662.

John Elton, the progenitor of the line here under consideration, came from Bristol, England, and settled finally in Middletown, Connecticut. His son, Ebenezer Elton, was born in Middletown, May 11, 1686, and was lost at sea when a young man; his home was in Branford, Connecticut. His son, Ebenezer (2) Elton, was born in Branford in 1712, removed from there to Middletown, and later to Harwinton, Connecticut. His son, Dr. John (2) Elton, was born in Harwinton or Waterbury, October 6, 1755, died at Watertown, October 9, 1800. He was a leading physician and surgeon, and served in the latter capacity in the Revolutionary War, a member of Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin's regiment. His son, Dr. Samuel Elton, was born at Watertown, September 6, 1780, died December 8, 1858. For sixty years he practiced the profession of medicine, beloved by all with whom he was brought in contact. He married Betsey Merriman, of Watertown, and they were the parents of John Prince Elton, of this review.

John Prince Elton, son of Dr. Samuel Elton, was born in Watertown, April 24, 1809. He attended the district schools of his native town, and when about fifteen years old became a pupil in the school of Simeon Hart, of Farmington. He afterward worked on his father's farm until 1832, when he came to Waterbury, Connecticut, to become a partner in the firm of Holmes & Hotchkiss. He had become used to hard labor on the farm and at once took his place in the mill and made himself thoroughly familiar with all the practical details of the business. It was his practice for many years not only to share in the manual labor in the mill, but to walk to and from business, a distance of two miles. The firm of Holmes & Hotchkiss was organized with a number of partners in 1830 and began the manufacture of brass at Waterbury. Mr. Elton

came into the firm two years later with a thousand dollars in capital, making the total investment nine thousand dollars. The factory was on Mad river. The firm made sheet brass chiefly at first. Mr. Elton and Philo Brown, who had been special partners, became general partners, January 30, 1833, and the name was changed to Holmes, Hotchkiss, Brown & Elton. In January, 1837, the name became Hotchkiss, Brown & Elton, and a year later, Brown & Elton, continuing thus until the partnership was dissolved. The capital was at this time \$40,000, all derived from earnings except the \$12,000 invested by the partners. In February, 1838, the firm became a limited partnership and the stock was raised to \$75,000, afterward to \$100,000. The company was never incorporated, however. From time to time brass wire, brass and copper tubing and other articles were added to the output of the concern and this firm may be considered the pioneer of the brass wire industry in the United States. The manufacture of tubing, although attended with many difficulties and discouragements at first, became a very important and profitable branch of the business. In April, 1842, the firm bought a third-interest in the business of Slocum, Jillson & Company, the pioneers in making solid-headed pins in this country, and in September acquired the ownership of the Fowler pin machine. In 1846 the pin-making business of Brown & Elton was incorporated with that of Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company under the name of the American Pin Company, with a capital of \$50,000, making one of the staple industries of Waterbury. Mr. Elton retired from the firm in 1850, on account of ill health, and the firm was dissolved in 1856, half the business going to the firm of Brown & Brothers, the other half to Holmes, Booth & Haydens.

In 1845 Mr. Elton had become inter-

ested in the Waterbury Brass Company, was one of the first directors, and in 1855 was elected its president, an office he held until his death. After the dissolution of Brown & Elton in 1856 Mr. Elton was not actively engaged in manufacturing, but he devoted much time to the various corporations, industrial and financial, in which he was interested. He was elected president of the Waterbury Bank, December 11, 1850, to succeed Judge Bronson, and he held this office until his death. In 1860 he established a private banking house called at first the Elton Trust Company and later the Elton Banking Company, organized under the joint-stock law and continued after the death of Mr. Elton by his son-in-law, C. N. Wayland, until 1877.

He was elected to the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1840-49-50 as a candidate of the Whig party. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and was elected as a Republican to the General Assembly again in 1863. He was a presidential elector in 1864, but he died two days after he was elected. He was a member of the Episcopal church and throughout his life contributed liberally to the expenses and benevolence of St. John's parish. On the day of his funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon at the house at which public worship was then usually held, all the Protestant churches of the city were closed as by a common impulse, to give the members of the congregations opportunity to pay their last respects to Mr. Elton. In early manhood he enjoyed a vigorous constitution and for many years performed a large amount of physical and mental labor. He was, however, twice prostrated by illness which partly unfitted him for continuous work. His final illness lasted but ten days and he died in the zenith of his career, full of plans and hopes for the

future. He was kindly, earnest and sympathetic by nature. While always bearing heavy cares and responsibilities of his own, men came to him constantly for aid and advice in their private affairs and they never came in vain, for he was always ready to give to others the benefit of his experience and judgment, and to help the unfortunate. He often used to say that he was troubled in mind more by the affairs of those in whom he had no more than a friendly interest than with his own extensive business. He gave evidence often of his large public spirit and fondness for the city of his home. He was one of the greatest of the captains of industry in his day, having a large part in creating the great manufacturing city of Waterbury. A public memorial service was held after his death to give expression to the feeling of appreciation of his usefulness and service and of regret at his loss. He was a generous benefactor of Trinity College.

He married, May 18, 1835, Olive Margaret, born June 25, 1816, died November 2, 1892, daughter of Captain Moses, Hall. Children, born at Waterbury: Lucy Elizabeth, April 16, 1837, married C. N. Wayland; James Samuel, November 7, 1838; Charles Prince, August 17, 1840, died April 12, 1845; John Moses, March 19, 1845, died aged eighteen years.

BURRITT, Elihu,

Accomplished Linguist, Philanthropist.

Elihu Burritt was born in New Britain, Connecticut, December 8, 1810, son of Elihu Burritt, and grandson of Elihu Burritt, both soldiers in the Revolution.

He was brought up on the home farm, and upon the death of his father in 1828 he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith. He was extremely studious, and was assisted by his brother, who conducted a

small academy which Elihu attended for a time. With his brother's help he mastered Greek, Latin and mathematics, and the modern languages. He became a grocer, but the financial crisis of 1837 wrecked his business, whereupon he removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he resumed his work at the anvil, and his study of the languages in the library of the Antiquarian Society. In 1839 he commenced the publication of the "Literary Geminae," a monthly periodical printed in French and English, and designed principally as a guide to students of the French language. His translation of the Icelandic sagas relating to the discovery of America, drew attention to his scholastic achievements and he acquired the sobriquet of "The Learned Blacksmith." During the season of 1841-42 he delivered his lecture on "Application and Genius," in not less than sixty cities and towns, and always attracting unusually large audiences. He argued that all attainment was the natural result of persistent application, of the possibilities of which he was himself an exponent, since he had mastered some thirty-two languages during the course of his busy life. His next lecture on "Universal Peace," was delivered before a large audience at Boston. He was warmly welcomed as an able co-worker by the prominent little band of peace advocates at Boston, and, upon his return to Worcester, established and edited "The Christian Citizen," a journal advocating among other reforms the peaceable settlement of international disagreements. In 1846 he sailed for England, where he accomplished much good in conjunction with the peace advocates of that country, and while there he laid the foundation for the international association called "The League of Universal Brotherhood," with which his name is indissolubly linked. He edited and published for many years "The Bond of

Brotherhood," a periodical which he established while in England, and he was prominently instrumental in organizing the first Peace Congress, held in 1848, and also those held in 1849 and 1850. In the latter year he returned to America, lecturing on peace, temperance, anti-slavery, and self-culture. In 1852 he assumed editorial charge of the "Citizen of the World," a Philadelphia paper, and in its columns he strenuously advocated the emancipation of the slaves by purchase, the failure of which project caused him bitter disappointment. He was successful in his efforts to secure cheap ocean postage. In 1865 he was appointed United States Consul at Birmingham, England, retaining that office until the inauguration of President Grant. The later years of his life were spent in retirement on his farm at New Britain, Connecticut, where he devoted himself to study, to literary work, and to the moral, religious and educational development of his fellow citizens.

A list of his books includes some thirty-two volumes, among the more notable of which are: "Sparks from the Anvil" (1847); "Peace Papers for the People" (1848); "Olive Leaves" (1850-53); "Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad" (1854); "Year Book of Nations" (1856); "Walk from London to John O'Groat's, with Notes by the Way" (1864); "Walk from London to Land's End and Back" (1865); "Lectures and Speeches" (1866); "The Mission of Great Sufferings" (1867); "Walks in the Black Country and its Green Borderland" (1868); "Ten-Minute Talks on All Sorts of Subjects, with Autobiography" (1873); "Why I Left the Anvil" (1877); and "Chips from Many Blocks" (1878). See "Elihu Burritt; A Sketch of His Life and Labors," by Charles Northend (1879). He died in New Britain, Connecticut, March 9, 1879.

COLT, Samuel,**Inventor.**

Samuel Colt, inventor, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 19, 1814, son of Christopher and Sarah (Caldwell) Colt, grandson of Colonel Benjamin and Lucretia (Ely) Colt, great-grandson of John Colt, and great-great-grandson of John Colt, who came to America with the Rev. Thomas Hooker in 1636.

In 1824 Samuel Colt was sent to his father's factory at Ware, Massachusetts, where he remained until he went to Amherst to school. In 1830 he was sent by his father to sea, sailing from Boston for Calcutta in August, 1830. During his voyage he conceived his first idea of "Colt's revolver," and constructed a little wooden model, which combined a number of long barrels, so as to rotate upon a spindle by the act of cocking the lock. Though discarding this as too heavy to be practicable, Mr. Colt was convinced that his invention would ultimately be successful. In 1831 he returned from the sea and entered the dyeing and bleaching department of his father's factory, there acquiring a practical knowledge of chemistry. In order to carry on his experiments with firearms, he determined in 1832 to go on a lecture tour, and assuming the name of "Dr. Coult," he visited every town of two thousand or more inhabitants in the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, illustrating his experiments by administering laughing-gas. He paid all his expenses and saved sufficient money to continue his work. In 1835 he went to Europe, secured his patents there, and returning early in 1836 began to manufacture arms at Paterson, New Jersey, with the "Patent Arms Manufacturing Company," with a capital stock of \$300,000. The first rude model had been changed into a pistol with a rotating cylinder con-

taining six chambers discharging through a single barrel. Mr. Colt used every effort to prevail upon the United States government to adopt the arm, and after an examination the committee reported "that from its complicated character, its liability to accident, and other reasons, this arm was entirely unsuited to the general purposes of the service." In October, 1837, Mr. Colt received a gold medal from the American Institute, and was elected a member. The opposition of the government greatly injured the sale of the arms, but many were sold to the Texan rangers. Soon after the breaking out of the Seminole War in 1838, he went South, carrying some of his arms, which met with approbation. Fifty were purchased and General Harney reported, "I honestly believe that but for these arms the Indians would now be luxuriating in the everglades of Florida." In 1839 a second patent was taken out covering several improvements, chiefly the loading lever. In March, 1840, a board of naval officers tried the arms and made an unfavorable report, recommending them, however, for arming boat expeditions, and acknowledging the great superiority of the percussion to the flint lock. A subsequent examination resulted in the purchase by the government, in 1841, of one hundred and sixty carbines. In 1842 the company failed, and until 1847 all manufacture of arms was suspended. Meanwhile, Mr. Colt became interested in the offing telegraph, and in 1842-43 laid submarine telegraph lines from New York City to Coney Island, and to the Fire Island light, the first submarine cables ever successfully operated. At the beginning of the Mexican War in 1847, he received an order from the government for one thousand pistols, which marked the beginning of his success. In 1848 he returned to Hartford, his native city, and began the manu-

ture of arms on Pearl street. In 1852 the business had so greatly increased as to warrant the erection of a new armory, and he bought up a large tract of land in the south meadows, enclosing it by a dyke one and three-fourths miles long, and from ten to thirty-two feet in height, for protection from inundation. The armory consisted of three large buildings, to which a fourth was added in 1861. As early as 1854 he had sold to the viceroy of Egypt five thousand, and to the British government two hundred thousand revolvers.

Mr. Colt was married, June 5, 1856, to Elizabeth Hart, daughter of the Rev. William Jarvis, of Middletown, Connecticut. He died in Hartford, Connecticut, January 10, 1862.

LYON, General Nathaniel,

Soldier of Two Wars.

General Nathaniel Lyon, hero of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, in the first year of the Civil War, was born at Ashford, Connecticut, July 14, 1818, son of Amasa Lyon, a farmer. The lad early formed the idea of a military career, and bent his energies in that direction by diligent study, especially of mathematics. His mother, Kezia (Knowlton) Lyon, also influenced his career by narrating to him the story of the privations and achievements of the men of the American Revolution.

He was a student at the Brooklyn (Connecticut) Academy, and in 1837 was appointed to the West Point Military Academy by Orrin Holt, member of Congress from Connecticut. He was eleventh in a class of fifty-two at graduation, June 30, 1841, and was appointed second lieutenant in the Second Regiment United States Infantry. In November of that year he joined his regiment in Florida,

engaged in the war against the Seminole Indians, and in which he distinguished himself. From May 27, 1842, until the summer of 1846 he was stationed at Sackett's Harbor, New York. After the Mexican War began in June, 1845, with his regiment he was ordered to the front, and left Comargo, Mexico, for the interior, December 8, 1846. Thence General Twigg's division, to which Lyon's regiment belonged, proceeded to take part in the attack upon Vera Cruz. February 26, 1847, it reached Lobos Island, one hundred and twenty-five miles north of that stronghold. On March 9th it landed, with other United States troops, in front of the city. In the operations that followed, Lyon's regiment bore a full part, and after the surrender (March 27) the division to which it belonged left Vera Cruz for the City of Mexico. February 16, 1847, he was promoted to first lieutenant. His regiment was sharply engaged at Cerro Gordo (April 17), and the army then rested for a month at Jalapa. Another took place at Puebla, until August 8th, when renewed advance toward the capital began. For gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Lyon was made brevet captain August 20, 1847, and full captain, June 11, 1851. When the Americans entered the City of Mexico (September 14) he was wounded in the leg by a musket ball. At the close of the war his regiment was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, and thence transferred to California, reaching Monterey, April 6, 1849. The gold excitement was at its height, and troops were needed to protect the frontier against the incursions of Indians. April 16th Captain Lyon's company sailed for San Diego. His service in California continued for several years. In the second year (1850) he conducted a brilliant enterprise against In-

dians among the fastnesses of northern California. In the autumn of 1851 he took command of Fort Miller, in the San Joaquin valley, at the base of the Sierra Nevada mountains. In the spring and summer of 1852 he was in the east, on leave of absence on account of the fatal illness of his mother, but returned to California in the fall, and was employed during the winter in laborious and fatiguing service. In February and March, 1853, he was at Washington, D. C., his regiment having been ordered east. During the following summer he was posted at Fort Riley, Kansas, and his observation of events in that State, with the Congressional debates with regard to the extension of slavery, led him to espouse the cause of the Free State party with earnestness. His biographer says that for the next few years the question of liberty or slavery engrossed his thoughts and offered a fruitful theme for his pen. In the summer of 1855 he served in an expedition under General Harney against the Sioux Indians. In 1856 he was stationed at Fort Lookout, two hundred miles from Sioux City. He was in the east in 1857, making what proved to be his last visit to the region of his birth. Returning he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, and then at Fort Randall, Nebraska territory, until July, 1859, whence he was ordered to Fort Kearney, and thence to Prairie Dog Creek, Kansas, to protect emigrants on their way to the mines.

On January 31, 1861, Captain Lyon was ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, and after Mr. Lincoln became President he was made commandant at the St. Louis Arsenal. Here he gained a thorough understanding of political conditions, and of the machinations of the secessionists. His force was small, but, to make it appear the stronger, he often sent out squads of

soldiers in disguise during the night, while others slept, with orders to rendezvous at a distant point, and march back to the arsenal the next morning in uniform, with drums beating and flags flying. Union men in the city were organized into companies, armed and carefully drilled. Every precaution was taken to insure the security of the post, for an immense amount of public property, arms and ordnance was stored in the arsenal, and Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, of Missouri, had established a camp of State militia near St. Louis, ostensibly for instruction, but really to subvert the national authority in the State. On May 10, 1861, Captain Lyon surrounded this camp with his troops, and gave General Frost, its commander, thirty minutes in which to surrender. At the end of that time he took possession of the camp. The night following General Harney reached St. Louis, and took command of the United States troops; but a few days later Captain Lyon was elected brigadier-general of a brigade of volunteers, and May 17 President Lincoln commissioned him to that rank, relieved General Harney and gave the command to General Lyon. In a personal interview with General Lyon in June, Governor Jackson offered to pledge the State of Missouri to strict neutrality in the event of civil war, on condition that the United States government should disband the home guards organized and armed throughout the State, and agree not to occupy with its troops any localities in the State not then occupied by them. This proposition Lyon indignantly rejected, demanding the disbanding of the State militia, the nullification of the act of the Legislature by which it was created, and admission of the right of the United States government to march and station its troops as it pleased, either for the protection of loyal

subjects, or to repel invasion. He also asserted his determination to protect all Unionists to the extent of his power. The same evening Governor Jackson and General Price returned to Jefferson City, and issued a proclamation asserting that the State of Missouri had been invaded by United States forces, and calling into service fifty thousand State militia to repel them. On June 13th General Lyon left St. Louis for Jefferson City with one thousand five hundred troops, and Jackson fell back forty miles to Booneville. At Jefferson City General Lyon issued a proclamation counter to that of Jackson, and pushing on to Booneville, issued a second proclamation, defining the issues and counseling Missourians in arms against the United States to lay them down and return to their homes. On July 3rd he set out for Springfield, Missouri, with two thousand seven hundred men, four pieces of artillery and a baggage train. The Confederate army of General Ben McCulloch, marching from the south and west, had made a junction with the scattered Missouri militia troops, and was advancing against the Federal forces in numbers far greater than Lyon's. General Lyon had called upon the government for additional troops in vain, and now, learning that McCulloch's forces were marching upon Springfield in two divisions, he determined to make a forced march and attack them separately. August 4th, after moving from the city for this purpose, by the advice of a council of officers it was decided to return, and on the 6th the Federals were restationed at Springfield and on the adjacent roads. On August 10th, at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, twelve miles southwest of Springfield, twenty-three thousand Confederates and Missourians were encamped, while to oppose them Lyon had but five thousand effectives. He determined, however, upon

a night march, and to make a surprise attack upon their camp in two places. The surprise seems to have been complete, McCulloch having, by a strange coincidence, determined to throw his forces upon Springfield the same night, then having countermanded his orders on account of threatened rain, and drawn in his advanced pickets. In the engagement that ensued, Lyon moved along the Federal lines encouraging his men by example and by words. His horse was shot under him, and he received three wounds—one near the ankle, one in his thigh, and another which cut his scalp to the bone. Mounting another horse, and with face pale from loss of blood, he rode to the head of a column, and ordered a bayonet charge. As his men rushed forward, he fell from a ball which entered his left side near his heart. His orderly received him in his arms, as he died on the field without a struggle. Major Sturgis, succeeding to the command, ordered a retreat to Springfield after continuing the battle for three hours longer, and thence the Federal forces fell back to Rolla without pursuit from McCulloch. General Lyon's operations had enabled the loyal men of Missouri to organize a State government and hold the commonwealth in the Union. After his death his body remained in possession of the Confederates, but was given up on application, and was interred at Eastford, Connecticut, September 5, 1861, after receiving appropriate honors on the way from west to east, in the various larger cities and towns of the northern States. The General Assembly of Connecticut at its session in October that year mourned his sudden death as that of "a beloved son who bore so distinguished a part in defense of the constitution and the suppression of rebellion," and the State received his sword, belt and chapeau for safe keeping. In December the United

States Senate adopted appropriate resolutions in recognition of his "eminent and patriotic services." General Lyon left nearly the whole of his fortune, some \$30,000, to the Federal government to assist in the prosecution of the war. "The last Political Writings of General Nathaniel Lyon" was published in New York in 1862. The "Memoir," by N. A. Woodward (Hartford, Conn., 1862), is the basis of this sketch.

BURPEE, Thomas Francis,

Colonel of Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

Thomas Burpee, immigrant ancestor, came from England to Massachusetts about 1644. He was settled in Rowley in 1651. There his first wife, Martha (Cheney) Burpee, was buried June 24, 1658. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of John Kelly, of Newbury, Massachusetts, who was born February 12, 1641, married, April 15, 1659. Thomas Burpee died in Rowley, June 1, 1701, and his wife Sarah, December 25, 1713. His son, Thomas (2) Burpee, was born in Rowley, December 25, 1663; married there, December 3, 1690, Hester, daughter of Jonathan Hopkinson. He died June 24, 1709, and she died October 3, 1722, in her fifty-fifth year. His son, Ebenezer Burpee, was born in Rowley, January 8, 1697-98, died there, September 11, 1771. He married Miriam, daughter of Jeremiah Pearson, of Newbury, Massachusetts, December 15, 1721. She died January 15, 1782. His son, Jeremiah Burpee, was born in Rowley, September 10, 1724. He had settled in Lancaster before 1753, and died in Sterling in 1817. His son,

Moses Burpee, was born in Lancaster (Sterling), August 11, 1750. He married there, Elizabeth Kendall, of Leominster, about January 2, 1775. He was a

soldier in the American Revolution, and served in Captain Thomas Gates' company, from Lancaster, on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and in Captain Solomon Stuart's company, Colonel Josiah Whitney's regiment, on the Bennington Alarm, August 21, 1777. He died in November, 1827. His son, Thomas (3) Burpee, was born June 20, 1780, in Sterling. He married (first) Polly Haskell, October 5, 1804, in Lancaster. She died there, April 6, 1816. His second wife, whom he married in Stafford, Connecticut, January 8, 1817, was Betsey Temple, who was born at West Boylston, Massachusetts, February 4, 1793. He died in Somers, Connecticut, August 8, 1840; his wife died in the same place, August 20, 1843. His son,

Thomas Francis Burpee, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, February 17, 1830. After a common school education and a term in the Ellington Academy, he engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloths in Rockville, Connecticut, and was so employed at the outbreak of the Civil War. He had already shown a liking and aptitude for military affairs. At the age of nineteen he was a corporal in the active militia company in Rockville, a year later a sergeant, and afterward lieutenant, adjutant, and at twenty-five captain of a company in the old Fifth Regiment of State Militia. In response to Governor Buckingham's call for volunteers on April 16, 1861, he offered his company, which was accepted and assigned to the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers. But three regiments more than filled the quota of this State, and the President of the United States declined the services of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments, and they were discharged. In July, 1862, Captain Burpee recruited a company which became Company D, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and he was mustered into service as its cap-

tain. In September following he was appointed major and within a few days lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, of which he was afterward commissioned colonel, and which he commanded almost continuously until his death. He was a well-read and skillful tactician and a strict disciplinarian, and always zealous for the welfare and comfort of his men, who regarded him with unusual respect and affection. In the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, his skillful handling of his command and stubborn resistance to an unexpected attack by the enemy saved the right wing of the Federal army under Butler from destruction. He led his men coolly into the murderous assaults at Cold Harbor, and came out unscathed, but a week later, while doing his duties as field officer of the day in the trenches close up to the enemy's works, he was singled out by a Confederate sharpshooter and mortally wounded, Thursday morning, June 9, 1864. He was carried to White House, Virginia, where he died Saturday evening, June 11, 1864. Just before his death, he directed that his sword be given to his older son. His remains were sent to his home in Rockville, where they were buried with military honors.

In his nature Colonel Burpee was sincerely religious and intensely patriotic. To his sister, whose oldest son was then serving in the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, he sent this message: "Tell Louise not to be over anxious about William. I should rather see him sacrificed for a holy principle than to see him remain in inglorious waiting at a time like this. The Lord has said, 'Whosoever would save his life shall lose it,' and this has often been the case in this accursed rebellion. If any one lacks enthusiasm in this cause, let him go to work, and if that doesn't awaken him, then he is a coward.

The lofty inspiration of this cause is worth living a life-time to feel; and if I had a thousand lives I would not withhold one of them. * * * Should I be laid in the grave, remember our Heavenly Father doeth all things well. Look on the bright side, and the bright side only."

To the same sister, after her son had fallen at Gettysburg, he wrote: "Nothing can be untimely which is ordered by an all-wise God. The blow which laid him low welded our hearts to our country's cause. The sacrifice of suffering and blood which he poured out sanctified to us its soil."

After the battle of Fredericksburg, he wrote to his wife: "I am thankful that it has pleased God to protect me from all harm and bring me safe to the present time. * * * But do not ever forget that we are always safe in the hands of our Heavenly Father."

A day or two after the battle of Drury's Bluff, above referred to, he says: "We lay at rest after reaching Drury's Bluff on the 15th, until four o'clock P. M., when we took position in front of the rebel works, which position we were ordered to hold at all hazards. On the next morning we had a battle. The night had been foggy and wet, and at four o'clock the fog was so thick that nothing could be seen two rods off. * * * I had just sent out skirmishers in front of the Twenty-first, when a tremendous fire was poured on the right of my brigade, which was the right of the whole line occupied by our troops. The enemy had turned our right flank, and were in our rear. * * * I will not attempt to describe the whole fight now; suffice it to say, that in an hour and a half I was left alone with the Twenty-first to cope with the enemy, who were in front and on both flanks, and a thick swampy wood was in our rear. The men fought well, in some instances hand to hand with the rebels. We changed

our front to rear, and fought for five hours through the swamp and timber, gradually falling back but often charging upon them when they pressed too hard on us. * * * * We lost 106 men, and four commissioned officers. As for myself, I received no scratch. A bullet struck the spur upon my heel, and glanced off. God covered my head in the hour of danger and brought me safely through."

Colonel Burpee's last letter was written in the trenches in front of Cold Harbor only a few days before he was shot. In it he writes: "It is appointed unto men once to die; and it matters little when or where, if we are prepared and engaged in duty."

In a letter written after Colonel Burpee's death, Connecticut's great war Governor said:

Make my kindest regards to Mrs. Burpee, and say that from the time her honored husband entered the service to this hour I have never entertained any other than a high respect for his ability and fidelity as an officer, as well as for his personal character. That he is one of the few officers against whom I never heard a complaint. I sympathize with her in her affliction, but doubt not that so pure an offering, presented in the name of human liberty upon the altar of our country, is accepted by Him who said "That inasmuch as ye have done it for one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." I give below a sentence which is as brief as I can write one and express my views of the character of Colonel Burpee, and which in my judgment may with propriety be placed upon his monument. Acknowledge the receipt of this and

Believe, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

The sentence, which was accepted as Colonel Burpee's epitaph, is as follows: "In the hour of National peril he gave his life to his country, leaving this testimony that he was a pure patriot, a faithful soldier, and a sincere Christian."

Colonel Burpee married, November 28, 1852, Adaline M., born in Stafford, Connecticut, July 29, 1829, daughter of Ebenezer Harwood, a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Henry Harwood, who came to Boston with John Winthrop in 1630 and settled in Salem.

IVES, George White,

Man of Enterprise.

The surname Ives is of Norman origin and Ives, spelled Yves, are numerous in the north of France to the present time. The English branches of the family trace their descent from one, Guilbert Yves, who crossed the channel from Normandy among the followers of the Conqueror. The first of the name to reach these shores, so far as known, was William Ives, who sailed from London in 1637 in the ship "Truelove" for Boston and thence came to the New Haven colony in 1638 and was one of the sixty-three original "free planters" of the settlement of Quinnipiack, his name being on the list of first signers. His two sons, John and Joseph, pushed on northward into the wilderness in 1670 and were among the first signers of the Wallingford Plantation. In the records of that period the name is sometimes spelled Eives.

(I) Captain William Ives, immigrant ancestor, is believed to have come from a Norfolkshire family in England. One John Ives, of Orington, Norfolk, left his estate to his son Thomas, then less than twenty years old; died October 23, 1568. Tradition has it, however, that the family was from Northamptonshire. Captain Ives and wife had seats in the meeting house at New Haven in 1646. His will was dated April 3, 1648, bequeathing to his eldest son John "when he becomes of age" and to wife who was executrix and to whom he gave the care of the "small

children" not named, until they should come of age. Children: John, mentioned below; Captain Joseph, married, January 3, 1672, Mary Yale. Probably daughters.

(II) John, son of Captain William Ives, was born about 1640, married, in 1667, Hannah Merriam. The history of Wallingford indicates that he had a wife Mary. Children, born at Wallingford: John, mentioned below; Hannah, married Joseph Dunham; Deacon Joseph, October 14, 1674; Gideon, married, February 20, 1706, Mary Royce; Nathaniel, born May 3, 1677; Ebenezer; Samuel, June 5, 1696; Benjamin, November 22, 1699; Ebenezer.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Ives, was born at Wallingford, November 16, 1669, died in 1738. He married, December 6, 1693, Mary Gillette. Children, born at Wallingford: John, mentioned below; Samuel, January 5, 1696; Benjamin, November 22, 1699; Elijah, March 14, 1701; Mary, March 10, 1702; Lazarus, February 5, 1703; Daniel, February 19, 1706; Hannah, February 10, 1708; Abraham, September 2, 1709; Bezaleel, July 4, 1712; Bezaleel, 1714; Bezaleel, 1716.

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) Ives, was born at Wallingford, September 28, 1694, died August 4, 1745. He married Hannah Royce, who died November 1, 1770, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Royce.

(V) John (4), only child of John (3) Ives, was born July 4, 1729, at Wallingford, died February, 1816. He married (first) July 4, 1749, Mary, daughter of Dr. Isaac Hall. He married (second) Sarah Atkins, who died November 24, 1814. Children of first wife born at Wallingford: Lucretia M., married Captain Samuel Ives; John, married Martha Merriam; Isaac, mentioned below; Levi, married, June 18, 1789, Fanny Silliman; Joseph, married Clara, daughter of Benjamin Hall; Joel, married Lucy Hart;

Othniel, born August 17, 1779, married (first) Sarah ———; (second) Rosetta Yale; Titus, married Lodema Yale; Eli; Anna, married Noah Foster; Polly, married John Hooker; Meril, married ——— Clark, settled in Canada.

(VI) Isaac, son of John (4) Ives, was born at Wallingford, January 13, 1764, died June 10, 1845. He graduated from Yale College with the degree of A. B. in 1788 and studied law at Yale and Litchfield, Connecticut. He lived in New York City several years and came to Danbury, Connecticut, in 1829. He and his wife joined the Congregational church at Danbury by letter from the church in New York. He married (first) March 14, 1792, Jerusha Benedict, born 1772, died August 18, 1794, daughter of Zadock and Jerusha (Russell) Benedict. He married (second) December 20, 1796, Sarah Amelia White, born May 17, 1773, died 1851, daughter of Joseph Moss and Rachel (Booth) White. The only child of first wife was Jerusha Russell, born May 18, 1793, married Lemuel W. Benedict; children: i. Mary Ann Benedict, born November 28, 1816, died January 30, 1889, married (first) September 27, 1837, John Augustus Rogers, who died January 2, 1857, married (second) May 5, 1862, Harvey S. Weld, who died March 21, 1884, aged eighty years; ii. Frederick Wolcott Benedict, September 19, 1821, died October 9, 1900, married, January 17, 1842, Susan De Forest Squires. Children of second wife: Mary Ann Amelia, born October 6, 1797, died June 15, 1800; George White, mentioned below.

(VII) George White, son of Isaac Ives, was born February 28, 1799, died December 11, 1862. He was a prominent citizen of Danbury. He was instrumental in laying out the Danbury cemetery and one of the organizers of the Wooster Cemetery Association in 1850. He was the prime mover in organizing the first sav-

ings bank in Danbury, and provided quarters for it in his own house and afterward it occupied a small building which he built in front of his house; this building is still standing. He was treasurer of the first railroad company that came to Danbury and was active in organizing it and served as its director for twenty-five years. He was one of the founders of the Danbury Gas Company and of the Danbury National Bank. A monument was erected by the citizens of Danbury to his memory in the Wooster cemetery. He was an exceedingly useful and public-spirited citizen. He married, December 27, 1831, Sarah Hotchkiss, daughter of Edward and Sarina (Taylor) Wilcox. Sarina Taylor was born September 12, 1774, in Danbury, died May 30, 1827, daughter of Major and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Taylor, who were married April 26, 1771. Major Taylor was born April 17, 1742, died October 3, 1806; his wife died May 30, 1827. He was a son of Daniel and grandson of Thomas Taylor. Children of George White Ives: Joseph Moss, born December 20, 1832, died September 24, 1908; Isaac Wilcox, born May 6, 1835, died December 11, 1910; Sarah Amelia, born July 17, 1837, married Judge Lyman D. Brewster; Sarina Elizabeth, born June 24, 1843, died January 10, 1845; George Edward, born August 31, 1845, died November 5, 1894.

PHELPS, Guy Rowland,

Physician and Pioneer in Life Insurance.

Guy Rowland Phelps, deceased, of Simsbury and Hartford, was a man of varied attainments and prominently identified with insurance interests. Prior to the reign of Edward VI. the Phelps family patronymic was spelled Phellyppes. Dr. Phelps belonged to the Guelph family, tracing his ancestry to George I., of England. He was a de-

scendant in the seventh generation of William Phelps, who was born at Tewkesbury, England, in 1599, emigrated to America about 1630, first making his home at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and became one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, in 1635. From him the chain of descent is as follows: Joseph, born in England, died at Simsbury in 1684; Joseph (2), born August 27, 1667; David, a lieutenant in the militia, born May 7, 1710; Major-General Noah Phelps, born January 22, 1740; and Colonel Noah A., the father of Guy Rowland, born May 3, 1762.

Dr. Guy R. Phelps was born at Simsbury, April 1, 1802. His mother's maiden name was Charlotte Wilcox. His early schooling was received at Simsbury and Suffield, and he graduated from Yale in 1825. He was a close student, an apt and facile learner, and qualified himself for the profession of teacher while yet a mere youth, and in fact successfully managed an exceedingly disorderly school, where other—and more experienced—pedagogues had failed. For several winters he taught with marked success, devoting his summers to the study of medicine, for which profession he felt a strong vocation early in youth. His first medical preceptor was Dr. Cogswell, a noted and successful practitioner of those days, who in accordance with the custom of his times gave instruction to three or four embryo physicians. Going to New York, young Phelps pursued his studies under the tutelage of those eminent physicians and surgeons, Dr. Alexander and Dr. Valentine Mott.

After being licensed to practice Dr. Phelps opened an office in New York City, where he met with most gratifying success for three years. However, his health became impaired, and he felt that change of scene and fresh country air were necessary to restore his physical

condition to its wonted strength. He therefore returned to Simsbury, where he entered upon the tiresome but active round of duties incident to a country practice. After four years of this life he felt well enough to resume city practice and accordingly returned to New York. Once more he found the metropolis a field of success, and it was with poignant regret that he realized that an extensive city practice (during the epidemic he was at one time treating forty cases of small-pox) might prove the means of shortening his life. Again he returned to Simsbury, but the long rides and uncertain hours of the country practitioner were not to his liking, and in April, 1837, he opened a drug store on North Main street, Hartford. As a druggist Dr. Phelps ranked among the first, while his financial success exceeded his expectations, and he was recognized as the leading pharmacist of his day and section. It was he who devised the formula for the "Phelps Tomato Pill," a preparation which had a wonderful sale in its day, and which, together with the profits arising from his drug business, laid the foundation of his fortune. He always retained his membership in the County and State Medical societies, with both of which he had for many years been actively and prominently identified.

Perhaps, however, Dr. Phelps' most enduring claim to fame rests upon his connection with the insurance business, to which the latter years of his life were devoted almost exclusively. His attention was first directed to the subject of life insurance in 1846, when he took out a policy upon his own life. In the United States the field was a *terra incognita*, and the scheme was regarded with disfavor, if not with positive distrust. Dr. Phelps was quick to perceive the possibilities of the situation, and his keen, well-trained mind was of a cast especially well qualified

to grapple with the intricate and perplexing problems which presented themselves. Evidently the first task to be accomplished was the education of the American people as to the theory of life insurance and the fundamental principles upon which it is based. At that time the business was conducted generally in an expensive manner, while the spirit of speculation was rife among managements which knew comparatively nothing of the practical value of risks. His ideas were so far in advance of his time that, while some pitied what they termed his "folly," others doubted whether his mental balance was in correct equipoise. Yet what were then called his "fanciful" and "absurd" theories are to-day recognized (with necessary modifications) as among the underlying principles of every sound and well-managed company.

The great work of Dr. Phelps' life was the organizing, establishing and nurturing of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and it was he who conceived the plan under which the great success of this company was achieved. In 1846 the company was organized, Dr. Phelps becoming the first secretary, and while that great corporation was struggling in the swaddling bands of infancy he even swept out his own office to save expense. He had carefully studied the matter in all its phases, and not long afterward made a special trip to Europe to investigate the workings of the Old World companies, on his return to America incorporating with his own plans all the features of value he had found. He wrote the charter of the company, which was adopted practically word for word as composed by him, and fought for two sessions in the legislature to have it granted. As the company was a "mutual" one it was necessary to obtain a guaranty fund of \$50,000—to guarantee the payment of policies during the in-

fancy of the company—a task of far greater magnitude, but at length ten of his friends in Hartford, Simsbury and New York came to his relief by signing notes aggregating that amount, Thomas K. Brace, three of Dr. Phelps' brothers, two of his cousins and an uncle being of the number. Dr. Phelps was ever a tireless worker for the success of the concern, and the "Insurance Monitor" of September, 1868, said: "It is not too much to say, for it is a well-known and conceded fact that the Connecticut Mutual owes its eminent success and prosperity, in a very large measure to the skill and labor of Dr. Phelps, its principal manager from its organization to the present time." He regulated and managed its affairs in a most able manner, serving as secretary for a time, and later, for a number of years, as president. Though not the originator of the "mutual" system used in insurance he did more than any other man to "elucidate and popularize" it. Just before his death he told his daughter that the company was on such staple footing that without any management it would continue to run for twenty-five years. After his demise the Life Underwriters of Hartford passed resolutions of sympathy and regret, etc., and among other things said: "In the death of Dr. Guy R. Phelps the Life Underwriters of the United States have met with an irreparable loss." The "Insurance Times" of March, 1869, said of him: "A great and good man has left us forever. A practical, laborious and eminent philanthropist, who not only loved his fellow men, but spent the energies of his life, the gifts of his intellect and the goodness of his heart in their behalf, is gone to his haven of eternal peace and reward. His comfort giving and abundant works remain, and the spirit with which he espoused and promoted a sacred cause, and built up a great benevolent

institution, having inspired many others with its kindling sympathy, will be perpetuated and multiply on the earth for ages to come."

Dr. Phelps was a reflective reader and a profound student, particularly fond of the study of history and the languages, in both of which he was proficient. He was a man fully abreast of the times, thoroughly posted on the current events of the day, and well-informed on general subjects. Until 1856 he was a Democrat, but after that date voted with the Republican party, though it was his wont to say that he had "never left his party, its name simply changed." His fellow citizens showed their appreciation of his worth by early choosing him a member of the city council, and later electing him an alderman, as well as by sending him to represent them in the legislature. For years he attended Dr. Horace Bushnell's church, and was a liberal contributor to its support and to the prosecution of its work; he became a member during his later years. Dr. Phelps was too old to enlist for service in the rebellion, but was much interested in the cause of liberty, and he volunteered to double the pay of a man who would go to the front as he had no son to send. His grandfather served in the Revolution, his father in the war of 1812, and he desired to have representation; accordingly he sent Charles Tennant, who soon became second lieutenant, was wounded at Antietam, recovered, was promoted to captain, and was afterward killed. Dr. Phelps ever after took a deep interest in his family.

On April 17, 1833, at Simsbury, Dr. Phelps married Hannah Latimer, born in that town June 23, 1801, daughter of Waite and Hannah (Pettibone) Latimer. Children: Antoinette Randolph, Maria Augusta, Guy Carleton and Guyana Rowland, the first named being the only one

that attained maturity. Antoinette R. Phelps was a resident of Hartford, her home being at No. 72 Washington street, in that city. She enjoys the dual distinction of being a member of two of the most honored orders in America, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

Dr. Phelps was both a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow, and was held in high regard by all who knew him, receiving the highest esteem from those who knew him best.¹ As a physician he was careful, reflective and conscientious, as a citizen patriotic, as a husband and father gentle, loving and true, as a man honest and fearless. He died March 18, 1869, after a short attack of typhoid pneumonia. Until within a few days of his passing away his activity was unimpaired, but a cold contracted through sitting near an open window at a directors' meeting proved the indirect cause of his demise. His wife survived until May 28, 1873, when she, too, fell asleep. Both rest in the cemetery at Simsbury, where also sleep five generations of both families.

WAITE, Henry M.,

Legislator, Jurist.

Henry Matson Waite was born in Lyme, Connecticut, February 9, 1787, son of Remick and Susannah (Matson) Waite, and a descendant of Thomas Waite, who immigrated from England to Massachusetts about 1663. He was graduated from Yale, A. B., 1809; studied law with Judge Matthews and Governor Roger Griswold; was admitted to the bar in 1812, and was engaged in the active practice of his profession in Middletown and in Lyme. He took an active interest in public affairs; he served as representative in the State Legislature in 1815 and for many years following; was State Senator, 1832-33; judge of the Su-

preme Court of Errors of Connecticut, 1834-54, and chief justice of the State, 1854-57. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1855. He was married, in 1816, to Maria, daughter of Colonel Richard Selden, of Lyme, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Selden. Judge Waite died in Lyme, Connecticut, December 14, 1869. His son,

Morrison Remick Waite, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816, and died in Washington City, March 23, 1888. He graduated from Yale College, in the same class with William M. Evarts, Benjamin Silliman, Edwards Pierrepont and Samuel J. Tilden. He studied law and located for practice in Toledo, Ohio, and served in the Legislature of that State. He succeeded Salmon P. Chase as Chief Justice of the United States, under appointment by President Ulysses S. Grant in which capacity he was called upon to deal with many important questions growing out of the Civil War and the constitutional amendments incident thereto. He proved himself a most able and conscientious jurist, holding an even balance between the rights of the States and those of the Federal government, protecting the former from encroachment, and checking the centralizing tendencies of the latter.

IVES, Nathan Beers,

Prominent Physician.

Dr. Nathan Beers Ives, son of Dr. Eli Ives (q. v.), was born at New Haven, June 26, 1806, died there, June 18, 1869. He was educated at Yale College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1825 and M. D. in 1828. He began to practice medicine in 1828 at the age of twenty-two years, and continued until disabled by ill health during his last years. As the fruit of his lifetime of industry and a token of his

ability in his profession he left an ample estate, much larger than had ever before been accumulated in the practice of medicine in New Haven. For a good many years it was admitted that he took the cream of the business in his profession, and although he was naturally envied by his younger or less fortunate fellow practitioners, none said or felt that his success was unmerited. "His perceptive faculties were naturally keen and his management of his resources showed unusual tact. He devoted himself to his professional duties and to the welfare of his patients with a singleness of purpose which can spring only from the genuine fitness of a man for his calling. Rarely did he enter a household as a physician without becoming permanently bound to it as a friend. He had a vivid enjoyment of good company and bright conversation, in which with his natural vivacity of temperament he always bore an active part. There always seemed a certain fitness in it that these gifts should be lodged in a short, slight, alert figure." "His soul," as old Fuller says, "had but a small diocese to visit." "It was related of him as a child that he climbed the branches of a great stramonium weed among the herbs of his father's wonderful garden." For many years he gave private instruction to medical students, but never consented to become an instructor in the medical school. He married Sarah Badger.

Their son, Dr. Charles Linneus Ives, followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and became an accomplished physician.

HALLOCK, Zephaniah,

Famous Shipbuilder.

The name Hallock has been variously spelled Holyeake, Holliok, Halliock, Halleck, Hallioak, Hallick and Hallack. The

signature of William Hallock, of Long Island, dated at Southold (township) February 10, 1682, and on record at Riverhead, is written Hollyoake by the copyist, and it is quite evident that it was used interchangeably with that of Holyoke. The latter name has been known in England for centuries, and there is a family coat-of-arms. One Edward Holyoke emigrated from Stafford county in 1639 and was afterwards president of Harvard College. His son, Elizur Holyoke, became well known in northwestern Massachusetts from having received a grant of land near Northampton in 1654; also from the fact that Mt. Holyoke was named for him because he camped at its base while looking for land. The family arms appear in his will, 1711, as follows: Azure, a chevron argent, cotised, or, between three crescents of the second. Crest: A crescent, argent.

Peter Hallock, the first of the family to come to America, and one of the New Haven Colony, landed at Hallock's Neck, Southold, Long Island, in 1640, and settled near Mattituck. He came over with a company of Puritans with the Rev. Mr. John Youngs. According to a tradition in the family, Peter Hallock was the first of the thirteen men who composed the company, to set foot on the shore among the Indians at Southold. For this reason that part of the village was named Hallock's Neck, and the beach extending from it Hallock's Beach, names which are still retained. He purchased from the Indians the tract of land since called Oyster Ponds, now Orient, and then returned to England for his wife and on coming back with her found that the Indians had resold his property. He then bought about ten miles west of Mattituck. His wife was a widow when he married her, and had a son by her former husband, Mr. Howell. The only child of

the second marriage was William, mentioned below.

William, son of Peter Hallock, was born, lived and died at Mattituck. His wife was Margaret ———. He died September 28, 1684, leaving a will dated Southold (township), February 10, 1682, and proved October 21, 1684, which is preserved in the ancient records both of Suffolk county at Riverhead and of New York City. He left his property to his wife, four sons, Thomas, Peter, William and John, and his five daughters, Margaret, Martha, Sarah, Elizabeth and Abigail.

John Hallock, married Abigail Swazey. He removed to Setauket in Brookhaven, and died there, in 1737. His wife died in the same years, January 23, "both very ancient and in unity with Friends." Deeds in Riverhead, Long Island, mention four of his sons, John, Peter, Benjamin, mentioned below, and William, who settled near him, as did also his son Jonathan. His dwelling house in Setauket, covered with cedar, is still standing.

William Hallock, son of John Hallock, was born about 1722, died about 1782. He lived many years at Stony Brook, but was in Greenwich, Connecticut, during most of the Revolutionary War, in which he suffered much in the command of picket boats on the sound. He married Sarah Saxton, of Huntington, Long Island, sister of Harriet Saxton, who married Zephaniah Platt, the founder of Plattsburg, New York. After Mr. Hallock died his widow lived with her youngest daughter Anne, wife of Lodowick Hackstaff, in Sing Sing and New York City, and was buried in St. Paul's church yard, New York, in 1806, aged eighty-three years.

Their son, William Hallock, was born about 1755. He was a soldier in the Revolution and a prisoner of the British one year in the old sugar-house of infamous

memory in New York City. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island. His widow was one of the last of the Revolutionary War pensioners. He married Ruth Hawkins. Her last days were spent in Derby, Connecticut.

Their son, Zephaniah Hallock, was born on Long Island at Stony Brook, 1792, died at Derby, Connecticut, January 11, 1870. He came to Derby in 1816 and engaged in shipbuilding, first at Sugar street, and then at Derby Narrows, where he built many vessels. He was in partnership with his brother Israel. Few, if any, men ever lived in town more universally respected than Zephaniah. He was a zealous Congregationalist, joining the church in youth and manifesting his faith in daily good works through a long and useful life. His high standards of morality and business and the daily example of integrity made him a powerful influence for good in the community. He was of cheerful disposition and socially attractive. He was active in the church and seldom absent from meetings. As ship builders the Hallocks always bore an enviable reputation, both at home and abroad. He was affectionately called "Uncle Zeph" in later years and the town history pays him the compliment of being one of "the most honest men that ever lived." "There was no duplicity or double dealing in his character and rather than shirk his contracts by putting in shoddy timber or practicing any dodge upon his employees, he would sooner suffer loss in dollars." Therefore, any vessel labeled with the name of Hallock whether in port or on the ocean always bore the palm of great merit. He took part in the War of 1812. He married Sarah Hall, a native of Cairo, New York. Children: William Henry; Franklin; Frederick H., died in infancy; Ann Augusta; Edwin.

ELIOT, Ely A.,

Merchant and Public Official.

Bennett Eliot, the first known ancestor of the line herein followed, was a resident of Widford, County Hertford, England, and married there Letteye Aggar. His remains were interred in Nazing, County Essex, England, November 21, 1621. Their son, the Rev. John Eliot, was baptized at Widford, August 5, 1604, and died May 21, 1690. He was a student at Jesus College, Cambridge University. He embarked about the middle of August, 1631, in the ship "Lion" for Boston, arriving November 2. He immediately took charge of the church at Boston in the absence of the pastor, Rev. John Wilson. In 1632 he became teacher of the church at Roxbury. He began to preach to the Indians, September 14, 1646; in 1650 he selected Natick, Massachusetts, as a place for an Indian town and the foundations were made the following year; in 1653 he had so far progressed in his knowledge of the Indian language that he had devised and translated the Book of Psalms; in 1654 he printed a catechism in the Indian tongue; in 1657 he preached to the Podunk Indians at Hartford in their own language; in December, 1658, he had completed his translation of the whole Bible into the Massachusetts dialect; in 1660 he was first called "The Indian Apostle," a title by which he has since been distinguished; the publication of the Bible was completed in 1663; the translation of the Psalter was published in 1664, and in 1666 the Indian grammar; in 1686, after much revision and delay, a second edition of the Bible was printed and distributed among the Indians. When he was eighty-four years old he continued to preach from time to time to the Indians. He died May 21, 1690.

His son, the Rev. Joseph Eliot, was born December 20, 1638, and died May

24, 1694. He graduated at Harvard College in 1658, and became the minister at Northampton, Massachusetts, and Guilford, Connecticut. He worked with his father teaching the Indians, and was one of those who signed the covenant of the church at Northampton. His son, the Rev. Jared Eliot, was born November 7, 1685, and died April 22, 1763. He graduated at Yale College in 1706 and became a famous minister. He served as schoolmaster in his native town, and resigned from that position to accept the call as pastor of the church at Killingworth, now Clinton, and there served for a period of fifty-six years. He was a physician as well as clergyman, and he trained so many students in medicine who subsequently attained distinction that he was commonly called "the father of regular medical practice in Connecticut." He was scarcely less famous in scientific investigation. He discovered the existence of iron in the dark red sea sand, and as a result of successful experiments made America's first contribution to the science of metallurgy in a tract entitled: "The Art of Making very good if not the best Iron from Black Sea Sand." These investigations won for him by unanimous vote the gold medal of the London Society of Arts in 1762. His son, George Eliot, was born March 9, 1736, and died May 1, 1810. He was a farmer by occupation.

His son, George Eliot, was born January 27, 1767, and died October 3, 1828, in Killingworth, where he conducted agricultural pursuits. He was a man of importance in the community, filled many public offices and represented his town in the Legislature. He was courtly and dignified in manner and was known by the title "Esquire George." He married, December 23, 1790, Patience, daughter of Noah Lane, of Killingworth. They were the parents of Ely Augustus Eliot.

Ely Augustus Eliot was born September 18, 1791, at Clinton, Connecticut, and died January 7, 1870. He married, July 14, 1818, Susan Maria, daughter of Humphrey Pratt, of Saybrook. She died January 9, 1870. He was a merchant in Clinton, 1815-50, but later retired from business and devoted himself to more leisurely pursuits. He was active in originating and carrying on the construction of the New Haven & New London railroad, and was president of the road for the years 1854-57. He was elected by the Legislature judge of the county court of Middlesex county, 1842-44, 1846-47, and in 1839 was elected a member of the State Senate. He was lieutenant of coast artillery in 1814 and brigadier-general of artillery after the war. As such, he was a popular and efficient officer. He collected a considerable library, and devoted also much time and attention to the cause of agriculture. An address which he delivered before the Agricultural Society of Middlesex County, 1849, was published at the time and is now a rare pamphlet. He was courtly and dignified in manner and refined and scholarly in all his tastes.

HOTCHKISS, Henry,

Business Man and Financier.

Samuel Hotchkiss, founder of the family in America, who is supposed to have come from Essex, England, was a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1641, being among the first to locate there, and remaining there until his death, December 28, 1663. He married, in the New Haven Colony, September 7, 1642, Elizabeth Cleverly, who died in 1681. Their son, Daniel Hotchkiss, was born June 8, 1657, died March 10, 1712. He married, June 21, 1683, Esther Sperry. Their son, Daniel (2) Hotchkiss, was born in August, 1687. He married Susannah Brad-

ley. Their son, Obadiah Hotchkiss, was born in 1731, died in 1805. He married Mary (Mercy on tombstone) Perkins, of Bethany. Among their children was Justus Hotchkiss, baptized December 6, 1772, died May 6, 1812, aged thirty-nine years. He was married twice, his wives being sisters, descendants in the sixth generation from Samuel Hotchkiss. His second wife and the mother of his two children was Susannah Hotchkiss. Their oldest son was Henry, see forward.

Henry Hotchkiss was born April 29, 1801, died December 15, 1871. He and his brother Lucius, only children of their parents, attended the academy at Fairfield, Connecticut. Henry, at the age of eighteen, returned to New Haven and became a clerk for his uncle, Russell Hotchkiss, who was at one time associated with his father in the lumber business, and served in that capacity three years, and upon attaining his majority became associated in the business as a partner. In 1828 the uncle retired from business, being succeeded by his two nephews, and under the name of H. & L. Hotchkiss they continued the same until 1850. The two brothers were also interested in other enterprises. From 1842 to 1852 they were private partners in the business of L. Candee & Company, manufacturers of rubber shoes, Leverett Candee having acquired the right to manufacture under the Goodyear patents. In this business they were among the pioneers, and from a small beginning the rubber shoe industry has grown to vast proportions. The corporation known as L. Candee & Company was organized as a stock company in 1852, with a capital stock of \$200,000, Mr. Candee being the first president. In 1863 Henry Hotchkiss became president and treasurer, retiring from the latter office in 1869, when his son, Henry L. Hotchkiss, succeeded him as treasurer.

The office of president, Henry Hotchkiss retained until his death in 1871, when Henry L. Hotchkiss was elected to the position, which he has since retained. L. Candee & Company manufacture twenty thousand pairs of boots and shoes each day, or over six million per year. Henry Hotchkiss was one of the original corporators of and a director in the large Waterbury brass manufactory of Holmes, Booth & Haydens; an original corporator of the New Haven & New London railroad, now the Shore Line Railroad Company, and later a trustee and manager for several years. He served in the capacity of president of the New Haven County Bank for almost two decades, and was the first president of the Union Trust Company of New Haven, holding the office from its organization in 1871 until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Henry L. Hotchkiss. He was a director in the Colonial Historical Society of New Haven, and during his early life was active in military affairs and in the New Haven fire department.

Henry Hotchkiss married, May 22, 1823, Elizabeth Daggett, born May 3, 1803, died in September, 1882, daughter of Benjamin Prescott, of the shipping firm of Prescott & Sherman, of New Haven. Children: 1. Elizabeth S., died January 26, 1896. 2. Mary A. F., died October 3, 1839. 3. Martha, married Dr. John O. Bronson, died February 22, 1898. 4. Susan V. 5. Mary A., married Captain Charles H. Townshend, formerly in command of the steamer "Fulton," plying between New York and Havre. 6. Henry Lucius. Mrs. Hotchkiss traced her ancestry to John Prescott, who emigrated from England to Boston and Watertown in 1640, and who was the first settler of Worcester county and the founder of Lancaster. The next in descent was Captain Jonathan Prescott, who had a son,

Rev. Benjamin, who had a son, Benjamin, who had a son, Benjamin, born October 27, 1757, in Salem, Massachusetts, died October 23, 1839. In 1783 he married Hannah, daughter of Tilly and Thankful (Allen) Blakeslie, who died May 10, 1824, and they were the parents of Mrs. Hotchkiss.

HUBBERD, John Henry,

Lawyer and Public Official.

John Hubberd, immigrant ancestor, was probably born in England, though he may be related to the Hingham family of this name. He was an inhabitant of Boston, Massachusetts, as early as 1670. He removed to Roxbury and served in King Philip's war in Captain Isaac Johnson's company, 1675-76. He married Rebecca Wells. She joined the church February 17, 1683. He went to Woodstock, Connecticut (New Roxbury or Mashemequit), settled by forty Roxbury families who left Roxbury, July 21, 1686. John Hubberd was an original proprietor. Their son, John Hubberd, was born at Woodstock, May 3, 1689, died after 1731. He was one of the petitioners for the charter of the town of Pomfret, set off from Woodstock, dated in 1713. He bought the homestead of John Adams in 1710. It is located between Canterbury and Mortlake. He married Elizabeth ———. Their son, Joseph Hubberd, was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, about 1720. He removed to Salisbury, Connecticut, and located at Tory Hill. He bought a farm of one hundred and forty-five acres, fourteenth lot, near Middle Pond in Salisbury of John and Experience Palmer for three hundred pounds sterling, June 18, 1774, by warrantee deed (see Salisbury land records, volume 7, page 102). He was a Loyalist during the Revolution, though a personal friend of General Israel Put-

nam, his neighbor. He married at Pomfret, July 5, 1744, Deborah, daughter of Joseph Cleveland. Their son, Parley Hubbard, was born in Pomfret about 1767, died in 1848. He removed to Salisbury with his parents in 1781. He was a large and successful farmer, owning the land where the Hotchkiss School is located at Lakeville, Connecticut. He was captain in the State militia. He married Anna, daughter of John and Sarah (Landon) Catlin, of Salisbury. Children: 1. Hiram Bosworth, born 1796, died March 21, 1869; married Polly Dean, of Canaan. 2. Joseph Augustus, born 1800, died 1877, at Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania; married Daphne Bushnell. 3. John Henry, mentioned below. 4. Alexander, born 1806, died June, 1881; married Mandane Van Deusen; children: Jane, James, John Henry, Edwin, Anna.

Hon. John Henry Hubberd was born in Salisbury, March 24, 1804, died July 30, 1872, in Litchfield. He received a good education in the district schools and became especially proficient in mathematics and Latin. He was qualified to teach school at the age of fifteen years. He was a lifelong student, however, and a man of many attainments. He began to study law in the office of Hon. Elisha Sterling, of Salisbury, and was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-two years old. He established himself in the practice of his profession at Lakeville, Connecticut, and resided there for thirty years. In 1847-49 he was a State Senator from the seventeenth district. He was appointed State Attorney for Litchfield county in 1849 and held the office four years. In politics he was originally a Whig, afterward a Republican and a leader of his party. He gave earnest support to the government during the Civil War and helped to recruit the Thirteenth and Nineteenth regiments. In 1863 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Con-

gress and reëlected to Congress in 1865 from the fourth district. He served his district with ability and distinction. He was an able and successful lawyer and continued in practice until shortly before his death. The following tribute by his neighbor and friend, Hon. Henry B. Graves, was published in a Litchfield newspaper at the time of his death: "The Hon. John H. Hubberd died in this village on the 30th of July, 1872. The deceased was born in Salisbury in November, 1804, and was therefore at his death past sixty-seven years of age. He was admitted to the Litchfield county bar in April, 1826, and soon after commenced practicing law in his native town, in the village of Lakeville, where he continued in a very successful business until about seventeen years since, when he removed to Litchfield. Here he was constantly occupied in his profession, being engaged in most of the important cases tried in our higher courts until his election to Congress in 1863 from this district. He was again returned to Congress in 1865. Having served his four years in Congress, he again returned to the practice of law and continued it till within a few weeks of his death. He was very industrious, energetic and persevering; never discouraged by an adverse decision, where there was an opportunity to pursue the cause of his client further, and was often victorious in the court of review, where he had been overruled in the inferior courts. In the course of his professional career he had a lucrative practice and for many years was one of the more prominent lawyers in this county. He served five years as State Attorney of the county, in which position he gave general satisfaction; he was also State Senator from the 17th district two terms and served in various other public relations and in all of them acquitted himself with honor. He was a good citizen; liberal, kind and generous

to the poor, and always ready to contribute his full share to all objects of worthy charity. As a husband and parent he could not do enough for those so nearly connected to him and his affections knew no bounds or limit. The deceased leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter surviving him, to mourn his loss. Though his death had been expected for several days, owing to the character of his disease, yet our community was not prepared to meet with so great an affliction and deeply sympathize with the stricken family in their great sorrow."

He married (first) Julia A. Dodge. He married (second) September 18, 1855, Abby Jane Wells, born at Litchfield, in 1826, died September 30, 1908, daughter of Tomlinson and Electa (Smith) Wells, granddaughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Wells. Hezekiah Wells, father of Philip, was son of Thomas, grandson of John, and great-grandson of John Wells, of Stratford, Connecticut. John, last mentioned, was son of Governor Thomas Wells. Children: 1. John Tomlinson, born November 3, 1856. 2. Philip Parley (twin), June 9, 1859, cashier of the Litchfield National Bank; married, May 9, 1896, Harriet A. Cook, of Lowell, Massachusetts; children: Miriam, born February 21, 1897; Harriet, May 13, 1902. 3. Anna Electa (twin), died December 11, 1909. 4. Frank Wells, August 2, 1865; attorney, legal adviser of the New York Street Railway; married, November 18, 1891, Grace W. Keese, of Brooklyn, New York. Children: Grace Louise, born March 18, 1893; Waldron Wells, July 10, 1896.

BULKELEY, Eliphalet Adams,

Prominent Citizen and Public Official.

This surname is a place name of ancient English origin, and was originally spelled Buclough in the time of King John, in

1199, and later. It signifies "a large mountain." There have been and still are many variations in spelling. Bulkeley is the one most commonly used, other forms being Bulkle, Bulkley and Buckley.

Rev. Peter Bulkeley, the immigrant ancestor, was born at Odell, Bedfordshire, England, January 31, 1582-83, and died at Concord, March 9, 1658-59. He sailed for New England in 1635; settled first in Cambridge and the following year with twelve others began the settlement of Concord. He was teacher of the church at Concord, and is always spoken of as the first minister of Concord. He was among the first to instruct the Indians, and the singular immunity of Concord from Indian attack was largely credited, by tradition, to his sanctity and influence. He wrote several Latin poems, and he also published a volume in London in 1646 entitled "The Gospel Covenant," and an elegy on his friend, Rev. Mr. Hooker.

His son, the Rev. Gershom Bulkeley, was born at Concord, December 6, 1636, and died December 2, 1713. He graduated at Harvard College in 1655, and in 1661 he became the minister of the second church at New London, Connecticut, and in 1666-67 removed to Wethersfield, where he was installed as pastor. In 1676 he asked for dismissal on account of impaired health, and thereafter devoted himself to the practice of medicine and surgery, in which he achieved much success and reputation. In 1675, during his pastorate, he was appointed surgeon to the Connecticut troops in King Philip's War, and placed on the council of war.

His son, the Rev. John Bulkeley, was born in 1679. He graduated from Harvard College in 1699, studied divinity and was ordained as minister of the church at Colchester, Connecticut, December 20, 1703. He was classed by the Rev. Dr. Chauncey in 1768 among the three most

eminent for strength of genius and power of mind which New England produced. He was regarded by men of his time as a famous casuist and sage counselor.

His son, Hon. John Bulkeley, was born April 19, 1705, and died July 21, 1753. He graduated from Yale College in 1725, studied law, and became eminent in his profession. For eleven years he was one of the assistants of the province, was judge of probate and held other offices of trust, and was colonel of his regiment.

His son, Colonel Eliphalet Bulkeley, was born at Colchester, Connecticut, August 8, 1746. He was a prominent officer in the Connecticut troops in the Revolution, a captain of the Colchester company that responded to the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and promoted lieutenant-colonel in May, 1780. His son, John Charles Bulkeley, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, August 8, 1772. He married Sally Taintor and they were the parents of three sons: Charles Edwin, born October 16, 1799; John Taintor, born October 3, 1801; and Eliphalet Adams, of whom further.

Eliphalet Adams Bulkeley was born June 20, 1803; died in 1872. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1824 and began the study of law in the office of William P. Williams, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and began to practice at East Haddam, where he became a prominent citizen. He became president of the East Haddam Bank; representative to the General Assembly and twice State Senator from the nineteenth district. In 1847 he removed to Hartford, where he was already known and where he enjoyed a large practice. He was for a number of years one of the school fund commissioners, leader in politics and town affairs and held various positions of trust and honor. He was elected in 1857 to the Legislature from

Hartford with Nathaniel Shipman and was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives by the Union Republicans. He was originally a Whig, but joined the Republican party at its organization. For some years he was in partnership with Judge Henry Perkins under the firm name of Bulkeley & Perkins, a well known law firm, but his later years were devoted to the business of life insurance. He was the first president of the Connecticut Mutual Company and assisted in its organization. In 1850 he organized the Ætna Life Insurance Company, serving as president until his death. He was interested in all the Ætna companies, banking and insurance, fire and life. He was a director of the Willimantic Linen Company and other corporations, and was a leading stockholder in many profitable enterprises. Through his own enterprise, good judgment and sagacity in investment and development of business he accumulated a fortune and was rated as a millionaire at his death. His habits of life were most regular and methodical. He was prompt in keeping his engagements and was present at all meetings where he was expected. In eighteen years he never failed until his last illness to preside at the meetings of the Pearl Street Ecclesiastical Society, to which he belonged. When he lived on Church street he regularly attended the school meetings in the first district, and after he removed to Washington street he was equally punctual in the south district. At all gatherings, religious, political or otherwise, in which he took an interest, he was never tardy. His regularity and promptness were never exceeded by any other citizen, probably. He was especially faithful in his political obligations and he not only voted himself, but urged others never to neglect the duties of citizenship. One marked characteristic was his wonderfully retentive

memory regarding people and events. His wonderful knowledge in this respect enabled him to give with surprising accuracy many general facts relating to families of which their own members were in ignorance. Few men have lived in this State possessed of such general information with regard to individual associations. In other respects his knowledge was extensive, accurate and valuable. He may be said to have died at the post of duty for he was stricken while at his desk in the office of the *Ætna Insurance Company*, though he was almost blind during his last years. He died February 13, 1872.

He married, January 31, 1830, Lydia Smith Morgan, of Colchester. Children: 1. Mary Morgan, born October 21, 1833, died June 30, 1835. 2. Charles Edwin, born December 16, 1835; graduate of Yale College in 1856; lawyer of Hartford; captain of company of artillery in Civil War; died December, 1864, in command of Fort Garesche, near Washington, D. C. 3. Morgan Gardner, born December 26, 1837. 4. William Henry, born March 2, 1840. 5. Mary Jerusha, born September 27, 1843; married Leverett Brainard; director and president of the Union for Home Work and in 1904 president of the Orphans' Asylum of Hartford. 6. Eliphalet Adams, born July 11, 1847, died December 17, 1848.

HOWE, Edmund Grant,

Representative Citizen.

Abraham Howe, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he became a proprietor. He removed to Marlborough, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the records of which his name first appears in 1660. His house stood near School No. 2. He died in Marlborough, Massachu-

setts Bay Colony, June 30, 1695. His relationship to the other pioneer of the same town, John Howe, and to the family of Abraham Howe, of Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, is still to be determined. There is every reason to believe them closely related, however. He married, May 6, 1657, Hannah, daughter of William Ward, ancestor of General Artemus Ward. She survived him and died November 3, 1717. Their son, Captain Daniel Howe, was born in 1658, died at Marlborough, Massachusetts Bay Colony, April 13, 1718. He lived at Marlborough, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and owned large tracts of land there and at Lancaster and Westborough, Massachusetts Bay Colony. His estate was inventoried at one thousand two hundred and sixty-four pounds. His widow was administratrix. She died in 1735. Their son, Jonathan Howe, was called Jr. in the records to distinguish him from an older Jonathan in the same town. He was born April 23, 1695, died July 25, 1738. He lived at Marlborough, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Hapgood, descendant of Shadrach Hapgood, of Sudbury, Massachusetts. Their son, Solomon Howe, was born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, December 11, 1718, died October 13, 1762. He was a farmer in Marlborough, Massachusetts, until about 1760, when he settled in Mansfield, Connecticut. He had baptized a son Solomon, July 6, 1760, and Mary, October 13, 1761. The family Bible containing the births of his children is now owned by Daniel R. Howe, of Hartford, Connecticut. He married Mary Howe, of Marlborough, Massachusetts, about 1738. She was born November 18, 1719, died November 16, 1792. She was doubtless closely related to the Howe family that owned the Wayside Inn of Sudbury, made famous by Longfellow. Their son, Daniel Howe, was born in

Marlborough, Massachusetts, June 13, 1740, died at Mansfield, Connecticut, December 8, 1807. He married, August 26, 1761, Bridget Smith, who died March 20, 1815, aged seventy-one years. The Bible gives the year of death only. In 1790, according to the first federal census, Daniel had four males over sixteen, one under that age and two females in his family. Their son, Edmund Howe, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, April 25, 1780, was baptized there June 24, 1781, died December 10, 1834, aged fifty-four. He married, March 3, 1807, Eunice Grant, born 1781, died October 12, 1844, aged sixty-three, sixth in descent from Mathew Grant, the progenitor of the Connecticut Grants, and of the same family as General Grant. His home was in Mansfield Center on Spring Hill, Connecticut. He was a general merchant and farmer. His wife's family lived at Mount Hope, Connecticut, near Mansfield Center and Ashford, Connecticut, and descendants are living on the old place at the present time. Children, born at Mansfield: Edmund Grant, November 8, 1807, mentioned below; Daniel Miner, born 1808, died March 21, 1814, aged six; Eunice Minerva, July 5, 1815; Harriet Smith, October 4, 1817.

Edmund Grant Howe was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, November 8, 1807, died April 23, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and followed in the footsteps of his father as a dry goods merchant. He was captain in the State militia of Connecticut and represented his district in the General Assembly of that State. He came to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1829 and established the firm of Pratt, Howe & Company in 1831. He continued in this firm, which was eminently successful until dissolved in 1857. He became a partner in the banking firm of Ketchum, Howe & Company, 26 Ex-

change place, New York City. In 1860 he returned to Hartford and became a partner in Howe, Mather & Company and continued until his death in 1872 in active business. He was one of the organizers of the Hartford Carpet Company and Greenwoods Company. He was first president of the City Bank of Hartford from 1851 to 1857, president of the Exchange Bank from 1866 to 1872, vice-president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and first president of the Hartford & Wethersfield Horse Railway Company. Junius S. Morgan, father of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, was for fifteen years in partnership with Mr. Howe. He married Frances, born at Charlton, Massachusetts, March 28, 1817, daughter of Samuel and Pamela Kies.

DEMING, Henry Champion,

Soldier, Public Official.

John Deming, the immigrant ancestor, was one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. The first mention of him on the public records after his house is recorded was March 2, 1642, when he was one of the jury of the "particular court." He was one of those named in the famous charter of Connecticut in which King Charles granted to them and to those who should afterwards become associated with them the lands of Connecticut, "in free and common socage," and established a colonial government with unusual privileges. He held many public offices and was prominent in community affairs. He signed a codicil to his will, February 3, 1692, and this is the last recorded act of his life, and he very likely died soon after this year, though his will was not proved until November 21, 1705.

His son, David Deming, was born in

Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1652, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, May 4, 1725. He removed from Wethersfield to Cambridge, from there to Boston, and in the conveyance of some land he is called a "Knacker," which has been defined as "a maker of small work, a rope-maker." His son, Rev. David Deming, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, July 20, 1681, and died in North Lyme, Connecticut, February 6, 1745-46. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1700; he was ordained minister of the church at Medway, Massachusetts, November 17, 1715, but resigned his charge seven years later, and later he settled in North Lyme, Connecticut. His son, David Deming, was born in Middletown, August 24, 1709, and died in North Lyme, Connecticut, May 30, 1781. He seems to have been a man of quiet habits, and little is to be found of him in the records of the town. His son, Major Jonathan Deming, was born in North Lyme, Connecticut, February 29, 1743, and died in Colchester, Connecticut, March 1, 1788. He was a prosperous merchant and accumulated considerable property. He served in the Revolution as an officer in the Continental army. It is said that he instituted the first commandery of Knights Templar in America. His son, David Deming, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, August 23, 1781, and died there, June 6, 1827. He was for many years a successful and prominent merchant in Colchester; he was frequently a member of the State Legislature, was a delegate to the convention to form the State constitution in 1818, was active in military affairs, and received honorary degrees from Yale and Williams colleges. He married, September 17, 1804, in Westchester, Connecticut, Abigail, daughter of Henry and Abigail (Tinker) Champion, born in Westchester, January 17, 1787, died in Hart-

ford, March 31, 1853. Among their children was Henry Champion Deming, of this review.

Colonel Henry Champion Deming, son of David Deming, was born May 23, 1815, at Colchester, Connecticut, died in Hartford, October 9, 1872. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1836 and from Harvard Law School in 1839. He then opened a law office in New York City, but devoted more attention to literature and to journalism than to his profession. With Park Benjamin he edited the "New World," a literary monthly. In 1847 he came to Hartford, Connecticut, and made another start in the practice of law, but finding politics more attractive, he entered upon a public career. He represented the city in the General Assembly of the State in 1849-50, and from 1859 to 1861. In 1851 he was a State Senator. He was mayor of the city of Hartford from 1854 to 1858 and from 1860 to 1862. He was a Democrat of the old school and before the Civil War earnestly opposed coercion of the Southern States. After the attack on Fort Sumter, he gave his support to the federal government, but opposed a war of aggression or invasion. But the course of events finally brought him into accord with the federal policy of preserving the Union. Although the Legislature was Republican, he was elected speaker *pro tem.*, October 9, 1861, such was the confidence in his ability and good judgment. In September, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Charter Oak Regiment, the Twelfth Connecticut, recruited especially for the New Orleans expedition under General Benjamin F. Butler. After the passage of the forts, his regiment was the first to reach New Orleans and it was assigned by General Butler the post of honor at the Custom House. He was appointed provisional major of the city and detached from his

regiment for that duty. From October, 1862, to February, 1863, he administered the affairs of the city under the most difficult and trying circumstances. He was elected to Congress by the Republican party in 1863, and served two terms, winning distinction by his rhetorical ability and force of character. His military experience made him an exceedingly useful member of the committee on military affairs and he was also chairman of the committee on expenditures in the war department. In 1866 he was delegate to the Loyalist Convention at Philadelphia. He was appointed collector of internal revenue in 1869 and to the duties of that office he devoted the remainder of his life. He was conceded to be one of the most eloquent and convincing public speakers in New England in his day, and as an orator he won a national reputation. He translated Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew" (published in 1840) and "The Mysteries of Paris." He delivered before the Connecticut Legislature in 1865 a eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, and was the author of the "Life of Ulysses S. Grant," published in 1868, and also of various other publications. A man of culture and refinement, of excellent literary taste and discrimination, he was also a gifted and prolific writer.

He married (first) February 12, 1850, in Hartford, Sarah B. Clerc, born August 12, 1828, in Hartford, died June 26, 1869, in that city, daughter of Laurent and Eliza C. (Boardman) Clerc. He married (second) June 29, 1871, in East Hartford, Annie Putnam (Wilson) Jillson, born January 7, 1849, in Hartford, died in the city of New York, October 27, 1905, without issue, daughter of Myron W. and Elizabeth (Putnam) Wilson, widow of Sherman L. Jillson, and great-great-granddaughter of Israel Putnam. Children born of first wife at Hartford: 1.

Henry Champion, born November 25, 1850; graduated in 1872 at Yale College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was a member of the Psi Upsilon and Skull and Bones societies; was president of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York City, from which office he resigned in 1908, since which time he has not been actively engaged in business; a member of the Union, University, Lawyers', Larchmont Yacht and Yale clubs; resides at 114 East Twenty-seventh street, New York. 2. Charles Clerc, born May 22, 1852. 3. Mary Shipman, died in her seventh year. 4. Laurent Clerc, born November 21, 1860; graduated in 1883 from Yale College, where he was a member of Psi Upsilon and Skull and Bones societies; he is assistant secretary of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company; resides at 114 East Twenty-seventh street, New York City; is a member of the University, Yale and New York Yacht clubs.

PLATT, Alfred,

Manufacturer.

The surname Platt has been early found in many countries, the word meaning an open, level piece of land. Coats-of-arms were granted to half a dozen different branches of the family in England as early as the reign of Elizabeth, and some as early as 1326. Deacon Richard Platt, the immigrant ancestor of the line herein described, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, as early as 1638, and was one of a party of sixty-one who formed a church settlement at Milford being the first settler in that place; his will is dated January 24, 1683-84. His son, Josiah Platt, was born in Milford, 1645; married Sarah Camfield. Their son, Josiah (2) Platt, was born in Milford, January 12, 1679; married Sarah Burwell. Their son, Josiah

(3) Platt, was born October 13, 1707, and his will was dated at New Haven, October 26, 1758; married Sarah ———. Their son, Josiah (4) Platt, was born 1730-35; married (first) Sarah Sanford, (second) Lydia ———. His son, Nathan Platt, was born at Newtown, March 3, 1761, died in Wallingford, 1845; was a soldier in the Revolution; married (first) Ruby Smith, (second) Charlotte Dickerman. Alfred Platt, of this article, was a son of the first wife.

Alfred Platt, son of Nathan Platt, was born in Newtown, April 2, 1789. When ten years of age he came to Waterbury with his father and settled at a point on the river about three miles below the center, afterwards known as Platts Mills, or Plattsville. He studied at the school in Litchfield, quite famous in its day, of which James Morris was the master, for whom the town of Morris was afterwards named. At the age of nineteen he embarked in business for himself. He operated a saw mill, which he had built near his father's flour mill, and afterward was a travelling salesman for the celebrated Waterbury wooden clocks. He was one of the earliest members of the firm known as A. Benedict, afterward the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, and he was the first to manufacture brass and copper wire in Waterbury. For several years he made all the wire used by the Scovill and the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Companies in making button eyes. After a time he sold out his interests in the firm of Benedict & Burnham, and bought of his father and Gideon Platt the mill and water power at Platts Mill. After running the old mill several years he built a new one in its place near the old site, and continued actively in business to the end of his life. In building his mill he devised an improved method of making buckwheat flour, built

special machinery, and patented both process and machines. He was the first to produce buckwheat flour white in color and free from grit. His business developed into the present concern known as the Platt Brothers & Company. He was a prominent member and for many years deacon of the Baptist church, and was one of three men who gave obligations to the full amount of their property as security for the debt incurred in building the first Baptist meeting house at the center of the town. He died December 29, 1872. He married, June 8, 1814, Irene, daughter of Nirom Blackman, of Brookfield, Connecticut. Children, born at Waterbury: 1. Nirom Blackman, born September 1, 1818; a merchant of Waterbury; died October 14, 1863; married, September 17, 1840, Eliza Kirtland, daughter of Wheeler, of Woodbury; children: i. Frances Eugenia, born March 28, 1842, married Charles H. Russell; ii. Margaret Phoebe, born September 5, 1843, married Wilson N. Osborn, of Brunswick, New York; iii. Charles Kirtland, born October 1, 1846; iv-v., died young; vi. Ida Kirtland, married Lewis Elmer Perkins, of Naugatuck; vii. William Wheeler, of California. 2. Charles Sanford, born July 30, 1820, removed to western Massachusetts; died in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 5, 1896; married Mary M. Tobey, September 4, 1861; children: Mary, Charles, Frederick Charles, Jeannette. 3. William Smith, born January 27, 1822. 4. Clark Murray, born January 1, 1824. 5. Alfred Legrand. 6. Seabury Blackman, born October 5, 1828; entered Yale, class of 1852, but on account of ill health left in his junior year; studied law in the office of J. W. Webster and was admitted to the bar May 18, 1864; began practice at Birmingham, where he was appointed judge of the borough court; died at Derby, August 12, 1895.

BUTLER, Thomas Belden,

Jurist, Legislator.

Thomas Belden Butler was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, August 22, 1806, died in Norwalk, Connecticut, June 8, 1873. He received an excellent classical education, attending the schools of his native State, and having decided to follow the profession of medicine he became a pupil in the Yale Medical School, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine therefrom in 1828. For the following eight years he practiced his profession in Norwalk, gaining an excellent reputation. He then took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Clark Bissell, was admitted to the bar after a successful competitive examination in 1837, and opened a law office in Norwalk, being equally successful in that profession. He served in the State Legislature from 1832 to 1846, was a member of the State Senate from 1848 to 1853; was elected a representative to the Thirty-first Congress in 1848; was made judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut in 1855, of the Supreme Court in 1861, and Chief Justice in 1870, his terms of service being noted for efficiency and capability.

Aside from his professions and public life, he was interested in mechanics, agriculture and meteorology. A speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives on the "Slave Question" in 1850 was printed by order of Congress. He published "The Philosophy of the Weather and a Guide to its Changes" (1856).

TUTTLE, Eben Clark,

Prominent Manufacturer.

The word Tuthill, meaning a conical hill, is a common place name in England, of remote antiquity. From one or more places named Tuthill, the surname Tut-

hill or Tuttle is derived, after a prevalent custom in the twelfth century, and later, when surnames came into use in England. The family has been especially prominent in Devonshire, England. There came to America, in 1635, in the ship "Planter," three families of this name from the parish of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England. John, Richard and William Tuttle, the heads of these families, were doubtless brothers. John Tuttle, mercer, aged thirty-nine, according to the passenger list, in 1635, settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts; he was in Ireland in 1654, and probably fell sick there, for his wife went to Carrickfergus, Ireland, and wrote, April 6, 1657, that he died there, December 30, 1656. Richard Tuttle, aged forty-two, settled in Boston, where he died, May 8, 1640. William Tuttle is mentioned below. Henry Tuttle was in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, coming with his brother John, about 1635; Henry removed to Southold, Long Island, John returned to England, and settled at Weybread, Suffolk county. Still another John Tuttle came in the ship "Angel Gabriel," and settled in Dover, New Hampshire.

William Tuttle, the immigrant ancestor, came from St. Albans parish, Hertfordshire, England, on the ship "Planter," in April, 1635, with his brothers, John and Richard, and their families. He stated his age as twenty-six. His wife, Elizabeth, aged twenty-three, and children, John, aged three and a half, and Thomas, aged three months, came at the same time. His occupation was given as husbandman. His wife joined the church at Boston, August 14, 1636. As early as 1636, he was granted liberty to build a windmill at Charlestown, and was a proprietor of that town in 1636. His wife was dismissed to the church in Ipswich, September 8, 1639, and they doubtless were there for a time. He was part owner

of a ketch, "Zebulon," of Ipswich, and was associated to some extent in business with John Tuttle, of Ipswich. He and John owned land deeded them by George Griggs for debt, and the same George Griggs gave him a mortgage of house and land on Beacon street, Boston, October 8, 1650, after Tuttle had moved to New Haven. About 1639 Tuttle moved to Quinnipiack, later called New Haven. In 1641 he was the owner of the home lot of Edward Hopkins, who had removed to Hartford. This lot was on the square bounded by Grove, State, Elm and Church streets. In 1656 Tuttle bought of Joshua Atwater his original allotment, mansion house and barn, with other lands. He made his home there until his death, and his widow after him until her death, a period of twenty-eight years. At the time of his death it was appraised at one hundred and twenty pounds. He shared in the division of common lands in 1640 and afterwards. William Tuttle and Mr. Gregson were the first owners of land in East Haven, Connecticut, and Mr. Tuttle surveyed and laid out the road from the ferry at Red Rock to Stony River. His land there was bounded by a line running from the old ferry (where the new bridge over the Quinnipiack now is) eastward to a spring where issues the small stream called Tuttle's Brook, thence south along this brook to Gregson's land at Solitary Cove, thence west to a point on the New Haven harbor near the chemical works and Fort Hale, thence north along the harbor to the point of beginning. It included Tuttle's Hill. In 1659 he became owner of land at North Haven. He sold or conveyed to his children most of his property before he died. Judging from the seat he was assigned in the meeting house, he was among the foremost men of New Haven as early as 1646-47. He was interested in the projected

settlement from New Haven on the Delaware, which failed on account of the opposition of the Dutch in New Netherlands. He filled many positions of trust and responsibility in the colony; was commissioner to decide on an equivalent to those who received inferior meadow lands in the first allotment; was fence viewer, 1644; road commissioner, 1646; commissioner to settle the dispute as to boundary between New Haven and Branford, 1669, and to fix the bounds of New Haven, Milford, Branford and Wallingford, 1672. He was often a juror and arbitrator; was constable, 1666. He died early in June, 1673, his inventory being dated June 6, 1673. His wife died December 30, 1684, aged seventy-two years. She had been living with her youngest son, Nathaniel, who presented her will, but the other children objected and it was not allowed. The inventory of her estate is dated February 3, 1685. Her gravestone was removed with the others from the old Green to the Grove Street Cemetery, 1821, and it now stands in a row along the north wall of the cemetery, but part of the inscription is gone. Their son, Jonathan Tuttle, was baptized in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 8, 1637, and died in 1705. About 1670 he began a settlement in what is now the southern part of the town of North Haven. He built a bridge over the Quinnipiac river, which was long known as Tuttle's bridge, and was allowed by the general court to collect toll, and also to take compensation for refreshment of travellers. He died intestate, and his estate was administered by Simon Tuttle. He married Rebecca, born August, 1643, died May 2, 1676, daughter of Lieutenant Francis Bell, of Stamford, one of the first settlers. Their son, William Tuttle, was born May 25, 1673, and joined the church in 1707. He married Mary, sister of his brother Simon's wife, born March 27,

1679-80, daughter of William Abernatha, of Wallingford. About 1696 he received by deed from his father forty acres of land. He died in 1727 and his will was proved November 6, of the same year. The inventory of his estate was nine hundred and thirty-eight pounds. Their son, Ezekiel Tuttle, was born about 1705. He married (first) April 21, 1729, Susannah, born July 20, 1709, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Peck) Merriman and granddaughter of Captain Nathaniel, an early settler in Wallingford and prominent in New Haven. He married (second) January 16, 1760, Sarah Rexford, of New Haven. His son, Reuben Tuttle, was born March 3, 1739. He was married by Rev. Mr. Robbins, January 20, 1766, to Hannah Tyler, of Branford, Connecticut, who died September 1, 1783. They lived at New Haven. Their son, Obed Tuttle, was born June 26, 1776, at North Haven, whence he removed to Prospect, in that State, and followed farming and blacksmithing. He made scythes and axes. He died at Prospect, January 12, 1856. He married Loretta Clark, of West Haven, who died August 19, 1862. They were the parents of Eben Clark, of whom further.

Eben Clark Tuttle was born at Prospect, April 27, 1806. His youth was spent at home, helping his father, chopping timber, clearing land, burning and carting charcoal and working at his father's forge. His time for schooling was very limited, and his lessons were studied mostly at the bellows or in the coal hut on the mountains while tending the coal pits. At the age of twenty he went to Straitsville, Connecticut, to work at making forks. Three years later he returned to Prospect and began making solid cast steel hoes, of the "goose-neck" pattern, of which he was the inventor, and which wholly supplanted the old "eye" hoe then and previously in general use. At first

his hoes were made by hand work entirely in the shop on Prospect Hill, and eight men made but twenty-five hoes a day; but afterwards machinery came into use and the product increased a hundred-fold. The first machine used by Mr. Tuttle was a crude trip-hammer, which was located five miles distant at Union City, in Naugatuck, and available for his use only at night. For several years all the hoe blanks were carted to this place, the hoes plotted during the night and carted back to Prospect the next morning. The business grew rapidly. In 1846 he removed to Union City, erected a small shop and began to make use of the water power to operate machinery. From time to time he added to his business the manufacture of other agriculture implements, such as forks. The business was at length incorporated. In 1856 the founder resigned the office of president, built a factory near the railroad station at Union City and for about two years did a large business under the name of the E. C. Tuttle Manufacturing Company, which promised to become as successful as the original concern, but in 1858 he lost the plant by fire. In 1860 he went to Oshawa, Canada, and established one of the most important industries of the country. The severe strain of clearing the ground, building dams, factories, and installing machinery taxed his physical endurance and doubtless laid the foundation of the disease that caused his death. He went to Auburn, New York, 1864, organized a company under the name of E. C. Tuttle Manufacturing Company, now the Auburn Manufacturing Company, built a factory, and for four years operated a thriving industry. Then, 1868, he went to Canada again and established the well known Welland Vale Works, in which he had the misfortune to lose the larger part of his fortune. He continued to live

at St. Catherines until a short time before his death. He died December 5, 1873, of paralysis while visiting his son at Union City, Connecticut. "His reputation as a manufacturer was almost worldwide and when the history of the manufacturing founders of the Naugatuck Valley shall be written, his name will be among the foremost. He lived to see the business he commenced in a small way grow to almost gigantic proportions, and the little hamlet of Union City which, when he went there, contained scarce half a dozen houses, by his enterprise became one of the first manufacturing villages of the Naugatuck Valley." He married (first) April 27, 1829, Temperance Beecher, who died October 3, 1863, daughter of Hezekiah Beecher. He married (second) Charlotte Bentz. Children of first wife: 1. Juliet Augusta, born at Prospect, August 16, 1832, died September 23, 1835. 2. Bronson Beecher, born at Prospect, December 28, 1835, died at Middlebury, September 12, 1903. 3. Adelbert C., born March 19, 1847; married, June 13, 1872, Margaret Carlisle, of St. Catherines, Canada.

DIXON, James,

Attorney-at-Law, Public Official.

Nearly all the families in America bearing the name Dixon are descended from Scottish ancestors who were members of Clan Dickson, in early times one of the principal clans of the East Marches of Scotland. The name has been variously spelled Dicson, Dycson, Dickson, and in many other ways. Dickson is now the common form in Scotland, but in England the name is invariably written Dixon. The clan was known in Scotland as "the famous Dicksons," and the progenitor was Richard, son of Hervey de Keith, who lived in the twelfth century and was the first Earl-Marischal, or Great Marshal

of Scotland. In 1380 the family moved to the border county of Berwick, and lived at Bughtrig. The arms: Azure, three mullets, argent, on a chief, or, as many pallets, gules. Crest: A dexter hand grasping a sword in bend proper. Motto: *Fortes fortuna juvat.*

John Dickson, or Dixon, was a descendant of the Bughtrig family mentioned above, and was a wealthy merchant in the Trongate of Glasgow, and lived during the reign of King James VI. of Scotland, 1567-1625. He bought an estate in Busby, Lanarkshire, and disposing of his business, lived there until his death. His son, David Dixon, was born in Glasgow, in 1583. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and on taking his degree of Master of Arts was appointed instructor of philosophy in the University. In 1618 he was ordained minister in the parish of Irvine, Ayrshire. On account of his belief he was sentenced to a deprivation of his ministry and ordered to proceed to Turriff, in Aberdeenshire. He was about to comply, when at the earnest request of the Earl of Elingtoun he was permitted to remain in Ayrshire, and there preached weekly for about two months in the hall and courtyard of Elingtoun Castle to large congregations of his parishioners. He was then ordered to set out for his place of banishment, which he did. In July, 1623, he was allowed without any conditions to return to his charge at Irvine, where he remained unmolested until 1637, when he was again apprehended for having harbored certain persons at odds with the church. Anderson, in his "Scottish Nation," says: "To the establishment of the Second Reformation in Scotland, the Rev. David Dickson was in a great degree instrumental. It was he who prevailed on the Presbytery of Irvine to apply in 1637 for the suspension of the service book." He was a member

of the General Assembly at Glasgow in 1638, when the covenant was ratified, deposing the whole Episcopal hierarchy, and there delivered a speech of great tact. In 1639 he was chaplain to a regiment of Ayrshire men in the short and successful campaign against King Charles, and after the disbanding of the army in 1639 was almost unanimously chosen moderator of the General Assembly at Edinburgh. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity about this time, and in 1640 was given the professorship of divinity in the University of Glasgow. In 1643 he helped draw up a "Directory of Public Worship" and was joint author of "The Sum of Saving Knowledge." In 1650 he was elected to the divinity chair at the University of Edinburgh, where he delivered the inaugural address in Latin, translated into English by George Sinclair, and under the name of "Truth's Victory over Error," and published as the translator's own in 1684, Dr. Dixon then being dead. In 1650 he was one of the deputation to congratulate Charles II. on his arrival at Scotland.

He was moderator of the General Assembly in 1653, when it was broken up by Cromwell's orders. He wrote various discourses, and some hymns and psalms which were published. In 1660, for declining to take the oath of supremacy, he was ejected from his professorship at Edinburgh and retired to his old home in Irvine, and died early in 1663, aged eighty years. He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Robertson, of Stonehall, who was a younger brother of the house of Ernock, Lanarkshire. His son, Robert Dixon, was born at Irvine, about 1630. He early identified himself with the Presbyterians, and when his father was cast out of the University of Edinburgh he cast his lot with the Covenanters. He was a fugitive from the battle of Pentland Hills, November 28, 1666, and with others

fled through Lanarkshire into Ayr, across to the north of Ireland, and settled in the province of Ulster, probably in Antrim. About 1670, according to family tradition, he there married Priscilla, daughter of Hugh Kennedy. He died before 1700. His son, John Dixon, was born in 1679, and died May 6, 1759. Early in 1719, with his brothers, Robert and Archibald, and others, he came with his family to Boston, Massachusetts. After a few months he went to New London, Connecticut, where he settled in the north parish of that town. About 1724 he removed to Colchester, where his brother Robert was living, and in February, 1726, bought twenty-five acres of land with a house in the north parish of New London, and returned there. He married (first) in 1700, in Ireland, Agnes ———; (second) May 3, 1726, Anna Lester, born July 5, 1693, daughter of Joseph and Katherine Lester, of New London, and granddaughter of Andrew and Ann Lester. He married (third) August 7, 1741, Janet Kennedy, of Voluntown. He was one of the early settlers of Voluntown, Connecticut, removing there in 1727, and was selectman in 1727-28. He provided all the glass for the meeting house. He was selectman also in 1729-31, and served in other town offices. In 1735 he bought a hundred acres of land in Killingly and more later. In 1737 he was the attorney for the town of Voluntown, and on his petition the next year was granted a hundred acres of land for his services. He was deputy to the General Assembly in 1740 and other years. In 1747 he and his family removed to Killingly, where he died. His son, James Dixon, was born April 12, 1746, and died February 8, 1825. He resided at South Killingly, Connecticut. He married, about 1775, Sarah ——— (probably Slack), born 1753, died December 20, 1820. His son, William Dixon,

was born in 1780, and died November 19, 1839. He was educated at Plainfield Academy, and about 1799 went to Enfield county, where he taught school. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at about twenty-one years of age, located in Enfield, and practiced his profession until his death. He was a member of the General Assembly nine years between 1816 and 1831. He was town clerk twelve years, and from 1832 to 1839 inclusive was judge of probate for the Enfield district. In 1832, by the aid of a lottery, he built the wooden bridge which now spans the Connecticut river at Enfield. He married, October 15, 1801, Mary Field, who died October 23, 1845, daughter of Dr. Simeon Field, of Enfield, granddaughter of Rev. Peter Reynolds, and a lineal descendant of Rev. Henry Whitfield, the historic founder of Guilford, 1639-40. They were the parents of James Dixon, of this review.

Hon. James Dixon was born at Enfield, August 5, 1814, and died March 27, 1873. He graduated from Williams College in 1834 with high honors with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then studied law in his father's office. He was soon admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Enfield. In 1839 he removed to Hartford and opened an office in partnership with Judge William W. Ellsworth. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1837-38-44. He became early a recognized leader of the Whig party, and in 1845 was elected representative to Congress from the Hartford district, and reëlected in 1847, and "was distinguished in that difficult arena for his power as a debater and for an amenity of bearing that extorted the respect of political opponents, even in the turbulent times following the Mexican War and the exasperations of the sectional debate precipitated by the Wilmot proviso. In

1849 he was elected to the Connecticut Senate, reëlected in 1854, and was chosen president of that body, but declined the honor. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1857 for a six years' term and participated in all the parliamentary debates of the period before the Civil War." "He was remarkable among his colleagues in the Senate for the tenacity with which he adhered to his principles, and for the clear presage with which he grasped the drift of events." He became a Republican with the formation of that party, and was in 1863 elected as a Senator, serving on the committee of manufactures, as chairman of the committee on contingent expenses of the Senate, of the committee on the District of Columbia, and of the committee on post offices and post roads. He was a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois in April, 1865. "While making his residence in Washington the seat of an elegant hospitality, Senator Dixon was remarkable for the assiduity with which he followed the public business of the Senate, and for the eloquence that he brought to the discussion of grave public question." A speech which he delivered June 25, 1862, on the constitutional status created by the so-called acts of secession, was known to have commanded the express admiration of President Lincoln. To the principles set forth in that speech he steadily adhered. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the national convention which met at Philadelphia, August 14, 1866, at the call of those who favored the policy of President Johnson, and opposed that of a majority of both houses of Congress. In the impeachment trial of President Johnson, Senator Dixon was one of the Republican Senators who voted against the sufficiency of the articles of impeachment, and afterwards took no

part in the councils of the Republican party. At the close of his Senatorial term in 1869 he was urged to accept the mission to Russia, but declined. He spent much of his time in European travel, and literary studies. "While yet a student at college he was the recognized poet of his class, and even his graduation thesis was written in verse. His poems, struck off as the leisure labors of a busy life, occupy a conspicuous place in Everest's "Poets of Connecticut," while five of his sonnets, exquisite for refinement of thought and felicity of execution, are preserved side by side with those of Bryant, Percival and Lowell, in Leigh Hunt's "Book of the Sonnet." He was also a frequent contributor to the "New England Magazine," and to other periodicals. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College, and in 1862 Trinity College made him Doctor of Laws.

He married, at East Windsor Hill, October 1, 1840, Elizabeth Lord Cogswell, born July 1, 1819, died June 16, 1871, daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Elizabeth (Abbott) Cogswell. Children: James Wyllys; Henry Whitfield; Elizabeth; Clementine Louise, married James C. Welling.

BENEDICT, Aaron,

Manufacturer.

The surname Benedict is derived from the Latin *benedictus*, meaning blessed, used as a personal or baptismal name in Latin countries and in fact throughout all Europe. St. Benedict founded the Roman Catholic order of Benedictines in A. D. 520; fourteen Popes took this name between 574 and 1740.

Thomas Benedict, immigrant ancestor, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1617. According to family tradition, apparently verified, he was the only repre-

sentative of his family when he came to America. His ancestors were originally from the silk districts of France and of Latin ancestry; fled to Germany on account of religious persecution, thence to Holland and finally settled in England. He married Mary Brigum or Bridgham, who came to New England in 1638 on the same ship. The family history was written in 1755 by Deacon James Benedict, who had his facts from the wife of the immigrant, viz.: "Be it remembered that one William Benedict about the beginning of the fifteenth century (doubtless meaning about the year 1500) who lived in Nottinghamshire, England, had a son born unto him whom he called William after his own name (an only son), and this William—the second of that name—had also an only son whom he called William; and this third William had in the year 1617 one only child whom he called Thomas and this Thomas married the Widow Brigum. Now this Thomas was put out an apprentice to a weaver who afterwards in his twenty-first year came over to New England. Afterwards said Thomas was joined in marriage with Mary Brigum. After they had lived some time in the Bay parts (Massachusetts) they removed to Southold, Long Island, where were born unto them five sons and four daughters, whose names were Thomas, John, Samuel, James, Daniel, Betty, Mary, Sarah and Rebecca. From thence they removed to a farm belonging to the town called Hassamanac, where they lived some time. Then they removed to Jamaica on said island, where Thomas, their eldest son, took to wife Mary Messenger of that town. And last of all they removed to Norwalk, Fairfield county, Connecticut, with all their family, where they all married." The generations are given down to the time

of writing, March 14, 1755, by James Benedict, of Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Traces of Thomas Benedict are found on the records at Jamaica, December 12, 1662, when he was appointed with others to lay out the south meadow and was voted a home lot. He served on other committees and held various offices. He was appointed magistrate, March 20, 1663, by Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor of New Amsterdam. In the same year he signed the petition for annexation to Connecticut. He was lieutenant of the military company, December 3, 1663; was a grantee of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. After coming to Connecticut he was town clerk of Norwalk, 1664-74-77 and later, and often a selectman, serving seventeen years, ending in 1688; was a freeman as early as 1669; representative in the Connecticut General Assembly 1670-75. In 1684 he was appointed by the General Court to plant a town, called Danbury, in 1687. "His good sense and general intelligence, some scientific knowledge and his skill as a penman made him their recourse when papers were to be drafted, lands to be surveyed and apportioned and disputes to be arbitrated. It is evident that very general respect for his judgment prevailed and that trust in his integrity was equally general and implicit." He was concerned in establishing the church at Southold and at Huntington and also helped to found the First Presbyterian Church at Jamaica in 1662. He was deacon of the Norwalk church the last years of his life. His will was dated February 28, 1689-90. Of his household, James Benedict wrote: "They walked in the midst of their house with a perfect heart. They were strict observers of the Lord's Day from even to even." Many of his descendants followed him in the office of deacon of the church. "The savor of his piety as well as his venerable name has

been transmitted through a long line of deacons and other godly descendants to the seventh generation." His son, Lieutenant Daniel Benedict, was born in Southold, Long Island, about 1650. He removed to Norwalk with the family; served in the Swamp fight in King Philip's War, December 19, 1675; had a grant of twelve acres as one who took part in that fight; sold his property at Norwalk, March 25, 1690, and removed to Danbury. His date of death is unknown; he was alive February 15, 1722-23. He married Mary, daughter of Matthew Marvin, of Norwalk. Their son, Daniel Benedict, was born in Norwalk. He married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Taylor, an original settler of Danbury. His will was dated March 26, 1762, and proved August 5, 1776, soon after his death. Their son, Captain Daniel Benedict, was born in 1705, died November 9, 1773. He married, October, 1728, Sarah Hickok, born 1709, died May 6, 1784. Following is her epitaph: "Here lies buried the body of Mrs. Sarah Benedict the meek, benevolent and virtuous consort of Captain Daniel Benedict." His epitaph: "He was for many years Deacon of this town (Danbury) and by an exemplary life and conversation endorsed the sincerity of his Christian profession." Their son, Aaron Benedict, was born in Danbury, January 17, 1745. In 1770 he removed to Waterbury and settled in what is now Middlebury. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, a lieutenant in the Revolution, and took part in the Quebec expedition. He was a pensioner of the United States late in life. For some years he was the leading citizen of the town. In 1809-10 he represented his town in the General Assembly of the State and was delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in August, 1818. He died December 16, 1841. He was a remarkable and very superior

type of the founders of the Republic, of strong mind, straightforward, earnest, capable and patriotic. He married, December 13, 1769, Esther Trowbridge, born November 6, 1748, died March 16, 1833. Their son Aaron is of further mention.

Deacon Aaron Benedict was born in that part of Waterbury which is now Middlebury, August 9, 1785, in a house that is still standing. He attended the public schools and entered Yale College, but ill-health caused him to leave in the middle of his sophomore year. At the age of nineteen he became a partner of Joseph Burton in a mercantile business. In 1812 he began at Waterbury in a small way to manufacture bone and ivory buttons and thus laid the real foundation of the present Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company. This business, after several years, proved unsatisfactory and Mr. Benedict began to manufacture gilt buttons under the name of A. Benedict, associated with Bennet Bronson, of Waterbury, and Nathan Smith, William Bristol and David C. De Forest, of New Haven. Mr. Benedict was the general partner and had exclusive management of the concern, which began with a capital of \$6,500. The prosperity of Waterbury as a manufacturing center may be dated from the formation of this company, although the gilt button business had been carried on for some years before that. The enterprise met with many discouragements, but the energy, enterprise and industry of Mr. Benedict finally won success. Skillful artisans were brought from England and the factory produced an excellent grade of goods. During the year 1824 the sales amounted to \$5,000. Soon afterward Benjamin De Forest, of Watertown, and Alfred Platt were admitted to the firm, and Mr. De Forest, who bought out his brother, proved an excellent salesman and greatly

increased the volume of business. In 1827 the partnership was renewed and the capital increased to \$13,000. The firm name was changed February 2, 1829, to Benedict & Coe and the capital raised to \$20,000. Mr. Benedict's partners were Israel Coe, Bennet Bronson, Benjamin De Forest, Alfred Platt and James Croft. The plant was enlarged and a rolling mill added. The name was changed again February 10, 1834, to Benedict & Burnham and the capital raised to \$40,000. The partners were Mr. Benedict, Gordon W. Burnham, Bennet Bronson, Alfred Platt, Henry Bronson, Samuel S. De Forest and John De Forest. The first two were general partners and agents of the concern. The copartnership was renewed March 16, 1838, and the capital fixed at \$71,000, and again, March 11, 1840, at \$100,000. The business was incorporated, January 14, 1843, under the title of Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, the first joint stock corporation in Waterbury, with a capital of \$100,000, increased in 1848 to twice that amount, and in 1856 to \$400,000. From time to time the plant was enlarged, and now the buildings cover several acres. The business has grown constantly. The company manufactures copper and all the alloys of copper, brass, gilding metal and German silver in sheets, in wire of all sizes, brazed and seamless tubing of brass and copper, brass and German silver beadings, drop-handles and knobs for furniture, also safety pins, rivets, bars, butt hinges, roller bushings, printers' rules and galleys, lamp burners and trimmings, insulated electric wire and hard-drawn copper for telegraph purposes. The Benedict & Burnham Company has from time to time become the founder of new corporations for conducting branches of the business. In 1846 the American Pin Company was established and the pin business transferred to it; in 1849

the Waterbury Button Company was formed; in 1852 the Benedict & Scoville Company, a mercantile corporation; and in 1857 the Waterbury Clock Company. The Waterbury Watch Company also was formed largely by the owners of the parent corporation. Aaron Benedict was succeeded in 1873, after being president of the company thirty years, by Charles Benedict. Mr. Benedict was also treasurer from 1843 to 1854.

He continued at the head of the great business that he founded to the time of his death. He was a director in the Waterbury Bank from its organization until his death. He represented the town in the legislature in 1826 and 1841 and was State Senator in 1858 and 1859. He was an active member of the First Congregational Church and in 1823 was chosen deacon, an office he filled faithfully for fifty years. He contributed generously to many charitable, benevolent and religious causes and institutions and was one of the principal benefactors of the State Industrial School for Girls. He gave ten thousand dollars toward the fund for Divinity Hall in New Haven, a like amount to endow the Benedict Professorship of Latin in Iowa College, and thirty thousand dollars to the building fund of the First Congregational Church.

He married, September 17, 1808, Charlotte Porter, born October 29, 1789, at Middletown, Connecticut, daughter of Abel and Hannah (Eliot) Porter. The sixtieth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated most happily. Mrs. Benedict died May 9, 1870; he died February 9, 1873. He left the largest estate that had up to that time passed through the probate court. He was naturally quiet, reserved and deliberate. Events proved that his wisdom was remarkable, his judgment most sound. He was faithful, punctual and conscientious. He was certainly the most important figure in the

history of the city during his life, though by no means the most conspicuous. Shortly after his death a volume entitled "Aaron Benedict; a Memorial," was published. It contained the address given at his funeral, resolutions passed by various corporations of which he had been an officer, obituary notices from various newspapers, and a full account of the wedding anniversary. Children, born at Waterbury: Charlotte Ann, March 27, 1810, married, May 18, 1838, Scoville M. Buckingham, of Waterbury; Frances Jeannette, November 22, 1812, died February 13, 1830; George William, November 26, 1814; Charles, September 23, 1817; Mary Lyman, September 24, 1819, married, July 3, 1838, John S. Mitchell.

TOTTEN, Silas,

President of Trinity College.

Silas Totten was born in Schoharie county, New York, March 26, 1804, and died in Lexington, Kentucky, October 7, 1873. He was of New England ancestry. He was graduated from Union College in 1830; was tutor in mathematics at Union, 1831-33; appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Washington (Trinity) College in April, 1833.

Having studied theology under Professor Alonzo Potter (afterward bishop of Pennsylvania) he was ordained deacon in St. Paul's Church, Wallingford, Connecticut, 1833, by Bishop Brownell, by whom he was also advanced to the priesthood in June, 1836. He was president of Washington (Trinity) College, and Hobart professor of *belles lettres* and oratory, from May 4, 1837, to August 3, 1848, and during his incumbency of office the name of the college was changed to Trinity, Brownell Hall was added; the House of Convocation, a graduate organization, was established, and also the Phi Beta Kappa Society, of which he served as first

president; the scholarship fund was increased, and a library fund was established. He was professor of rhetoric and mental philosophy in the College of William and Mary, Virginia, 1849-59; was a rector of Trinity parish, Iowa City, Iowa, November 12, 1859-July 1, 1860, on which latter date he entered upon his duties as president of the University of Iowa, which position he resigned, August 23, 1862. During the winter of 1862-63 he was engaged in raising funds to discharge the indebtedness of Griswold College, Iowa. In 1863 he became rector of St. John's Church, Decatur, Illinois, where he established a school for young ladies, and in 1866 removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where, with his three daughters, he founded Christ Church Seminary. In addition to his educational duties he was also missionary-at-large for the diocese of Kentucky. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Union College, 1838, and LL. D. from William and Mary College, 1860. Dr. Totten published: "A New Introduction to the Science of Algebra" (1836); "The Analogy of Truth" (1848), and also "A Letter about Jubilee College." He was married, August 24, 1833, to Mary Isham.

JACKSON, Abner,

Educator.

Abner Jackson, eighth president of Trinity College, Hartford, was born near Washington, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1811, son of David and Sarah (Brownlee) Jackson.

He entered Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1832, leaving at the close of the freshman year to enter Washington (Trinity) College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1837, at the head of his class. He served as a tutor at Trinity, 1837-38; librarian in the college, 1837-

49; adjunct professor of ancient languages, 1838-40; instructor in chemistry, 1839-52, and was the first to occupy the chair of ethics and metaphysics, 1840-58. He was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry by Bishop Brownell, September 2, 1838. In 1858 he was elected president of Hobart College, New York, and professor of Evidences of Christianity in that institution in the same year, serving until 1867, in which year he resigned to accept the presidency of Trinity College, which office he held, together with his former chair of ethics and metaphysics, until his death. In 1872 the college grounds were sold to the State, as a site for a new capitol, the college reserving the right to use the land, Jarvis and Seabury Halls, and a part of Brownell Hall (if possible) for five or six years longer. President Jackson spent the summers of 1872-73 in Europe, studying architecture and preparing plans for the proposed new college buildings. In 1873 a new site for the college was purchased, about eighty acres in extent and situated about a mile south of the old location. President Jackson, in addition to his college work, officiated for a time as rector of the Episcopal church at West Hartford. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Trinity College in 1858, and from Hobart College in 1859, and that of LL. D. from Columbia College in 1866. A posthumous volume of sermons appeared in 1875. President Jackson married (first) Emily, daughter of Governor William W. Ellsworth, and (second) Mary Wray Cobb, of Schenectady, New York. He died at Hartford, Connecticut, April 19, 1874.

FERRY, Orris Sanford,

Soldier, Senator.

Orris Sanford Ferry was born in Bethel, Fairfield county, Connecticut,

August 15, 1823, died in Norwalk, Connecticut, November 21, 1875. His father was a hat manufacturer, and intended his son to succeed to the business, and accordingly he began an apprenticeship at the trade of hat making, but a trial proved this course inexpedient, and he was prepared for college and was graduated from Yale in 1844. He pursued the study of law under eminent members of the profession in his native county, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, immediately beginning the practice of his profession in Norwalk, and at an early age had made a name for himself among his professional brethren. He was made lieutenant-colonel in the State militia in 1847; a judge of probate in 1849, which position he held until 1856; he was elected by the party then known as American a State Senator in 1855 and 1856, and his talents gave him a conspicuous position among its leaders. He was district attorney for Fairfield county, 1857-59; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, a representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and a member of the committee of thirty-three on the relations of the seceding states. He entered the volunteer army as colonel of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, served with General Banks in Maryland, and on March 17, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general in Shields' division, and afterward in Peck's, and served throughout the Civil War. In 1866 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and was reëlected in 1872 by a coalition of the Democrats and liberal Republicans. His speeches in the Senate were marked with great clearness of expression and force of argument, and always demanded attention. He voted against the civil rights bill, for the impeachment of President Johnson, May 16, 1868, and supported General Grant for

the presidency in 1872. He had great influence both as a public man and socially, and in the church of which he was a devoted member he taught a Bible class, and delivered lectures in behalf of Christianity.

ELDRIDGE, Joseph,

Eminent Clergyman.

William Eldridge, immigrant ancestor, was born in England. His surname is also spelled Eldredge and Eldred, and is of Saxon origin. Eldred was the name of several Saxon kings in the eighth and ninth centuries. Eldred was king of Chester in 1051. At the time of the Domesday survey (A. D. 1085) the name was in common use in Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Gloucester, Shropshire, York, and other counties in England. John Eldred, of Great Saxham, County Suffolk, descended from an ancient family claiming Saxon origin. Tradition says that he purchased the Great Saxham estate because of his belief that his ancestors in remote ages as Saxon kings had held Saxham as their seat. He was born in 1552 and died in 1632; he was a great traveler, and his ships and merchandise went to all parts of the world of commerce; was a founder of Virginia, and from 1609 to 1624 a member of His Majesty's Council for the Virginia Company of London. Settlers of this surname were relatives of this John Eldred, it is believed.

William Eldridge had brothers, Robert, of Yarmouth and Monomoy, Massachusetts, and Samuel, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Stonington, Connecticut. William Eldridge was appointed constable of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1657-62-74-75-77; was also surveyor of highways in that town. As the records of the town were destroyed by fire it is difficult to trace the family. He married

Anne, daughter of William and Tamesin Lumpkin, of Yarmouth. William Lumpkin came over in 1637; was deputy to the General Court and held many town offices; bequeathes in his will to Elisha and Bethia Eldred and others. Anne Eldridge was buried November 1, 1676. Their son, Samuel Eldridge, was born at Yarmouth, about 1655. He married Keziah Taylor. Their son, Jehosaphat Eldridge, was born at Yarmouth, October 12, 1683, died in 1732. He married Elizabeth ———. Their son, Barnabas Eldridge, was born at Chatham or Yarmouth, about 1715. He married Mary ———. Their son, Barnabas Eldridge, was born at Yarmouth, October 7, 1743. He married Patience ———. Their son, Captain Joseph Eldridge, was born at Yarmouth, September 10 (or 20), 1775. He was a sea captain and lived and died in Yarmouth. He married, in 1802, Deborah Hamlin, of Yarmouth, born October 11, 1778. Among their children was Joseph, of this review.

Rev. Joseph Eldridge was born in Yarmouth, July 8, 1804, died in Norfolk, Connecticut, March 21, 1875. An admirable account of his life and character was given by President Noah Porter, of Yale College, May 25, 1875, at the request of the North Association of Litchfield county, and from this the following is taken:

His father was a sea captain in easy circumstances, who provided generously for the comfort and culture of his family, without sacrificing the simplicity of their tastes or the claims of duty and of God. His mother was a superior woman of ardent piety, of large intelligence, and an enterprising spirit. By the nature of her husband's occupation she was forced to assume the chief responsibility of training her children and ordering the household. Of these four children our friend was the eldest, and all of the family have brought honor upon their parents and their name.

He prepared for college at Phillips Academy in Andover, and in September, 1825, became a

member of Yale College, in the freshman year, at the age of twenty-one years. He graduated with second honors of his class, and immediately entered upon his professional studies in the Theological Seminary of Yale College.

On April 25, 1832, he was ordained as a Christian minister and installed pastor of the Norfolk Church, and here continued to discharge the duties of his office till, having resigned his charge, he preached his farewell sermon, November 1, 1874. At the time of his resignation he was the oldest of pastors in active service in the State of Connecticut. He had hoped and expected to spend many years of tranquility and love among them and the neighboring churches. He died March 31, 1875.

Dr. Eldridge was a member of Yale Corporation from 1847 until his death. He had a strong and solid intellect. He looked every subject and question squarely in the face, and his judgments were sagacious and penetrating. His mind was eminently comprehensive. In biography and the higher order of fiction he found constant delight and inspiration, and everything which he read in either department left a strong and delightful impression upon his mind and memory. He was a constant and absorbed reader, and his range of reading was very wide. But whatever he wrote or spoke came from himself, and bore the unmistakable stamp of his own being, in thought, in diction, in illustration, and preëminently in an indescribable manner which he borrowed from no other man, and which no man could borrow from him.

In a similar way did he apply his mind to the public relations of neighboring parishes and churches, and subsequently to the more general interests of the kingdom of Christ. On many occasions of greater or less importance on which he was called to think and to decide, he uniformly approved himself a wise and safe counsellor who was patient in hearing, comprehensive and fair-minded in deliberation, and independent and fixed in his conclusions. His statesmanlike and judicial intellect became more manifest as it was disciplined and developed by the opportunities of later years.

He was a truly generous man. He was especially generous and enterprising in the cause of education. There are not a few young men now in the ministry and other professions, whom he has assisted by his counsel and sympathy and contributions to begin and persevere in a course of study. This has been his favorite department of Christian benevolence in which he has labored

abundantly himself, and into which he has incited others to enter and to continue with generous sympathy and ample liberality.

His Christian faith and earnestness were in harmony with his intellectual and emotional habits. I should rather say that a consistent and earnest Christian faith, working upon a strong and generous nature, can alone explain, as it could alone produce such a character and such a life. His religious life was not eminently emotional—it could not be in consistency with the constitution of the man. Obedience to the will of the Heavenly Father, trust in His wisdom, confidence in His goodness, the honest confession of sin and shortcomings, loving trust in Christ as the only Redeemer, and a practical sympathy with His life and spirit in all the characteristically Christian virtues—above all, constant fidelity to the spirit and aims of his profession as a Christian pastor—these were the manifestations and fruits of the inner life by which he was controlled and cheered. As life went on and its varied experiences taught each its lesson, he became more mature in his faith, more elevated in his feelings, more ardent in his prayers, more sympathizing and effective in his ministrations, and more spiritual in his desires and hopes.

His own health, which had been so uniform and vigorous, began to fail. Sharp attacks of suffering made him feel his dependence, and many deaths among his kindred and relations, brought the other world very near and made the present world seem very uncertain. His return to his pulpit and parish work was welcomed with a thankful heart, and he preached and labored with unwonted solemnity and earnestness. His retirement from the ministry, in the anticipation and realization, connected as it was with the death of the honored head and counsellor of his own kindred, foreshadowed in some sort the winding up of his life. Each of these events made him look more distinctly upon the things which are not seen, and caused him to apprehend these as the only things which cannot be moved. They brought him nearer to God, elevating his faith, kindling his hopes.

What Dr. Eldridge was to his people, they do not need to be told. What he had desired and labored to do for them, he has left on record in his farewell sermon—a sermon to which, for simplicity and truthfulness and transparent tenderness, it were difficult to find the superior among the many which are to be found in the annals of the churches of England. Though nothing was farther from the writer's intent, yet

the reader cannot fail to interpose between the lines this appeal to the people: "Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily and justly and unblamably we behaved ourselves among you who believe, as you know how we exhorted, and comforted, and charged every one of you, as a father does his children, that you would walk worthy of God, who hath called you unto His kingdom and glory." He did say, and say truly, with all the simplicity of his heart: "I am confident that I have not an enemy nor an ill-wisher in the church, in the parish, or in the town, nor in the region—indeed, not in all the world; and I know that I am an enemy to no human being, and that this church, this society, the people of this town, and many in this region, have a warm and permanent place in my heart."

He found this parish one of the most united and well-ordered of the parishes in New England. And he has not labored in vain. The forty years and more which he has given to this parish have not been without abundant blessings. The influence of this long and successful pastorate will remain for another generation, as the name of this honored and beloved servant of Christ shall be repeated with love and thankfulness.

I cannot but allude to the tender and touching conclusion of his farewell sermon, in which he anticipates the time when he must yield the first place in the affections of his people to his successor in office, and to the magnanimous wisdom with which he charges them beforehand to transfer their confidence and love to another. That he knew that this event would bring some trial to his feelings, bespeaks the largeness of his heart. His people cannot doubt that a heart so true and tender in its affection remembers them still, even in the heavenly temple, and will continue to speak peace to the flock on whom he has expended such constant and warm affection. Let the peace and harmony and elevated Christian living which you will exemplify, be a perpetual testimony to the affection which you cherish for his name.

After his resignation of his pastoral charge he did not desire to renounce the privileges and obligations of fellowship to his brethren and their churches, but formally and affectionately renewed his original covenant of love and hospitality with them so long as he should live. His interest in education and his loyal affection for his alma mater made him a zealous and most useful friend of Yale College, of whose corporation he was for more than twenty years an honored member.

The anticipated evening of his earthly life has

been exchanged for the bright morning dawn of that life which is immortal. The quiet rest and sweet repose of the earthly twilight has given place to the serene and perfected boon of the heavenly rest. The enjoyment of the earthly friends who remain has been exchanged for the society of the just made perfect, among who are numbered many who were known and loved by him on earth. From the home which he had built and had blessed so long he has passed into the building of God—the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

In the "Independent" of July 11, 1878, is a tribute to Mrs. Eldridge from President Porter, of Yale College, as follows:

Died in Norfolk, Connecticut, June 6, 1878, Sarah Battell, wife of the late Joseph Eldridge, D. D. Mrs. Eldridge was born March 19, 1810. She was the eldest daughter of the late Joseph Battell, of Norfolk. She inherited the striking traits of both father and mother, and from her earliest years entered fully into the active and sympathetic kindness and active influence for which both were distinguished. When by her marriage with Dr. Eldridge, October 12, 1836, she became the wife of the only pastor in town, she had only to broaden the sphere of activity in which she had already been trained in order, in an eminent sense, to become the mistress and mother of the parish, the sympathizing friend and active counsellor of young and old. All the people had known her either from her or their childhood as a generous and faithful friend, abundant in sympathy and humor. Her labors were increasing, her sympathy and patience were exhaustless, and her generosity was unstinted. Her animal spirits never flagged, and her interest in everything which concerned the welfare of her family, her parish, her friends far and near, or the Kingdom of God, was always ready, sincere and efficient. Her humor and buoyancy of spirits were literally indomitable and irrepressible, and they rendered excellent service to herself and her friends in the dark hours of life. Her voice was singularly sweet and gentle, and she delighted in sacred songs. From her earliest years her voice had been heard in the service of the Lord's Day in the prayer meeting and her own household.

Her activity in Sunday school work began early in life, being first given to a class of young ladies, but later and for many years to a class of boys, the successive members of which re-

membered her with gratitude as they became young men and continued to share in her counsels and sympathy.

It is not often that there goes from any household a mother bearing so genuinely the New England stamp of another generation, combined with such marked individuality, sense and thought, sympathy and humor, tenderness and strength, charity toward all mankind, and devout reverence before God, as she, who, on the 10th of June, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, kindred and friends, parishioners and the poor followed to the grave, to lay her by the side of her honored husband, neither of whom will soon be forgotten by any who knew them.

Children: 1. Sarah, died January 10, 1898. 2. Irene, married Edward Y. Swift, attorney, Detroit, Michigan; children: Edward Eldridge; Irene Battell, married Dr. William Moffatt, of Utica; Mary Eldridge, married Frederick M. Alger, of Detroit. 3. Mary. 4. Joseph Battell, died November 19, 1901. 5. Isabella. 6. Alice Bradford, married Henry H. Bridgman; children: Eldridge Lebaron and Isabella Battell.

McNEILL, Edwin,

Railroad Promoter.

Alexander McNeill, of an ancient Scotch family, came from County Antrim, Ulster, Ireland, with his brothers, Archibald and Adam McNeill, and was one of the early settlers in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he died, April 16, 1795, at the age of seventy-two years. He married, October 28, 1747, Deborah Phelps, who died at Litchfield, December 16, 1808, aged eighty-two years. Their son, Roswell McNeill, was born September 21, 1748, died September 11, 1813. He was a farmer in Litchfield. He married, September 13, 1769, Elizabeth Marsh, born in 1747, died March 20, 1791. Their son, Isaac McNeill, was born in 1781, died March 21, 1832. He was a lifelong resident of Litchfield. He married Mabel

Clark, born in 1792, died April 28, 1864. She married (second) Joel Bostwick. Child of Isaac McNeill: Edwin, mentioned below.

Edwin McNeill was born in Litchfield, September 10, 1822, died at West Point, New York, September 13, 1875. He attended the public schools and graduated from Norwich University, Connecticut. He taught mathematics in a boys' school at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, for two years, then engaged in civil engineering for a profession, becoming one of the best known and eminent engineers during the construction of the early railroads of the country. His first work was the construction of a viaduct crossing Starrucca Valley, the finest piece of work on the Erie railroad. He was then engaged on the New Jersey Central railroad and the Cayuga and Susquehanna. In 1849 he was made chief engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, the northern division from Scranton to Great Bent being first built, then the southern through Delaware Water Gap to Hampton, New Jersey. At the same time he built the Lackawanna and Bloom railroad, extending from Scranton through the Wyoming coal fields to Northumberland. These roads being completed, in 1856, he went to Georgia for his health. Here he located the Macon and Brunswick railroad, but before its completion, as consulting engineer, he returned north in 1869 and became president of the Lackawanna and Bloom railroad, continuing until 1865, when he left the Wyoming Valley, returning to his native town. Here he organized and became president of the First National Bank, a position he held until his death. He also projected the Shepaug Valley railroad and was engaged in every enterprise that would promote the development of his native town.

He married, in 1856, Emily Dottern, born in Reading, Pennsylvania, daughter of Davis H. and Ann Emlen (Warner) Dottern. Her father was an extensive builder of stationary and locomotive engines at Reading, Pennsylvania. His ancestors came from Saxony, Germany. Children of Edwin McNeill: 1. Edwin, born in Macon, Georgia, December 31, 1856, died January 23, 1901; graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, served on General Hancock's staff at Governor's Island. In 1880 he resigned from the army, taking the management of the Shepaug Valley railroad, after which he took the management of the Hartford and Connecticut Western, St. Joseph and Grand Island, Oregon Rail and Navigation Company division of the Union Pacific, and was vice-president and general manager of the Iowa Central railway. When the Union Pacific went into a receiver's hands he was called back and made sole receiver of the Oregon Rail and Navigation Company, one of the divisions of the Union Pacific. After successfully bringing the road out of bankruptcy, he was made president, but resigned his office after a short incumbency. From that time until his death he was not active in the management of railroads, but retained his connections with several companies. 2. Mabel, born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1859, died January 24, 1860. 3. Elmore Bostwick, born at Kingston, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1860, died November 20, 1894; graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1881, following his profession as a civil engineer for some time, then engaged in contract work, and it was while constructing section 3, Chicago Drainage Canal, that he died. 4. Anne Emlen, born 1862, married Thomas H. Langford, a cotton broker of New York City, now deceased.

Children: Alexander and Ruth Langford. 5. Alexander, born 1864; graduate of Lafayette College, a broker in Wall street, New York City. He married Eliza, daughter of George M. Woodruff, of Litchfield; children: Mildred, Elizabeth and Ruth Woodruff. 6. George Scranton, born July 3, 1865; graduate of Phillips Academy; married Grace Webber.

CHENEY, Seth W.,

Artist.

Seth Wells Cheney, one of the most accomplished artists of his day, was born at South Manchester, Connecticut, November 28, 1810, son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. In both parental lines he was descended from English families which had been established in New England for a century previous to his birth. He was one of eight brothers, all men of unusual intellectual power, but he and his brother, John Cheney, were the only ones who developed artistic talent.

Unlike his brothers, Seth Wells Cheney was delicate from his earliest childhood. Gentle and retiring in company, he was devotedly attached to his relatives; he was ardently fond of nature, and possessed mechanical as well as artistic gifts. He was brought up on his father's farm, first attending the village school and later studying at an advanced school, where he learned Latin and French. When he was nineteen years old his father died and he left school and went to Boston, where he joined his brother John, an engraver, and began to study that profession. There he remained after his brother left to study in England, and subsequently he worked for a year for a publishing house in Brattleboro, Vermont. In 1833 he and his brother went to Paris, and there studied under Isabey, De la Roche and other

artists, supporting themselves by making engravings, both worked laboriously with but a scanty income. Seth thought that fasting enabled him to do better work, and he would often work all day after eating only a light breakfast. This privation, however, impaired his health, and after remaining at Fontainebleau for some weeks, he returned home in May, 1834. The voyage in a sailing vessel restored his health to some degree, and he subsequently passed several months in domestic and farm labors at the family homestead. During their stay in Paris, he and his brother had sent home some engravings without their individual names and which were published as by Cheney, but it was soon ascertained that the best of the work had been executed by the younger artist, Seth. Mr. Crossman wrote of this part of his work: "All his engravings, like his drawings, whether portraits or landscapes in crayons, have a charming sweetness and beauty of expression very rarely met with even in the best productions of the best artists. The effect of his work is to produce the same pleasurable thrill, or something nearly akin to it, we experience in the best examples of Grecian art—an emanation of beauty, which almost entrances the beholder, that makes 'the senses ache'." Seth W. Cheney's engravings were few in number, the subjects usually simple *genre* pictures. In 1835 he accompanied his brother Charles to Ohio, settling near the home of Alice and Phoebe Cary, where they engaged in farming, growing mulberry trees and rearing silk worms. Others of the brothers afterwards joined in the business of growing mulberry trees, which became a remunerative industry. In 1837 Seth and his brother Frank went to Europe to purchase mulberry trees for the firm, and Seth resumed his artistic studies in France, Italy and Germany.

While thus engaged, he learned that the mulberry enterprise at home had failed, and his brothers took up silk manufacture, in which they retrieved their fortunes, but Seth never returned to business life. In 1840 he went to Manchester, Connecticut, and there began to produce crayon portraits, which afterwards became the most celebrated of all his artistic work. In 1841 he opened a studio in Boston, and there, as the work became known, he was gradually relieved from all pecuniary difficulties. In 1841 and 1842 he drew over one hundred and fifty portraits in crayons, among them heads of many of the leading families in Boston, such as Lowell, Jackson, Gray, Putnam, Appleton, Bowditch, Winthrop, Goddard, Higginson, etc. At the same time he became deeply interested in transcendentalism, and it has been said that his pictures at that time, especially his heads of women, seemed to express the very spirit of this epoch. In 1843 he again visited Europe, traveling and studying in England, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. In Rome he studied anatomical drawing under Ferrero, and while there he drew his celebrated head of an old beggarman. In 1844 he returned to America, and resumed his artistic work at intervals, as his now feeble health permitted. In 1847 he again opened a studio in Boston, and that year married a Miss Pitkin, who died three years later. Mr. Cheney was dangerously ill for some time after her death, but recovering he once more returned to his work in Boston. In 1854, having married again, he made a last visit to Europe. In France he visited the *ateliers* of the Sheffers and of Millet, and his was a familiar face to the American artists of Paris. While abroad he suffered more and more from ill health, and this finally necessitated his return home, where he spent the few remaining months of his

life. Mr. Cheney's great talent was in the expression of character in individual heads. He left a few paintings and some few attempts at sculpture. His best known works are the crayon heads, "A Roman Girl," "Rosalie," and portraits of Theodore Parker, Mrs. Parker, W. C. Bryant and Ephraim Peabody.

He was twice married, in 1847, to his cousin, Emily Pitkin, and, in 1853, to Ednah Dow Littlehale. He left one daughter, Margaret Swan Cheney. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, September 10, 1856.

HUBBARD, Joseph S.,
Astronomer.

Joseph Stiles Hubbard was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 7, 1823, son of Ezra Stiles and Eliza (Church) Hubbard, and ninth in descent from William Hubbard, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635. President Stiles, of Yale College, was a great-uncle, and he had ancestors of note in Rev. William Hubbard, of Ipswich, one of New England's historians, and Governor Leverett, of Massachusetts.

As a child he began to take an interest in mechanics, and at the age of eight made a clock, and while fitting for college he made a telescope. About this time he accidentally met Professor Ebenzer P. Mason, of Yale College, an enthusiastic astronomer, who aided him in his experiments. He was graduated from Yale College at the age of twenty, and for a time taught in a classical school. For several months of the next year he assisted Walker, the astronomer, in Philadelphia. In the same year he was offered by Lieutenant Fremont a position in Washington as computer of the observations for latitude and longitude made during that explorer's western expeditions;

and in 1845, through the influence of the same officer, was appointed a professor of mathematics in the navy, and was assigned to duty at the Naval Observatory in Washington City, of which he continued an officer during his life. Professor Walker became convinced that Neptune was identical with one of the stars observed by Lalande on May 10, 1795, and on February 4, 1847, the two confirmed the prediction, the discovery being made almost simultaneously by Petersen in Altona. At the Naval Observatory Hubbard was first occupied with the transit instrument, with which he made nearly nine hundred observations; and next with the meridian circle, with which he made nearly one thousand observations in the year 1846. Early that year a system of zone observations was begun by Professor J. W. C. Coffin and Professor Hubbard, and which were continued until 1851 and even later. Two-thirds of the good work done was ascribed to Professor Hubbard by his biographer, Benjamin A. Gould. His most valuable observations were made with the prime vertical transit instrument, beginning in 1846, the year he was assigned to the charge of that instrument. They were continued at intervals during his lifetime, and an especially cherished problem was the attainment of some definite result concerning the long-mooted annual parallax of Alpha Lyræ. The observations were continued after his death by Professors Harkness and Newcomb.

Professor Hubbard's first extended computations were in determining the zodiacs of all the known asteroids, except the four previously published in Germany. In November, 1848, he presented to the Smithsonian Institution the zodiacs of Vesta, Astrea, Hebe, Flora and Metis, and in the first volume of the "Astronomical Journal" he contributed those of

Hygeia, Parthenope and Clio, making the list complete up to that time. That of Egeria followed, and he intended to prepare the zodiac for each successively discovered asteroid. In December, 1849, he published in the "Astronomical Journal," of which Professor Gould was editor, the first paper in a discussion of the orbit of the great comet of 1843, and which he continued in eight papers, the last appearing in 1852. "It seems to me safe to say," said Professor Gould, "that the orbit of no comet of long period has been more thoroughly and exhaustively treated." Three quarto volumes, containing the actual numerical computations, in most beautiful penmanship, are preserved in the library of Yale College. Professor Hubbard next undertook an equally thorough investigation of Biela's comet, which had attracted his attention in 1846 and was to return in 1852, to insure its discovery at as early a date as possible. He obtained an orbit superior to Santini's, the best existing at that time; but the discovery of the comet rendered unnecessary the publication of his calculations. He published three memoirs on this subject: "On the Orbit of Biela's Comet in 1845-46" (1853); "Results of Additional Investigation, Respecting the Two Nuclei of Biela's Comet" (1854); and "On Biela's Comet" (1860), the last comprising all then known of this comet, and an elaborate discussion of the observations and orbit for every recorded appearance. In addition, briefer communications on special points were issued. He made another exhaustive investigation on the fourth comet of 1825, and which was printed in 1859. One of his latest investigations was of the magnetism of iron vessels and its effect upon the compass. His contributions to the "Astronomical Journal," of which he was one of the founders, were more than two hundred in number. His

accuracy and conscientiousness are exhibited in his tables appended to several volumes of the "Washington Observations," while unpublished treatises on religious and theological subjects show the same earnestness in research that characterized his scientific labors. Professor Hubbard was of a sympathetic nature that often found expression in ministrations to the sick and afflicted, as well as in efforts to direct the studies and encourage the investigations of younger scientists. He was a member of the National Institution of Washington, of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, and of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

He married in Washington, D. C., April 27, 1848, Sarah E. L. Handy, who died a few years before him. Professor Hubbard died in New Haven, Connecticut, August 16, 1863.

HILLHOUSE, James A.,

Poet.

James Abraham Hillhouse, once a well known poet, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 26, 1789, son of James Hillhouse, a member of Congress. From his early youth he was noted for mental ability and proficiency in athletic exercises. In his fifteenth year he was matriculated at Yale College. During his entire course he distinguished himself especially in English composition, in which he took high honors at his graduation in 1808. Upon receiving the master's degree three years later, he delivered an oration on "The Education of a Poet," which was so favorably received as to bring him an invitation to prepare a poem for the Phi Beta Kappa meeting the following year. He complied by producing his impressive composition, "The Judg-

ment," a highly successful attempt to deal with the most solemn of subjects, and which has been ranked among the American classics.

After leaving college Hillhouse passed three years in Boston, engaged in commercial pursuits, but the business in which he was engaged was interrupted by the war with Great Britain, and he devoted himself thenceforward to literary work. He afterward removed to New York City, and in 1819 visited England, where he made the acquaintance of many persons prominent in the world of letters, among them being Zachary Macaulay, father of the famous historian, who spoke of him as the "most accomplished young man with whom I am acquainted." Soon after his marriage in 1822, he retired to his fine country residence, "Sachem's Wood," near New Haven, Connecticut, where he passed the remainder of his life, engaged in literary work. The most important of his productions are dramatic compositions, all of which are characterized by depth of feeling, strength of imagination, and elegance of expression. He was a laborious editor, bringing each piece of his work to the greatest possible perfection; and by his painstaking industry has left some of the most polished and effective passages in dialogue and description in English literature. The most memorable of his efforts is "Hadad," a tragedy recounting the courtship of Tamar, daughter of Absalom, by Hadad, a fallen angel, and her final escape by divine grace. Duyckinck well says, speaking of the dialogues between the Hebrew maiden and the assailant: "In these passages Hillhouse has displayed some of his finest graces. Perfection in such a literary undertaking would have taxed the powers of a Goethe. As a poetical and dramatic sketch of force and beauty the author has not failed." Al-

though Hillhouse has not in later years received the honor due, he commanded the highest encomiums of his contemporaries. Halleck writes of him:

Hillhouse, whose music, like his themes,
Lifts earth to heaven—whose poet dreams
Are pure and holy as the hymn
Echoed from harps of seraphim,
By bards that drank at Zion's fountains
When glory, peace and hope were hers,
And beautiful upon her mountains
The feet of angel messengers.

His works, published in two volumes, under the title "Dramas, Discourses, and Other Pieces" (1839), include: "The Education of a Poet" (1811); "The Judgment" (1812); "Percy's Masque" (1820); "Hadad" (1825); "Demetria" (1839); "Sachem's Wood" and other poems, besides discourses on "Some Considerations Which Should Influence an Epic or a Tragic Writer in the Choice of an Era" (1826); and the "Relations of Literature to a Republican Government" (1836).

Mr. Hillhouse was married, in 1822, to Cornelia, eldest daughter of Isaac Lawrence, of New York City. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, January 4, 1841.

LINSLEY, James H.,

Clergyman, Naturalist.

James Harvey Linsley was born May 5, 1787, at Northfield, New Haven county, Connecticut, where his early education was obtained in the village school. In order to improve his health he journeyed to Maine in 1811, and reached Guilford, where for a time he taught in the local academy, meantime preparing himself for college. He entered Yale College in September, 1813, and during his collegiate course maintained himself by teaching at Guilford, Bedford and at the New Township Academy in New Haven, keeping up

with his class at the same time and even attending extra lectures on philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy and astronomy. He was graduated in September, 1817, and for a time continued teaching at the academy in New Haven.

He was expecting to enter the ministry, but physicians induced him to abandon this thought, in the conviction that it would most certainly prove fatal to him on account of his delicate health. He then settled in New Canaan, where he conducted a school from 1818 to 1821. In April, 1821, he removed to Stratford, and there established a boarding school, where he prepared young men for college. On June 9, 1831, he was ordained to the Baptist ministry, and in order to give himself entirely to its work dismissed his prosperous school. He preached in Milford, Stratfield and Bridgeport, and established a Baptist church in the latter town. Failing health, however, forbade his continuing his ministerial work, and he devoted much of his time to natural history, always a favorite study. He collected a valuable cabinet of ornithological specimens, discovering more species of birds in Connecticut alone than had previously been found in the entire United States by Wilson, the distinguished ornithologist. He also found more mammalia than had been found elsewhere in New England, and double the number of shells that were supposed to exist there, among them many new species, altogether his conchological collection contained more than two thousand species. His scientific investigations were given in a series of papers on the zoölogy of Connecticut, prepared for the Yale Natural History Society, of which he had become a member in 1837, and published in the "American Journal of Science and Art," under the title of "Catalogue of the Mammalia of Connecticut." He also contributed to

that magazine "Catalogues of the Birds, Fishes and Reptiles of Connecticut, with Notes" (1842-43).

Mr. Linsley was married, February 1, 1818, to Sophia B., daughter of Colonel William Lyon. He died at Stratford, Connecticut, December 26, 1843.

WARNER, Seth,

Soldier of the Revolution.

Seth Warner, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, and whose fame is commemorated by a statue in his native State, was born in Roxbury parish, Woodbury, Connecticut, May 17, 1743. He was a son of Dr. Benjamin Warner, and in 1765 removed with his father to Bennington, Vermont, having joined the migration to the New Hampshire grants, and became well known as a hunter and trapper. In 1771 he was elected captain of a company of Green Mountain Boys organized to resist New York authority, and was outlawed with their leader, Ethan Allen.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Seth Warner was appointed second in command of the expedition to Ticonderoga. Although he was left with the rearguard on the east shore of the lake, while Allen and a small detachment took Fort Ticonderoga, he successfully led the detachment that captured Crown Point. He seconded Allen's efforts to obtain authority to make an invasion of Canada, and accompanied him to Philadelphia and Albany to urge the plan before the Continental Congress. A regiment of native Vermonters was recruited, and Warren was elected its colonel, but the New York Congress withheld commissions from the regiment and the Continental Congress upheld the action. When the invasion of Canada was finally begun in the fall of 1775, Warner and his Green Mountain Boys joined General Montgomery, by

whom he was appointed colonel and sent to Montreal to watch the enemy. He defeated General Carlton in his attempt to raise the siege of Quebec, and commanded the troops in an action at Longueil. The regiment was discharged November 20, 1775, but Warner recruited another regiment for the relief of the army after the repulse at Quebec, and when the retreat was made to Ticonderoga he commanded the rearguard. He was commissioned colonel of a regiment of regular troops for permanent service, and was stationed at Ticonderoga throughout the campaign of 1776. In 1777 he raised a battalion of nine hundred Vermonters, and marched them to the relief of St. Clair at Ticonderoga, July 5, 1777. On the evacuation of the post he again commanded the rearguard, and on being overtaken on July 7, 1777, by Fraser, in command of the British advance, was defeated at the battle at Hubbardston and retreated to Manchester, where he protected the stores at Bennington and arrested Burgoyne's advance by harassing his flanks. He aided in planning the attack on Raum's intrenchment during the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, and led the charge on Breyman's battalion that gained time for the American troops to rally and form a new line of battle. He served with General Gates throughout the rest of the campaign; commanded the expedition to Lake George landing, and captured the British vessels there. He was ordered to Albany in April, 1778, and sent by Schuyler on a particular command into Yessop's Patent, which he executed with skill and address, guarding against the Indian attacks, watching the Tories, and protecting communications. He was wounded from an ambush of Indians in September, 1780, and returned to Bennington. The proprietors of several towns had voted him

land as a reward for his services, but most of it was sold for taxes, and in 1777 Congress granted him two thousand acres in Essex county. In 1782 he was a member of a committee to protest to Governor Chittenden against the sending of prisoners to Canada.

He died in Roxbury, Connecticut, December 26, 1784, and the State of Connecticut caused a granite obelisk, about twenty-one feet high, to be erected over his grave.

WADSWORTH, Jeremiah,

Legislator, Diplomat.

Jeremiah Wadsworth was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 12, 1743, son of the Rev. Daniel and Abigail (Talcott) Wadsworth, grandson of John and Elizabeth (Stanley) Wadsworth, and of Governor Joseph and Eunice (Howell) Talcott. His father was graduated from Yale College, Bachelor of Arts, 1726; Master of Arts, 1729; a fellow of the college, 1743-47, and was pastor of the First Congregational Church in Hartford, 1732-47.

After the death of his father, Jeremiah Wadsworth became the ward of his uncle, Matthew Talcott, a shipping merchant of Middletown, Connecticut, on one of whose vessels he went to sea in 1761 for the benefit of his health, becoming first mate and subsequently master. He married, November 19, 1764, Mehitabel, daughter of the Rev. William (Yale, Bachelor of Arts, 1709; Master of Arts, 1712; tutor, 1713-14, and fellow, 1745-61) and Mary (Pierpont) Russell, of Middletown, Connecticut, making his home in Hartford, Connecticut, after his mother's death in 1773. He served as deputy commissary to Colonel Joseph Trumbull, 1775-1777, and upon Colonel Trumbull's resignation in the latter year, was made

commissary-general. He served as commissary of the French troops until the close of the Revolutionary War, visiting France in July, 1783, to settle his accounts with the French government, and subsequently traveled in England and Ireland, purchasing foreign materials, which he sold upon his return to the United States in 1784. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1787-88; a member of the State Convention that ratified the national constitution, 1788; was a Federalist representative from Connecticut in the First, Second and Third Congresses, 1789-95; a member of the State Legislature, 1795, and of the Council, 1795-1801.

He was greatly interested in agriculture, and introduced many original improvements for its development. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1792, and by Yale College in 1796. He died in Hartford, April 30, 1804.

BARLOW, Joel,

Poet, Diplomatist.

Joel Barlow was born at Redding, Connecticut, March 24, 1754, the youngest in a family of ten children, son of Samuel Barlow, a respectable farmer. The father died while the lad was in school, leaving just about enough property to defray the expenses of the son's education. In 1774 he entered Dartmouth College, but remained there for only a short time and went to Yale College. While a student there he displayed talent in poetical composition, attracting the notice of Dr. Dwight, then a tutor in the college, whose encouragement had much to do with fixing the character of his after life. The Revolutionary War was now raging, and young Barlow, burning with patriotism, enlisted as a volunteer in the State militia and went into the field during vacations.

He is said to have seen active service on several occasions, and to have fought in the battle of White Plains. He graduated in 1778 from Yale College, when he delivered at commencement a poem entitled "Prospect of Peace."

After leaving college, Barlow engaged for a short time in the study of law, but which he relinquished after a few months, his friends having urged him to qualify for the Christian ministry, with a view to his entering the army as a chaplain. After only six weeks' preparation he was licensed to preach, and at once entered the Revolutionary army as chaplain, being attached to Poor's brigade of Massachusetts. While in camp he continued to cultivate his taste for poetry, writing patriotic songs, and composing in part his "Vision of Columbus," which afterward formed the basis of his great epic poem, "The Columbiad." He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1781 from Yale College, and about the same time married Ruth Baldwin, of New Haven, a sister of Abraham Baldwin, who afterward represented the State of Georgia in the Senate of the United States. Barlow remained in the army until the restoration of peace, when he abandoned the clerical profession and returned to his original intention of practicing law. He settled in Hartford, where he became known with Colo-Humphreys, and, with Dr. Dwight and others, was recognized among the "Hartford Wits." Barlow now engaged in the publication of a weekly paper in Hartford, the "American Mercury," which afforded him opportunity to exercise his own satirical powers, and give an outlet to that of others of the "Hartford Wits." About the same time he was employed by an association of the clergy of Connecticut to revise Dr. Watts' version of the Psalms, which he did, besides versifying some of the Psalms omitted by Dr. Watts, and

adding some original hymns of his own composition. This volume was published in 1785, and was used for many years as the authorized version of the Congregational churches of New England. Two years later, Barlow published his "Vision of Columbus," which was dedicated to Louis XVI., and editions of which appeared in London and Paris a few months afterward. He now abandoned his newspaper venture to open a book store in Hartford, where he sold his own productions with some success. Having become famous as a poet, he abandoned the law, in which he had not been at all successful. He had something to do with the "An-archiad," the principal poem of the "Hartford Wits," and on July 4, 1787, he delivered an oration in which he showed a tendency toward Federalism. In 1788 he was appointed agent of the Scioto Land Company, which had gained possession of several million acres of land in Ohio, and which he was desired to sell in Europe. After passing a short time in England, Barlow went to France, but does not appear to have accomplished much in the way of Ohio land sales. He took an active part in the French revolution, in connection with the Girondists, or Moderate party. He wrote his "Advice to the Privileged Orders," which he took to London in 1791 and there published. He remained in London nearly two years, associating with West, Copley, Trumbull, and other Americans, besides Priestley, Horne Tooke, and other prominent English philosophers and writers. In February, 1792, he published the "Conspiracy of Kings," and in the autumn of the same year wrote an open letter to the national convention of France, these publications bringing him some profit as well as adding to his influence. He became a member of the London Constitutional Society, and was after-

ward sent to France with an address to the national convention, on which occasion he was complimented with the bestowal of French citizenship. Meanwhile his political work had been attacked by Burke, eulogized by Fox, and proscribed by the British government, and it thus became convenient for him to remain in France. For a time he was in Savoy, where he became a candidate for deputy, but was defeated. While there he wrote his "Hasty Pudding," which is considered one of the happiest of his productions. Returning to Paris, he translated Volney's "Ruins," and engaged in certain speculations which realized for him a handsome fortune.

About the year 1795, Barlow was appointed Consul to Algiers by President Washington, and proved successful in this mission, concluding treaties not only with that country, but with Tunis and Tripoli, and redeeming and returning to their homes about one hundred American captives. He resigned this position in 1797, and for the next eight years resided in Paris. He returned to the United States in 1805, and built a beautiful mansion near Washington, which he called "Kalorama," and where he continued to reside while his principal work, "The Columbiad," was in process of completion. This was published in 1808, in a handsome volume, embellished with fine engravings, executed in London. It was dedicated to Robert Fulton. In 1811, while occupied in making a collection of historical documents, with a view of writing a history of the Revolution, Barlow was nominated by President Madison to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France. He accepted the mission and exerted all his powers to negotiate with Napoleon I. a treaty of commerce and to arrange for the settlement of the spoli-

ation claims, but without success, being persistently baffled by the intrigues of the French diplomatists. On the invitation of the Duc de Bassano, in October, 1812, to a personal conference with the Emperor at Wilna, in Poland, he began his journey, during which, from exposure to the inclemency of the season and consequent privations, he was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, from which he never recovered. He died on December 24, 1812, at Zarnavica, in Poland.

HUMPHREYS, David,

Soldier, Diplomatist.

David Humphreys, LL. D., to whom belongs the honor of having been the first to secure the rights and privileges of freshmen in the social life of Yale University, was born in Derby, Connecticut, July 10, 1752, son of Rev. Daniel Humphreys, a minister of the Congregational denomination.

He was graduated from Yale College in 1771. Entering the Continental army as captain under General Samuel H. Parsons at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, he served upon the staff of General Putnam in 1778, and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Washington in 1780. After the close of the war he was presented, by act of Congress, with a handsome sword in recognition of his gallantry at the siege of Yorktown. He accompanied the commander-in-chief, Washington, to Mount Vernon, and remained there for nearly a year. In 1784 he was appointed secretary to Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, who went abroad for the purpose of establishing friendly relations and negotiating commercial treaties with European nations. After an absence of two years, the greater part of which time was

spent in London and Paris, he returned, and in 1786 was elected to the Legislature from his native town. Being once more invited to Mount Vernon, he resided there with Washington until 1789, when he went to New York with his illustrious patron, and in 1790 was appointed Minister to Portugal, arriving at his post of duty in the following year. While visiting this country in 1794, he was entrusted with the charge of affairs in the Barbary States in connection with the Portuguese Mission, which he held for seven years and until transferred to Madrid as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, where he remained until the appointment of his successor, Charles E. Pinckney, in 1802. During the War of 1812 he served as brigadier-general of Connecticut volunteers, and at the conclusion of hostilities he retired to private life. He had previously imported one hundred Merino sheep, and in his later years he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods.

Colonel Humphreys began to compose verses while in college, and during the Revolution he wrote a number of patriotic poems. His poem entitled "An Address to the Armies of the United States" became popular in this country, created a favorable impression in England, and was translated into French. He was the author of: "The Happiness of America," a poem on agricultural pursuits; and the translator of "The Widow of Malabac," a tragedy from the French of La Lierre. He was also concerned in producing the "Anarchiad," which appeared at Hartford about the year 1786, and an edition of which, purporting to be the first ever published in book form, appeared at New Haven in 1861. While residing in Lisbon, Colonel Humphreys married Miss Bulkly, a wealthy English lady. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1818.

BUSHNELL, David,

Inventor, Father of Submarine Vessels.

David Bushnell was born at Saybrook, parish of Westbrook, Connecticut, about 1742. He was a descendant of Francis Bushnell, an Englishman, who emigrated to the New Haven colony in 1638 and became one of the founders of Guilford. His father was a farmer, and until left an orphan, David followed the same occupation, and then began preparation for college under Rev. John Devotion, pastor of the Congregational church at Saybrook. He entered Yale College in 1771, and stood high in mathematics during his course.

In his freshman year he projected a submarine boat, the first capable of locomotion of which there is any authentic record, for the purpose of destroying British vessels, especially those in the harbor of Boston. The "American Turtle," or "Torpedo," as it was also called, was completed in 1775, the year of Bushnell's graduation, and was built at Saybrook. It was built of oak and bore some resemblance to two upper tortoise shells joined together, the entrance being at the opening made by the swells of the shell at the head of the animal. The vessel was capable of containing air sufficient to support the operator thirty minutes without rising to the surface for a new supply. An oar, formed on the principle of an old-fashioned screw and fixed in the forward part, propelled it forward or backward; at the other end was a rudder. An aperture at the bottom, with a valve, admitted water for descending, and two pumps served to eject the water when necessary for ascending. A second oar placed at the top aided the operator to ascend or descend or to continue at any particular depth. A water gauge determined the depth of descent, and a compass, marked

with phosphorus for night use, directed the course of the vessel. The vessel was chiefly ballasted with lead fixed to the bottom, and was provided with small glass windows. The magazine, or torpedo, which was carried outside of the boat, above the rudder, consisted of two pieces of oak, hollowed so as to hold one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder, with a clockwork percussion apparatus for firing it, and was connected by a line to a wood screw to be driven into the bottom of the hostile ship. The clockwork was set in motion by the detachment of the magazine, and the latter would at once float against the ship. Having demonstrated the practicability of building the vessel, and after a successful trial of the effects of the explosion of gunpowder under water, in February, 1776, Bushnell called the attention of Governor Trumbull and his council to it, and was requested to proceed with his experiments. In the same year he explained his project to General Washington, who furnished him with money and other assistance, although he thought "too many things were necessary to be combined to expect much from the issue against an enemy who are always on guard." Bushnell met with repeated delays in carrying out his plans, and his first experiment was made not at Boston, but at New York, in August, 1776. The vessel selected was the man-of-war "Eagle" (some accounts say the "Asia"), lying off Governor's Island; and General Putnam, with others, standing on the wharf at New York, waited with great anxiety for the result. Bushnell's brother, who was to carry out the project, became ill, and Sergeant Ezra Lee was selected as a substitute. The latter reached the "Eagle" about midnight, but owing to the strength of the tide and lack of experience in man-aging the "Turtle," failed to attach the

screw and finally lost the ship. Before he sighted her again, day had dawned and, believing himself to be discovered, he cast off the magazine and put back to New York. An hour later the magazine blew up with great violence, but nowhere near the British fleet. Later two attempts were made in the Hudson river, but without tangible results. Failing to obtain further pecuniary assistance, and being out of health, Bushnell abandoned the "Turtle" temporarily, and began to devise other means of destroying shipping. In April, 1777, the Connecticut Council authorized him to continue his experiments at the public expense, and for two years he was thus engaged in different places. In August, 1777, he made an attempt from a whaleboat against the frigate "Cerberus," lying in Black Point bay, near New London, by drawing a magazine against her side by means of a line. The machine was loaded with powder to be exploded by a gunlock, which was to be unpinioned by an apparatus to be turned by being brought alongside of the frigate. This machine fell in with a schooner astern of the frigate, and demolished it, together with three men who were on board. This was the first vessel ever destroyed in such a manner. Commodore Symonds, of the "Cerberus," at once sailed for New York to give warning of the "secret modes of mischief the rebels were devising." In December, 1777, Bushnell charged several kegs with powder in such a way that they would explode on contact, and set them afloat in the Delaware river, above the British shipping at Philadelphia. Owing to the darkness they were left at too great a distance and were obstructed and dispersed by the ice. One of them arrived off the city on January 5, and blew up a boat containing two boys who had attempted to take it up. Soon afterward, the ap-

pearance of other kegs alarmed the British, and the incident was turned to account by Francis Hopkinson in his famous ballad, "The Battle of the Kegs."

Early in May, 1779, Bushnell, with others, was captured near Norwalk, Connecticut, by a party of the enemy which had landed at night. He was not recognized, and a few days later was exchanged as a civilian. In the summer of that year a corps of sappers and miners was organized in the Continental army, and Bushnell was appointed one of its captain-lieutenants, with commission dated August 2. On June 19, being then at New Windsor-on-the-Hudson, he was promoted to captain, accompanied Washington's force to Virginia, and took part in the siege of Yorktown. Returning to the camps on the Hudson, he served until the last troops were disbanded, in December, 1783, being then in command at West Point. The issue of Bushnell's experiments depressed him greatly. His failures were due to a series of accidents; and, while he did not receive the support he expected from the government, he retained the confidence of those who were acquainted with his work. After the war he returned to Saybrook, but soon sailed for France, and it was supposed that he perished during the revolution of 1792. On the contrary, after some years of travel and business speculation, he returned to the United States, settling in Georgia. Through his old fellow-soldier, Hon. Abraham Baldwin, about 1796, he became the head of a school of high grade in Columbia county. A few years later he settled in Warrenton and practiced as a physician. Before going to Georgia he had, for unknown reasons, dropped the second syllable of his name, and no one but Baldwin knew him except as "Dr. Bush." He was a member of the Connecticut branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. He left a handsome property

which passed to the children of his brother Ezra, and the news of his legacy was the first information about him his relatives had received for forty years. In 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, published an historical compilation treating of Bushnell and his work, and conceded to him the distinction of having originated modern submarine warfare, Fulton's offensive machines being simply a development and improvement of Bushnell's. Captain Bushnell died at Warrenton, Georgia, in 1824.

BUELL, Abel,

Pioneer Typefounder.

Abel Buell was born at Killingworth, Connecticut, about 1750. He was a man of ability and many resources, and while little is known of his life, there is record mention found of him as an engraver, jeweler, goldsmith, undertaker, military bugler, teacher of singing and choir leader before he adopted the business of printing and typefounding. His expert knowledge of engraving led him into the penal offense of altering a colonial note, for which he served a term of imprisonment. A special act of the Legislature, in return for many honorable services rendered the State, restored to him his civil rights. In 1769, without any other aid than his own ingenuity and some little knowledge derived from books, he began the manufacture of type, and in the course of a few years completed several fonts of long primer. One John Baine, who came to the United States after the Revolution, has claimed the honor of being the first typefounder in America, but the "Massachusetts Gazette" established Buell's right to that honor beyond a peradventure. Under date of September 4, 1769 (some years prior to Baine's advent), that

journal says: "We learn that Abel Buell, of Killingworth, in Connecticut, has made himself master of the art of founding types for printing."

Buell was very eccentric and restless, and was continually getting into trouble. He published a weekly newspaper entitled "The Devil's Club, or Iron Cane," in which he advocated the doctrine of eternal progression and endless development. The publication of these views gave great offence to the Puritans, and Buell was condemned to six months' confinement in Symsbury mines, being released at the end of his term only on condition that he publicly renounce his heresy, and that he agree to carry an iron cane on Sabbath days in token of the sincerity of his repentance. So subdued did he become, to all outward appearances, that he was known as "the meek man with the iron cane." Disguised as a Kickapoo Indian, he was one of the "Boston Tea Party," and at the battle of Lexington he heated to a white heat the point of his iron cane and with it discharged the first cannon fired in the Revolution, and he was wounded in the knee at the battle of Bunker Hill. He became a government coiner after the Revolution, and devised new instruments for conducting the work. Subsequently he visited England for the purpose of studying the machines used in the manufacture of cotton cloth, and upon his return to America he established at New Haven a cotton factory, which was one of the first erected in the United States. He died at New Haven, Connecticut, about 1825.

TRUMBULL, John,

Lawyer, Author.

Although a lawyer by profession, and from which he gained his livelihood, his fame rests upon the poorly recompensed

labors of his pen. He was born at Westbury (now Waterbury), Connecticut, April 24, 1750, where his father was a Congregational minister. He was the fifth of this distinguished name in America, and a cousin of Benjamin and Jonathan Trumbull, both distinguished in the annals of the country. His mother, a highly cultured woman, who was in close sympathy with her son, encouraged him in his studies. He was a delicate child, but precocious and fond of books. His father superintended his early training. He began Latin at five, and passed the entrance examinations for Yale College at the phenomenal age of seven, but necessarily postponed his college course for six years more, and was graduated in 1767. Timothy Dwight was his classmate, and joined him in writing sundry essays, in the style of "The Spectator," for the New Haven and Boston newspapers. The two friends became tutors together in the college in 1771, at which time Trumbull satirized the educational methods of the time in his earliest poem, "The Progress of Dullness," the first part of which appeared in 1772, the second and third in 1773.

While engaged as a tutor in college, Trumbull studied law, and was admitted to the bar; he gained further legal knowledge and some political experience in the office of John Adams, in Boston. Here he imbibed early ideas of American independence, and recorded his impressions in an "Elegy on the Times," printed in 1774, a poem in which he advocated the port bill, and non-consumption of foreign luxuries, and set forth the strength of the country and its future glory, contrasted with the final downfall of England. He practiced his profession in New Haven from November, 1774, until his marriage in 1776, then at his native place, and from 1781 at Hartford, but was princi-

pally concerned with literary work. The poem of "McFingal," the work upon which his lasting fame rests, had been undertaken at the instigation of some leading members of the First Congress. He aimed "to express in a poetical manner a general account of the American contest, with a particular description of the characters and manners of the time, interspersed with anecdotes which no history could probably record, and with as much impartiality as possible, satirize the follies and extravagances of my countrymen, as well as their enemies." It was modeled upon "Hudibras," but it was so thoroughly American that it ceased to be regarded as an imitation, and was recognized as an original product of the times. The humor is exquisite, and refined by the truthful force and occasionally elevated treatment of the subject. "McFingal," of which the first and second cantos were written in 1775, was completed and published in 1782, and gained wide popularity as a satire on the foes of freedom. It was pirated over thirty times, and circulated in cheap forms by newsmongers and hawkers. Dwight thought it superior to "Hudibras," and John Adams ventured the prediction that it would live as long. It appeared again in 1826, and again in 1864, with notes by B. G. Lossing. One or two of its epigrams have been attributed to Butler, of "Hudibras" fame. Trumbull was now the "most conspicuous literary character" of his day. With Lemuel Barlow, David Humphrey and Joel Hopkins there was formed a literary quartet which produced a series of newspaper essays, political and satirical, called "The Anarchiad," a collection of satirical poems, leveled at the political disruption preceding the establishment of the Federal constitution. The writers gave out a story of early emigration by a body of Britons and Welsh,

whose descendants still existed in the interior of the continent, and that in digging among the ruins of one of their ancient fortifications an old heroic poem in the English language had been discovered. This was the "Anarchiad," and the essays were supposed to be extracts from it. His poetical works, collected in two volumes, and published by subscription (Hartford, 1820), were a dead loss to the publisher, S. G. Goodrich, who paid one thousand dollars for the copyright, but who considered the sum a contribution to the diffusion of American literature.

Trumbull served as State's Attorney for Hartford county from 1789 to 1795, and was elected a member of the Legislature in 1792 and 1800. He was judge of the Connecticut Superior Court from 1801 to 1819; and of the Court of Errors, 1808-1819. Yale College, of which he was for some time treasurer, gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1818. His daughter had married W. Woodbridge, of Michigan, afterward judge, Governor and Senator, and resided in Detroit, where Judge Trumbull joined her in 1825. His health gradually declined, and he died there, May 10, 1831.

CHAUNCEY, Isaac,

Naval Officer.

Commodore Isaac Chauncey was born at Black Rock, Fairfield county, Connecticut, February 20, 1772. As a boy he began a seafaring life in the merchant service, advanced rapidly, and was placed in command of a vessel before his nineteenth year, and made several successful voyages to the West Indies in the employ of John Jacob Astor.

At the age of twenty-six he was appointed a lieutenant in the newly organized United States Navy, and served with distinction under Commodores Truxtun

and Preble. Early in 1802 he was appointed acting captain of the frigate "Chesapeake," and was attached to the squadron sent against Tripoli under command of Commodore Richard V. Morris. He distinguished himself for skill and bravery in a severe engagement with a flotilla of Tripolitan gunboats, and severely handled both them and a troop of cavalry on shore. Commodore Morris was adjudged by a court of inquiry not to have "discovered due diligence and activity in annoying the enemy," and was dismissed from the service, while Chauncey was publicly thanked by Congress, and was also voted a sword, which, however, he never received. He was promoted to master, May 23, 1804, and to captain, April 24, 1806. About this time he was placed in command of the New York navy yard, where he remained until the opening of the War of 1812, when he was commissioned commander-in-chief of the navy on all the lakes except Champlain. With the aid of Henry Eckford, an eminent shipbuilder, he at once began building a squadron for Lake Ontario at Sackett's Harbor. The work progressed with remarkable rapidity, and on November 8, scarcely ten weeks from the date of his appointment, Chauncey had a fleet of seven armed schooners in active service. His first movement was upon Kingston, and resulted in the defeat of the enemy and the blockading of the harbor. Although his entire fleet mounted only forty guns and carried only four hundred and thirty men, he greatly harassed the British forces of nearly double his strength, disabled their flagship, the "Royal George," and captured three merchant vessels. Continuing operations in conjunction with the land forces under Generals Zebulon M. Pike and Jacob Brown, he soon had the entire Ontario region under American control. In the mean-

while he had delegated Lieutenant Jesse D. Elliott to superintend the construction of vessels on Lake Erie. This officer began the campaign there by the capture of the British ships, "Caledonia" and "Detroit," which were afterward effective under American colors. In a short time Chauncey had added to his fleet the frigate "Mohawk," forty-two guns, and the corvette "Madison," twenty-four, capturing York (now Toronto) in April, 1813, Fort George on May 27, and holding the enemy from the entire Niagara frontier. At the battle of York, in the midst of a simultaneous attack of seventeen hundred troops and a continual shower of grapeshot from Chauncey's fleet, the British blew up a magazine near the lake shore, killing forty of their own men and fifty-two of the Americans, including the brave Pike himself. In the meantime the British had constructed a powerful fleet on Lake Ontario, under command of Sir James Yeo, which although for some time used to blockade Sackett's Harbor, could not be brought to action. Finally on September 27, 1813, the Americans made an assault which resulted in a complete rout, and additional honors to their redoubtable commander. Only a heavy gale prevented the complete destruction of the British fleet, which later, during August and September, 1814, was kept in a state of blockade for over six weeks. On October 5, 1813, Chauncey captured five of the enemy's ships and part of a regiment of soldiers.

At the close of the war, Commodore Chauncey resumed command of the New York navy yard, but was soon after assigned to the command of the Mediterranean squadron, consisting of the flagship "Washington," seventy-four guns, three sloops-of-war, one brig and one schooner. His actions in this post were fearless and decisive, jealously guarding

the dignity of his government on all occasions. In the latter part of 1815, with William Shaler, United States Consul-General at Algiers, he succeeded in negotiating a treaty with that power which served to effectually and finally check the depredations upon American shipping. He returned home in 1818, and in 1820 was appointed Navy Commissioner, with headquarters in Washington. He continued in this office until 1824, and then resumed his old post in the New York navy yard, and held it continuously for nine years. From 1833 until his death he was again on the Board of Navy Commissioners. Commodore Chauncey enjoyed the well deserved reputation of being one of the bravest, most energetic and skillful officers in the service. His remains were interred in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington, where a monument was erected to his memory. He died in Washington, January 27, 1840.

JEROME, Chauncey,

Manufacturer.

Chauncey Jerome was born at Plymouth, Connecticut, June 10, 1793, the son of a blacksmith and nailmaker, who also was a farmer. The boy worked on the farm until he was ten years old, excepting three months in the winter, when he attended a district school. In his eleventh year he began work in his father's shop, and when the latter died, young Chauncey hired out to a neighboring farmer, with whom he remained until he was fourteen, poorly cared for and overworked. Having reached the apprentice age, in accordance with the New England custom, he was bound out to a carpenter until he was twenty-one, during which time he was to give his entire labor for board and clothes. His industry and perseverance made him an excellent car-

penter in a short time, and though constantly at work, walking frequently many miles to the job, and having only two holidays in the year—the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day—his lot was pleasant, due to his living with a family which treated him kindly.

Before he had left his father's home, his childish imagination had been excited by the mysterious work of a neighbor—Eli Terry, the famous wooden clockmaker. During the winter months it was Terry's custom to cut out with a saw and jack-knife the works for twenty-five clocks, which he sold during the following summer, the village carpenter making the tall cases under his direction. Every one who could afford it, supplied himself with one, but they were expensive in those days, the case often costing fifteen dollars and the works twenty-five dollars. Chauncey Jerome decided that he would be a clockmaker, and when he was eighteen years old, in consideration of furnishing his own clothes, his master released him for four months in the winter, which time he improved by learning clockmaking at Waterbury, Connecticut. His ideas of business and of the world in general, and New York in particular, were greatly enlarged during a trip to New Jersey, in company with two Yankee clock peddlers, in order to make the cases for their clockworks. As soon as his apprenticeship was ended he began to make clocks, putting the works together, and installing them in mahogany cases. His first order was from the South, and for twelve clocks at twelve dollars each, and these he delivered himself, involving a journey very considerable for those days. With the money thus secured he continued his manufacturing business, which expanded rapidly. Meantime he made many improvements, the most important of which was the use of brass instead of wood for

the works, and making possible the transportation of his clocks to any distance without injury. He then introduced the use of machinery in clockmaking, and experimented until he could make a good brass clock for two dollars, and a fairly good one for half that amount. In his early days the people about him thought it impossible for him to make two hundred clocks for a delivery, but he lived to turn out of his factory in New Haven six hundred a day, and his annual manufacture reached the immense number of two hundred thousand. He retired from active business a very rich man, but lost his fortune through the mismanagement of his partners. Though feeling his misfortunes acutely, with characteristic energy, at the age of seventy years he began life over again as a superintendent in a Chicago clock factory. The integrity which he had displayed through a long life, and the courage with which he endured the destruction of his great business, won him the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

GRISWOLD, Alexander V.,

Episcopal Prelate.

Alexander V. Griswold, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the eastern diocese of the United States, and twelfth in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, April 22, 1766. It was claimed for him that at the age of three years he could read fluently. His precocity was regarded as phenomenal; but the Revolutionary War intervening, also the fact that he married at the age of nineteen, prevented him from going to college. He was obliged to work on his father's farm, but managed to study law and was admitted to the bar. On the first visit of Bishop Seabury

(at that time the only Episcopal bishop in the country) to the town where young Griswold lived, he was received into the church by confirmation.

The practice of the law not proving to his liking, Griswold determined to study for the ministry, entered upon his preparatory course in 1794, and during the prosecution of his studies officiated in neighboring towns as a lay reader. He received deacon's orders on June 3, 1795, from Bishop Seabury, and on October 1 following was ordained a presbyter. During the following ten years he had charge of three parishes—Plymouth, Harwinton and Litchfield, in all of which he had served as lay reader before his ordination. His parishes were not financially strong, and he not only labored at the usual employment on the farm, but taught school in the winters. In 1804 he accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's Church, in Bristol, Rhode Island, and filled the position for the following six years. He was then called to the rectorship of the church in Litchfield, the scene of earlier labors, when in 1810, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years, he was elected to the episcopate for the eastern diocese, comprising the territory embraced by the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. His modesty prevented an immediate answer, but his friends urged his acceptance, and he at length yielded, and he was consecrated as bishop in Trinity Church, New York City, May 29, 1811. In 1810 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and he received the same from Princeton College in 1811, and from Harvard College in 1812.

Bishop Griswold did not immediately leave his parochial work, but remained at Bristol in charge of his parish until 1830,

a period of eighteen years, when he removed to Salem, Massachusetts, and became rector of St. Peter's Church. His episcopal duties increasing, he resigned his parish work in 1835, and thenceforward devoted himself exclusively to the requirements of the higher office. In 1838, having reached his seventy-second year, and feeling the infirmities incident to advancing age, he suggested to the convention of that year the need of an assistant. An eminent presbyter was elected, but preëmtorily declined. Four years passed, and on December 29, 1842, Rev. Manton Eastburn, of New York, was chosen. He accepted the position, and his consecration to the bishopric was the last ordaining act of the venerable diocesan. The services were held in Trinity Church, Boston, December 29, 1842. In the order of the succession in seniority of the bishops of the Episcopal church, Bishop Seabury, the first bishop, had presided from November 14, 1784, the date of his consecration, until his death, February 25, 1796. His successor was Bishop White, and on his death, July 17, 1836, Bishop Griswold became the presiding bishop in the Episcopal church in the United States. He labored assiduously to the last. In later years his health became greatly impaired, but he refused to yield, and by sheer will power continued his duties. On February 15, 1843, a few weeks after the services which had given him a coadjutor, he went to confer with Bishop Eastburn, when, as he was entering the door, he fell on the threshold and suddenly expired of heart disease.

Bishop Griswold published: "Discourses on the Most Important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion" (1830); "The Reformation and the Apostolic Office" (1843), and "Remarks on Social Prayer Meetings" (1858). He died February 15, 1843.

KINGSLEY, James L.,

Educator, Author.

James Luce Kingsley was born in Scotland, Windham county, Connecticut, August 28, 1778, eldest child of Jonathan Kingsley, a well-to-do farmer, and a descendant of John Kingsley, an Englishman and a Puritan, who was an original settler of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and one of the founders of its first church.

His parents had a strong appreciation of culture, and, as he was precocious and even in early childhood preferred books to play, he was sent to school as soon as possible. After receiving special instruction at Plainfield and Windham, and finally under Rev. Lewis Weld, of Hampton, in 1795 he entered Williams College. In May, 1797, he was transferred to Yale College, from which he graduated in 1799. He then spent a year at Wethersfield, Connecticut, as principal of a select school. In October, 1801, he became a tutor in Yale, and in 1805 was appointed professor of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages and of ecclesiastical history, being the first professor of any language in the college, instruction in that department having been previously given by the tutors, aided by the president. In addition, and until about 1812, he performed a tutor's service in taking a division of a class and carrying it through the prescribed course up to the senior year. In 1831 a separate professorship of Greek was established, Theodore D. Woolsey taking the chair, and in 1835 instruction in Hebrew was transferred to the Theological Seminary; but for several years he continued to instruct in Hebrew and history, though his only proper department was the Latin language and literature.

For nineteen years he filled the office of librarian, and in 1845, at his own expense,

went to Europe to purchase books for the college library. In 1851 Professor Kingsley resigned, but became professor emeritus. "No man," said Professor Thacher, "had been more concerned in the internal progress of the college, step by step, from the comparatively low degree at which he found it, to the height at which he left it." The "Iliad" and the "Graeca Monora" and "Majora" were introduced as textbooks by him, the last named being first used in this country at Yale; he broadened also the list of Latin authors studied, and he was the first person who in Yale ever heard a class recite fluxions. In every branch of learning pursued in the college, chemistry excepted, he was a master. "In variety of acquisitions," said Professor Woolsey, in an address at Professor Kingsley's funeral, "he has rarely been equaled by American scholars. In the Hebrew and Greek languages his attainments were highly respectable. In Latin he had that rare maturity that his criticisms and his elegant selection of words in Latin composition alike showed him to be a master. I doubt if any American scholar has ever surpassed him in Latin style." On another occasion Professor Thacher said: "As a writer of English, Professor Kingsley enjoyed a high reputation. * * * Few writers have equaled him in the faultlessness of his classical diction or the finish of his periods; you are reminded of the quiet charm of the pen of Addison."

Besides many contributions, often anonymous, to the "North American Review," "Christian Spectator," "New Englander," "Biblical Repository," "American Journal of Science," and other periodicals, he was the author of a "Eulogy on Professor Fisher" (1822); a "History of Yale College," printed in the "American Quarterly Register" (1835); "Life of President Stiles," in "Sparks' American Biography,"

and a discourse on the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of New Haven (1838). He superintended the publication of the "Triennial Catalogue" for fifty years, and wrote the necrologies of the graduates for a number of years. He also prepared editions of Tacitus and Cicero for the press for the use of the students. He was married at Norwich, Connecticut, September 23, 1811, to Lydia, daughter of Daniel Coit, who bore him three sons and a daughter. She, with two sons and the daughter, survived him. Professor Kingsley died at New Haven, Connecticut, August 31, 1852.

MORRIS, Charles,

Naval Officer.

Commodore Charles Morris was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, July 26, 1784. His father, at the age of sixteen, had enlisted in the Continental army in Rhode Island, under General Lafayette; afterward shipped on board a privateer; was made prisoner and confined in the prison hulks in New York. After the war, the elder Morris acquired a half interest in a merchant vessel, which he commanded for many years in the South African trade. Finally he and his crew were captured by pirates and held as prisoners for two years, when they escaped to an English cruiser in the Orinoco river. On February 4, 1799, he was appointed purser in the navy, and assigned to the "Baltimore," then lying at Norfolk, Virginia, and while so engaged procured for his son an appointment as acting midshipman on his own ship.

Charles Morris entered upon his duties July 1, 1799, thus entering upon what was destined to be one of the most brilliant and honorable careers in the history of the American navy. He was assigned to the "Congress" in 1799, under Captain J.

Sever. He saw his first actual war service in Commodore Preble's squadron, on board the "Constitution," during the war with Tripoli (1801-05). He was one of the midshipmen who volunteered in the perilous undertaking to destroy the captured "Philadelphia" in the harbor of Tripoli, and when Decatur slowly drifted into the harbor on the "Intrepid," disguised as a merchantman, on the night of February 16, 1804, young Morris was the first to reach the deck of the "Philadelphia." On the night of August 5, 1804, while in a boat guarding the harbor of Tripoli, he suddenly found himself in the presence of a strange vessel which proved to be a French privateer. Without waiting to learn her force, he boarded her and carried her by surprise. He was promoted lieutenant in 1807. In the War of 1812 he was first lieutenant on the "Constitution" under Captain Isaac Hull. In Hull's famous escape from the British squadron under Captain Brooke, it was Morris who suggested the feasibility of kedging as a means of escape. Says his autobiography: "With our minds excited to the utmost to devise means for escape, I happened to recollect that, when obliged by the timidity of my old commander to warp the "President" in and out of harbors, where others depended on sails, our practice had enabled us to give her a speed of nearly three miles an hour." Accordingly, all available rope was spliced into a line nearly a mile long, one end of which being attached to a kedge or small anchor, was carried ahead of the "Constitution" the full length of the rope, and then dropped into the water. The men of the vessel seized the other end, and by hauling slowly soon had the "Constitution" under way. In all probability the Yankee ingenuity of Lieutenant Morris in applying this means of escape saved the "Constitution" from certain capture.

He took part in the famous conflict between the "Constitution" and the "Guerrière," August 19, 1812, and in the hottest of the battle, as the two ships approached, he personally assisted in lashing them together. At that moment he was shot through the body by one of the enemy's sharpshooters, and fell near the quarter-deck, badly stunned, but regained consciousness in a few minutes and returned to his post.

The records of the Navy Department mention in detail the brilliant services of "this distinguished officer," to use its own phrasing, and in March, 1813, he was promoted to captain. In 1814, the corvette "Adams," which was blockaded in the Potomac river, was altered to a sloop-of-war, twenty-six guns, and Morris was given command. On the night of January 18, 1814, during a snowstorm, he ran the blockade and put to sea. On March 25 he captured the Indiaman "Woodbridge," but two British frigates hove in sight and he was obliged to abandon his prize. During a cruise of seven months, Morris captured ten merchantmen, carrying in all one hundred and sixty-one guns. While returning to America his vessel ran ashore in a fog, and after floating off at high tide he was pursued by a British squadron, and was finally followed into the Penobscot river, in Maine, and his ship, the "Adams," was destroyed near Hampden. Morris, however, with his officers and crew, escaped to the shore, and, breaking up into small parties, finally reached New York. Morris had no other important command during the remainder of the war. In 1816-17 he was in command of the United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and in 1819-20, in Brazilian waters. Late in 1825 he commanded the frigate "Brandywine," which conveyed General Lafayette to France, and meantime (1823-27) was a member of

the Board of Navy Commissioners, a dignity again held by him during 1832-41. He had command of the Mediterranean squadron three years (1841-44), and then, practically retiring from sea duty, became director of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland. In the last five years of his life he was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Commodore Morris was reputed the best informed officer in the navy, and his opinions on all subjects, both practical and executive, were highly valued by the department. Secretary of the Navy Dobbin, in making to the navy announcement of the death of Commodore Morris, said: "Rarely, indeed, has a nation to mourn the loss of so distinguished, so useful, so good a citizen. His name is associated with the most brilliant achievements which have illustrated the American navy."

He was married, February 4, 1815, to Harriet, daughter of William Bowen, of Providence, Rhode Island, and had nine children. He died in Washington, D. C., January 27, 1856.

REDFIELD, William C.,

Scientist, Meteorologist.

William C. Redfield was born at Middletown, Connecticut, March 25, 1789, both his paternal and maternal ancestors being of English stock. His father dying when he was thirteen years of age, the youth was apprenticed to a mechanic at Upper Middletown (Cromwell), as his mother had not the means to support him after his father's death. The succeeding years were years of hard work, offering almost no opportunities for reading or study. However, such opportunities for obtaining knowledge as came to him, he seized upon with ardor. A debating society, with a small library be-

longing to it, was formed when he had almost arrived at his majority, and to this he owed much of the foundation for his future studies. He also found a friend in Dr. William Tulley, who lent him books and was a sympathetic adviser. Before he had reached the end of his apprenticeship, Redfield made a tramping excursion to Ohio to visit his mother, who had remarried. He took a northern route through New York in going west, and a southern route through Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, in returning again to the east. He then began his independent life work as a mechanic and trader in a small way; and was very active in all affairs connected with the educational and religious interests of the community in which he lived.

An accident determined his future and led him into the field of science. On September 3, 1821, a most violent storm occurred in New England. Shortly afterward, Redfield passed over the devastated region, and noticed that the trees that had fallen in his own neighborhood lay with their tops towards the northwest; while further inland, towards the Massachusetts line, they lay with their tops towards the southeast. He also found that at the same time, while the wind at one place was blowing violently from the southeast, at a distance of less than seventy miles it was blowing from the northwest. In comparing the directions from which the wind came, and the time when the storm reached various points, the idea suddenly came to him that this storm must have been a progressive whirlwind. He confided this idea to his son, and probably others; but as he then knew nothing about meteorology as a science, there was no publication of the discovery until ten years later, when he wrote out his views for "Silliman's Journal." From 1831 to 1857 Redfield published a great

many papers and investigations on storms in this same journal and other periodicals. He studied not only American storms, but also those occurring elsewhere, and particularly upon the ocean. His views, which may be briefly designated as "the rotary theory of storms," were received with great respect even in Europe. However, there were objectors, the most prominent being Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, and the controversy that arose between the two was one of the most spirited in the annals of American science. Redfield was also much interested in and wrote upon geographical and geological matters. He demonstrated that the New Jersey sandstones, and the fossils of the Connecticut river valley, were of the lower jurassic period, and gave them the name of the Newark group. In all he published about sixty papers, some of them being of considerable length. Besides this scientific work, Redfield also achieved great success as a naval engineer. Removing in 1827 to New York, he there devised the plan of safety barges for passenger transportation, to minimize the danger to human life from boiler explosions; and he also applied the same idea to the construction of two boats for freight, in which one tug can convey a number of barges. In a pamphlet, published in 1829, he outlined the plan for a system of railroads connecting the Hudson with the Mississippi river, the route being substantially that covered by the New York & Erie railroad, and predicted the great network of railways that now traverse the country. He was also the first to advocate the construction of a railroad from New York to Albany, along the Hudson river. He was the pioneer of street railways in cities, and he applied to the common council of New York for leave to build one along Canal street. He surveyed the proposed route of the Har-

lem railroad, and was active in securing its charter, and was also a prime mover in the construction of the Hartford & New Haven railroad. In matters connected with steam navigation, there was probably no one whose advice was more eagerly sought, and he continually suggested improvements in methods and means. His life, as a whole, furnishes one of the best examples of an American self-made man. He died in New York City, February 12, 1857.

BARTHOLOMEW, Edward S.,

Sculptor.

Edward Sheffield Bartholomew was born at Colchester, Connecticut, in 1822. As a boy at school he was accustomed to amuse himself making drawings with chalk, and found his greatest pleasure in looking at pictures, thus developing a love for art and a desire to follow it that made it doubly distasteful for him when he was apprenticed by his friends to learn the trade of bookbinding. From this he turned in disgust, and through the persuasion of his friends was induced afterwards to take up the study of dentistry, resulting in his entering upon a practice which he abandoned after four years as uncongenial to him as his favorite occupation. The autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini, which he happened to read, encouraged him thus to run counter to the wishes of those whose ambition it was to make a successful business man of him, and his artistic longings were encouraged and shared by his favorite companion, Frederick Church.

Going to New York, he spent a year studying in the life school of the Art Academy, after which he returned to Hartford, and from 1845 to 1848 held the position of curator of the Wadsworth Gallery. During these years he continued

his studies with the facilities his position afforded, copying carefully the Raphael cartoons, in particular. He discovered, however, when he began to work in oils, that he was color blind, and consequently changing the direction of his efforts, he made about 1847 his first essays in sculpture. After completing a bust of "Flora," he was preparing, with the assistance of various patrons, to go to Italy, in order to prosecute his studies, but on the eve of his departure he was taken with smallpox, which left him lame for life and generally enfeebled in health. When he was convalescent, he took passage on an Italian vessel, but the hardships of life on board so enfeebled him that he was obliged to land on the coast of France. When at last he reached Rome, he did not lose a week before setting to work at modeling a group, taking for his subject "Blind Homer led by His Daughter." The greatest of all his works is his "Eve Repentant," which was purchased by Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Philadelphia. It was greatly admired in Europe as well as in America, and while working on it he wrote, in a letter of March, 1855: "Everywhere I go I hear of the 'Eve,' it impresses every one with its originality, and so far has been well received by all the foreign artists." Among his other works are a monument to Charles Carroll; figures and busts entitled: "Calypso," "Sappho," "Eve," "Campagna Shepherd Boy," "Infant Pan and Wizards," "Genius of Painting," "Genius of Music," "Belisarius at the Porta Pincio," "Hagar and Ishmael," "Ruth," "Naomi," "Or," "Youth and Old Age," "Ganymede and the Infant Jupiter," "Genevieve," "The Evening Star," "Homer," and a statue of Washington, full length.

Bartholomew made two visits to America, once to superintend the erection of his monument to Carroll, and the second

time paying a visit to his home in Hartford, where the now famous sculptor was received with honors and applause that made up for his early struggles against opposition and obscurity. He was still young when his physical constitution, worn by his many difficulties and by the lingering effects of disease, gave way, and he died in Naples, Italy, May 2, 1858. A number of his works are preserved in the Wadsworth gallery at Hartford.

TAYLOR, Nathaniel W.,

Clergyman, Author.

Rev. Nathaniel William Taylor was born June 23, 1786, at New Milford, Connecticut, where his father was pastor for fifty-two years. After graduating from Yale College in 1807, he lived for some years with Dr. Dwight, acting as his secretary and reading divinity under his directions. As pastor of the First Church of New Haven, 1812-22, he gained great reputation as a preacher, and actively favored revivals. Dr. Bacon described his sermons as "solid and massive, full of linked and twisted logic, yet giving out at every point sharp flashes of electric fire." From November, 1822, he was Dwight professor of didactic theology at Yale College. He was the father and chief apostle of "the New Haven theology," which was the liberalism of his time and communion—a modified Calvinism, developed from Edwards, harmonizing the "exercise scheme" of Buxton, and insisting on the freedom of the will. These views as set forth in the "Christian Spectator" (1819-39), in his class lectures, and especially in an address to the clergy in 1828, were strenuously opposed by Bennet Tyler, Leonard Woods, and others. Despite these contradictions, Dr. Taylor was perhaps the leading and most influential divine of his day in New Eng-

land, though his modesty, which had delayed his entrance to the ministry, also prevented him from publishing. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union College in 1823. He died at New Haven, March 10, 1858.

His works, edited in 1858-59, by his son-in-law, Dr. Noah Porter, include "Practical Sermons;" "Lectures on the Moral Government of God," two volumes, and "Essays and Lectures." A memorial by Drs. Baker, Fisher and Dutton was printed in 1858, and Kingsley's "Yale College" (1878) contains a sketch of him by Professor B. N. Martin.

SPENCER, Hon. Elihu,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Hon. Elihu Spencer, whose death produced a profound impression, had won by his gifted mind and unblemished character an enviable distinction among his fellow citizens. To those who knew him intimately his early departure had a touching and impressive significance. He was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, February 26, 1820, son of Elihu Spencer, who was a son of the Hon. Isaac Spencer, for many years treasurer of the State of Connecticut, and grandson of General Joseph Spencer, of East Had-dam, who was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army.

The elder Elihu Spencer was a lawyer by profession, and a man of strong mind and spotless integrity. He died of pulmonary disease at Warren, a few months before the birth of his only son, the subject of this article. The latter was thus in one sense an orphan from his birth; but, although never enjoying the aid and counsel of a father, he was by no means an orphan in that desolate sense in which we so often use that term to designate children who are bereft of all those de-

lightful and blessed experiences which spring from parental love, protection and nurture. It was his good fortune to enjoy almost uninterruptedly through life the society of his mother, who in her maidenhood was Sarah Sage, daughter of Abner and Ruth (Ellsworth) Sage. Abner Sage was one of the prominent men of Portland (then Chatham) in his day. Sarah (Sage) Spencer possessed superior endowments and rare excellencies of character, and by her unwearied assiduity and her scrupulous care for his education, both moral and intellectual, she contributed powerfully to unfold and develop that character in her son which won respect wherever he was known. Soon after the birth of her son, Mrs. Spencer returned to Connecticut, her native State, and after a few years settled in Middletown.

Elihu Spencer entered Wesleyan University when he was but fourteen years of age, and graduated in 1838, after completing the usual course of study, with the reputation of a good scholar, and with the dawn of a brilliant future apparently opening upon him. He afterward spent one year in Rochester, New York, reading law in the office of Orlando Hastings, and residing with the family of Judge Selden. He subsequently entered the office of Judge Storrs; and after completing the usual course of legal studies, was admitted to the bar of Middlesex county, Connecticut, when he was twenty-one. He soon acquired a high reputation as a lawyer, and was retained in important causes, and became one of the eminent men in his profession. For several years he held the office of clerk of the courts for Middlesex county. This position brought him into intimate relations with the judges of all the courts, and in a very remarkable degree he enjoyed their confidence as a lawyer and as a man. He

served as town clerk, and judge of probate, and several times represented Middletown in the State Legislature, filling these places with usefulness and distinction, discharging their duties with that thoroughness and scrupulousness which distinguished all his labors. In 1855 he was a prominent member of the House, where he used his influence in favor of the new judiciary bill, and would undoubtedly have been appointed one of the Superior Court judges provided for in the bill had not his already failing health warned him that the severe duties and sedentary habits incident to a seat on the bench would accelerate his decline. Mr. Spencer's brilliant legal attainments gave him such a position at this session as required untiring labor, which exhausted his strength in investigation and debate. It was while thus engaged that an insidious disease which had long been tampering with his constitution, struck the fatal blow and marked him for the grave. Had he been permitted to live he would doubtless have enjoyed positions of eminence in the State.

In his early life Mr. Spencer was an adherent of Democratic principles, but he separated from the Democratic party and was chosen a presidential elector in 1856 on the Fremont ticket, and he was nominated in 1857 by the Republican party for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, but declined. For the last two or three years preceding his death he withdrew from practice, and spent the remainder of his days in comparative seclusion, solacing his hours in the society of his gifted mother and in the companionship of books, of which he was an extensive and discriminating reader. His final departure, although it was long expected, fell with the weight of a sudden calamity on his friends and on the community in which he lived.

Mr. Spencer was an ardent and consistent friend of temperance, but chose to enforce his principles by a quiet and uniform example rather than by vehement assertion. Although never formally connected with any denominative church order, his life afforded a brilliant example of that true charity and benevolence which are peculiar to the Christian character. Possessed of high intellectual qualities, extensive information, superior social excellencies and a heart pure and generous, he was beloved by all denominations of Christians, for all were embraced in the abundant charity and kindness of his own heart. That he was gifted with extraordinary powers no one who knew him well could doubt. His mind was acute, critical and vigorous, pursuing whatever subject he took up, with a clear vision and steady step, to the very limit of investigation. He was comparatively destitute of imagination, and consequently never gave color and splendor to his diction. He rarely indulged in figurative expression, and never sought to captivate the fancy, and thus carry the judgment of a jury by specious analogies or brilliant illustrations, but his fluent thought flamed forth in lucid and copious language. His manner was courteous and unpretending, as his argument was severe and logical. His good taste always preserved the purity of his style, and his gentle heart would have shrunk from the least display of violence. He cherished an honorable ambition for that distinction in the profession of which he was a member which is founded upon solid merit, and had his physical constitution been as robust as his mind he would soon have been regarded as one of its brightest ornaments. His culture was not confined to the law, but he was familiar with the best departments of literature, always delighting in those works which belong to a high range

of thought. He carried into his literary and philosophical reading the same clear and exacting judgment which guided him in his legal investigations, and that judgment was never confused by poetical conceits, nor bewildered by eloquent declamation. His power to abstract ideas was very great, sometimes leading him to insist, too rigidly, on their practical application, while the very abundance of his mental resources, by which he was able to fortify his own ideas, together with his capacity for philosophical speculation, too often led him to underrate the value and force of great authorities. Principle was more cogent than precedent, and he was occasionally impatient to break up and relay foundations, and adapt them to the support of superstructures which his reason could more fully approve. He never worshipped at the fallen shrine of antiquity, nor indulged in poetical reveries among moss-covered stones, or "ivy-mantled ruins." With him Time could never make error venerable, nor consecrate a wrong. But his moral character surpassed, in beauty and symmetry, his intellect. He was kind-hearted, gentle and affectionate, always careful not to wound the sensibilities of any one. To his seniors at the bar he was respectful, and to his juniors he was courteous, ever ready to aid them by his enlightened council. Just to others, he rarely failed to acknowledge merit wherever it existed. No jealous feeling ever darkened his countenance, or shot a pang through his heart. Owing to his feeble health, he never had the opportunity of displaying his abilities on an extended and conspicuous stage, yet he did not repine, but diligently employed his talents within the narrow compass allowed by his physical strength, and the thoroughness and finish of all his productions attest his scrupulous fidelity, and the just sense he enter-

tained of the dignity and responsibility of his profession. Though without the ostentatious generosity which often secures ephemeral applause, he was equally destitute of that intense selfishness which, like a cankerworm, consumes the bloom and verdure of life. Upon all subjects Elihu Spencer entertained very decided opinions, but never intruded his views upon others. Frank, independent and unequivocal in the expression of what he thought just and true, he was never dogmatical, over-confident, or intolerant of the opinions of others. He was upright and honorable in his professional conduct, ever addressing the reason and understanding of the court and jury, and, disdaining to appeal to personal or party prejudices, he rested his causes upon their own independent merits. He was singularly modest and unobtrusive, never crowding himself on the notice of others, nor securing position by art and management.

Like all who occupy a tenement of flesh, Mr. Spencer had imperfections. These he acknowledged with the deepest humility, and constantly strove to improve his character. He was cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness. He struggled against the stern but certain progress of his malady, the termination of which was accompanied with much suffering. His wish, however, was justified in having his consciousness continue to the last, when, with an expression or resignation, his spirit quietly passed away. His business transactions were carefully arranged, and he spoke freely of his approaching dissolution, begging those around him not to encourage an expectation of his recovery. For every attention he was considerate and grateful. Of his cousin, Miss Emily A. Selden, who from infancy had been as a sister, and was a constant and devoted

nurse with his mother, he said that she was to him like an angel of mercy.

He never married, but continued to reside with his mother, to whom he was devotedly attached. His tastes and habits were simple, and the whole conduct of his life was distinguished for its unpretending dignity. His integrity was not only without a stain, but without suspicion. He was a pure, single-hearted, just man, and his best eulogy was to be found in the deep sense of personal bereavement felt in every heart that knew him well. The death of Elihu Spencer occurred April 11, 1858.

REMINGTON, Eliphalet,

Founder of Gun Manufacturing.

Eliphalet Remington was born at Suffield, Connecticut, October 28, 1793, son of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Kilbourn) Remington. His father, a mechanic, bought a large tract of land in Herkimer county, New York, then almost a wilderness, to which he removed in 1799, settling at Crane's Corners. He subsequently acquired other real estate, including land on Steele's creek, about three miles south of the present town of Ilion, and removing there set up a forge with water-wheel power. He carried on the manufacture of the rude agricultural implements used by the farmers of those days, and also did horseshoeing and general repair work for farmers, his business increasing steadily, and chiefly as accidental occurrence.

The introduction of Eliphalet Remington, Jr., to gunmaking was accidental. As the story goes, his father refused him money with which to buy a gun, whereupon the youth forged a gun barrel for himself from some scraps of iron, and took it to a gunsmith at Utica to be rifled. The gunsmith praised the barrel so highly

that young Remington was encouraged to make others, which he from time to time took to Utica, going afoot and carrying them on his back. The knowledge of his skill spread throughout the neighborhood, and orders came in until the forge was taxed to the utmost. The Remingtons soon set up a rifling machine of their own, the son giving his time exclusively to this feature of the work, gradually extending the work to stocking and lock-fitting. It is said that the demand for these gun barrels so far exceeded the supply that customers at times resorted to the works and remained there until their goods were ready. Meanwhile the Erie canal had been built, and in 1828 the works were removed to their present situation at Ilion, where, in the following year, other buildings were erected and equipped with water-wheels and trip-hammers, to be used especially for welding and forging gun barrels. A shipping department was organized, and for a number of years was in charge of A. C. Seamans, father of C. W. Seamans, of typewriter fame. Eliphalet Remington, Sr., died in 1828.

In 1839 Eliphalet Remington, Jr., formed a partnership with Benjamin Harrington in a separate enterprise for the purpose of manufacturing iron and such articles as were not properly connected with the gun business, an industry which was abandoned after a number of years, Mr. Remington confining himself to the manufacture of firearms. His sons, Philo and Samuel, entered the factory about the time they attained their majority, the former becoming master of all branches of the mechanical work, and finally superintendent of the manufacturing department, and the latter acting as general salesagent, negotiator of contracts with the government, and purchaser of machinery. Eliphalet, the youngest son, ad-

mitted some years later, had general office supervision. In 1845, the national government contracted with Ames & Co., of Springfield, Massachusetts, for the construction of several thousand carbines for the army. Learning that they were anxious to withdraw from the undertaking, Mr. Remington bought the contract and a quantity of machinery from the firm and, adding another building to his works at Ilion, finished the work to the satisfaction of the government. During the years 1857-58, orders for twelve thousand five hundred rifles and five thousand Maynard self-priming musket locks were received from the government, and a new branch was added—the manufacture of pistols. Meantime, Samuel Remington had engaged in the manufacture of broom handles and brooms, Yale patent locks, safes and vault doors for banks, and to a small extent in breech-loading guns; but in 1856 he gave up his separate enterprise, and the three brothers and their father formed the firm of E. Remington & Sons. About that time they began the manufacture of a cultivator tooth, thus laying the foundation of agricultural works which grew to large proportions. On the outbreak of the Civil War, government orders for revolvers and Springfield muskets were received, necessitating the erection of several buildings and the purchase of new and special machines. The health of the elder Remington broke down under the pressure of these new demands, and he never recovered.

Eliphalet Remington was a man of great will-power; firm in his dealings with his employes, yet kindly in his manners. His memory was so remarkably retentive that he carried in his head many business details that are ordinarily kept in ledgers. He took much pride in the village that grew up around his works, and contributed generously toward the

building of a union church, to be free for the use of all denominations. The post-office, established at that place in 1845, was named after him, but at his request was changed to Ilion, a name suggested by the first postmaster. In August, 1852, soon after the village was incorporated, the Ilion Bank began business, with Mr. Remington as president, and this position he held until his death. In politics he was an old-line Whig, but joined the Republican party on its organization in 1854.

Mr. Remington was married, at Litchfield, May 12, 1814, to Abigail, daughter of William and Lucy Paddock, who died in 1841. Besides the sons—Philo, Samuel and Eliphalet—she bore him two daughters: Mary Ann, who was married to Rev. Charles Austin; and Maria, who was married to Lawrence L. Merry. Mr. Remington died at Ilion, New York, August 12, 1861.

WARD, James H.,

Naval Officer, Author.

James Harman Ward was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 25, 1806. He was graduated from the Norwich Military Academy (Norwich University), Vermont, in 1823, and was commissioned midshipman, March 4, 1823, remaining for a time under instruction at the academy. He cruised in the "Constitution," 1824-28; was promoted passed midshipman, March 23, 1829, and lieutenant, March 3, 1831. He delivered a course of lectures on "Gunnery" in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1842 and 1843, with the object of the founding of a naval academy by the government, and upon the establishment of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, was elected to a professorship, serving from 1845 to 1847. He was attached to

the Gulf fleet during the Mexican war; commanded the "Vixen," 1849-50; and was promoted commander, September 9, 1853.

He organized the Potomac flotilla in May, 1861, for Civil War service. This originally comprised the steamers "Thomas," "Freeborn" and the tugs, "Anacostia" and "Resolute." He participated in the engagement against the batteries at Aquia Creek, May 31 and June 1, 1861, clearing the Virginia banks of obstructions, and opening the river. In the bombardment of Mathias Point, June 27, as he was sighting a gun on the shore, he was struck by a minie ball and died within an hour, being the first naval officer killed in the Civil War. He published: "Elementary Instructions on Naval Ordnance and Gunnery" (1845, enlarged edition, 1861); "Manual of Naval Tactics" (1859), and "Steam for the Millions" (1860). The date of his death at Mathias Point, Virginia, is June 27, 1861.

HERRICK, Edward C.,
Scientist.

Edward Claudius Herrick was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 24, 1811, son of Rev. Claudius and Hannah (Pierpont) Herrick. The father was a noted teacher in New Haven, and the son received a good classical education, though he did not attend college.

His first employment was as clerk in the book-shop of General Hezekiah Howe, an employment which was congenial to the studious, bookish lad. For a time afterward he was in business for himself as a bookseller. In 1843 he was appointed librarian of Yale College, and this position he held until 1858, and he was also treasurer of the college from 1852 until his decease. His labors on behalf of the college were various, and he ever had its interests at heart and fur-

thered them earnestly so far as lay within his ability. In 1842 Professor James Kingsley prepared the initial annual obituary of the graduates of Yale College. In 1844-45 Mr. Herrick became associated with Professor Kingsley in this work, and after 1851-52 he had sole charge of the necrology, his own obituary record being incorporated in that on which he was employed at the time of his death. After the death of Professor Kingsley, he edited the triennial catalogue; he collected much biographical matter concerning the early graduates; and was assiduous and persevering in his researches for data appertaining to the college history. He was throughout life eminently a student, and acquired a vast amount of erudition on those subjects which he made his specialty. Entomology was one of these subjects, and he had a comprehensive knowledge of its literature, and made some original investigations of undoubted value, though he published little. He early became an enthusiastic student of astronomy and meteorology, and in the latter science made important observations concerning the periodicity of meteoric showers. He himself discovered the return of the August shower, and for several years kept an accurate record of the recurrence of the aurora borealis; his communications on these and other subjects are to be found in the "American Journal of Science," to which he was a frequent contributor. Mr. Herrick's knowledge of bibliography, local history, American biography and kindred subjects was varied and extensive; he was regarded as an authority, and his knowledge was ever at the command of those who sought it. He was an honorary graduate of Yale College. He was never married. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, June 11, 1862. A memorial window in Battell Chapel, Yale University, bears his name.

THORBURN, Grant,

Merchant, Author.

Grant Thorburn was born at Dalkeith, Scotland, February 18, 1773. His father was a nailmaker, whom he assisted in his business. In 1792 young Thorburn became connected with a movement to secure parliamentary reforms, and was arrested on a charge of treason, but was released on bail. In 1794 he emigrated to New York, where he continued in his trade until 1801, when he took up the grocery business. As this did not prove lucrative, he removed to Newark, New Jersey, and endeavored to make a living by selling seeds, a venture which also proved unsuccessful. Returning to New York in 1802, he continued the business and accumulated a handsome property, which he lost not many years later by engaging in mulberry culture, expecting to make a fortune through the rearing of silkworms and the production of raw silk. His first store was on Cedar street, in a building once occupied as a Friends' meeting house. Some years later he located on John street, near Broadway, where his descendants continued to carry on the business, and in connection with the store had a free gallery of engravings. Mr. Thorburn was a Friend, and, while in some ways eccentric, was universally esteemed, and noted for his charity. During the yellow fever epidemics of 1798, and succeeding years, he and his wife endeared themselves to the citizens by their devotion to the sick. Among those whom they saved from death was Robert Hoe, father of the inventor of the rotary printing press, whom they had befriended on his arrival in this country.

After Mr. Thorburn had retired from active trade, he had a position in the custom house that barely supported him. In 1854 he removed to Astoria, Long Island,

and then to Winsted, Connecticut. He was a voluminous contributor to the newspapers of New York, under the assumed name of "Lawrie Todd," writing on topics of the day, or furnishing reminiscences of his early days in the city. He published a number of works, including "Forty Years' Residence in America" (1834); "Men and Manners in Great Britain" (1834); "Fifty Years' Reminiscences of New York" (1845); "Lawrie Todd's Hints to Merchants, Married Men and Bachelors" (1847); "Lawrie Todd's Notes on Virginia, with a Chapter on Puritans, Witches, and Friends" (1848); "Flowers from the Garden of Lawrie Todd;" "Life and Writings of Grant Thorburn" (1852); and "Supplement to the Life of Grant Thorburn" (1853). He died in New Haven, Connecticut, January 21, 1863.

TOTTEN, Joseph G.,

Soldier, Author.

General Joseph Gilbert Totten was born at New Haven, Connecticut, August 23, 1788. He was a protege of his uncle, Colonel Jared Mansfield, whom he accompanied to West Point in 1802. After his graduation there in 1805 he went to Ohio, where he served as secretary of the national survey. He left the army in 1806, but was reinstated in 1808 and employed in the construction of Fort Clinton and Castle Williams in New York harbor. In the war of 1812 he was chief engineer on the Niagara frontier and on Lake Champlain; was engaged at Queenstown and Plattsburg, and won the rank of captain and the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel. He became a member of the board of engineers in 1816, and did not withdraw with his colleagues when General Bernard was invited from France to advise them. These

two were associated from 1819 to 1831 in improving our coast defences. Totten had charge of the construction of Fort Adams on Narragansett Bay, and in general of the work east of New York. He became a major in 1818, lieutenant-colonel in 1828, and in December, 1838, colonel and chief engineer of the army. His headquarters, hitherto at Newport, were now at Washington, whence, every two years, he made a tour of inspection of the entire range of coast defences, examining every detail, and giving special attention to casements and their embrasures. Most of our forts on the coast were built under his directions, and his work was of the highest order known to the science of the time. He was also an inspector of the Military Academy at West Point until his death. In 1847 he accompanied General Scott to Vera Cruz, directed the engineering operations of the siege, and was brevetted brigadier-general. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution from its organization in 1846, a harbor commissioner for New York and Boston some ten years later, and one of the light-house board from its inception in 1852. In 1859 his cares were extended to the Pacific coast.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, General Scott wished Totten to be his successor in the chief command of the army, but he felt himself too old for so great a task. However, he remained at the head of the engineer bureau, acting on sundry commissions, receiving the rank of brigadier-general in March, 1863, and the brevet of major-general, April 21, 1864. The more notable of his writings are several treatises, chiefly translations from the French: "Essays on Hydraulic and Other Cements" (1838-42); "Report of National Defences" (1851), and "Essays on Ordnance" (1857). His papers on conchology, mineralogy, etc., appeared in

the proceedings of learned bodies of which he was a member; two shells, the *Gemma* and *succinea Tottenii*, were named from him. A sketch of him by General J. G. Barnard appeared (1877) in the "Memoirs" of the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was a corporate member. He died at Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.

BROWNELL, Thomas C.,

Clergyman, Author.

The Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, third bishop of Connecticut and nineteenth in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, October 19, 1779. He taught in a common school at the age of twelve years, but was not able to complete his preparation for college until he was twenty-one. In 1800 he entered the College of Rhode Island, from which he removed with President Maxcy to Union College in 1802, and was graduated there in 1804 with the highest honors of his class. While in college he studied theology under Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, who became president of Union College in 1804 and made young Brownell tutor in the classics, and a year later professor of logic and belles lettres in the college. After this he spent a year in Great Britain and Ireland in the study of the natural sciences, and returned to teach chemistry at Union College, at first as lecturer and in 1814 as professor.

About this time he changed his religious belief from the Calvinistic creed to that of the historical episcopacy, and was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church, April 11, 1816. Two years later he was elevated to the priesthood, and accepted the position of assistant minister in Trinity Church, New York, and in June, 1819, he was elected to the episcopate of the diocese of Connecticut,

which had been vacant for six years, and was consecrated October 27, 1819. He renewed the efforts to secure a charter for a college in the State, which should be free from Congregational control; and in 1823 the charter of Washington College, afterward Trinity, was granted, with full academic prerogatives. It was located at Hartford, and scholastic work was begun on October 24, with nine students. Bishop Brownell had been chosen president, and with him was associated a full faculty, including men of no little ability. Two buildings of freestone were erected on a slightly campus southeast of the centre of the city. The number of undergraduates rapidly increased, partly on account of the provision made for practical work and for special courses, and one of the best libraries in the country was soon within its walls. For seven years Bishop Brownell guided the plans and the actual work of the college. In 1831, at the request of the convention of the diocese, he resigned his position as president of Trinity College and was elected to the honorary office of chancellor. Before this date, however, the bishop had three times paid a visit to the Southern States in the interest of the advancement of the Episcopal church. For twenty years longer he administered the diocese alone, and in 1851 the Rev. Dr. John Williams, president of Trinity College, was elected his assistant. Bishop Brownell, though suffering much from infirmity, officiated from time to time as late as 1860. For twelve years he was presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church on account of his seniority. During the closing years of his life, on each commencement day, the procession on its way from the college buildings to the public hall stopped before his house to salute him, and all stood with uncovered heads while the band played "Auld Lang Syne." A colossal bronze

statue of the bishop stands on the college campus. His published writings, besides a lecture on the theology of agriculture, are sermons, addresses, and charges, a "Commentary on the Prayer Book," a "Compilation on the Religion of the Heart and Life," and an edition of "Holden's Commentary on the New Testament." He died at Hartford, Connecticut, January 13, 1865.

BREWSTER, James,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

James Brewster was born at Preston, New London county, Connecticut, August 6, 1788, son of Joseph and Hannah (Tucker) Brewster, and of the seventh generation in direct descent from Elder Brewster, of the "Mayflower," through Jonathan, Benjamin, Jonathan, Joseph, Simon, and Joseph, the father of James.

Owing to the early death of his father and the limited means of the family, it became necessary for young Brewster to learn a trade, and in 1804 he was apprenticed to a carriagemaker at Northampton, Massachusetts. After attaining his majority, he was offered an interest in his employer's business, but preferring independence, went to New Haven, Connecticut, and began business in a small one-story building situated on the corner of Elm and High streets. The general excellence of Mr. Brewster's workmanship from the first, brought him reputation, and he then took up the manufacture of carriages of various kinds, and became eminently successful. For the benefit of his employes he founded an orphan asylum, and organized an institute, furnishing a room for meetings, and later erected a hall in which professors from Yale College were accustomed to lecture at his expense. His philanthropic efforts were amply rewarded, and to the intelligence

of his workmen was due in considerable measure the high quality of the products of the factory. In 1827 Mr. Brewster established a branch of his business on Broad street, New York City, forming the firm of Brewster & Lawrence, and which had a prosperous existence for some years. In 1835 he gave up business to promote the construction of the railroad from New Haven to Hartford, was elected first president of the company, and became personally responsible for payment for the rails, which were imported from England at an expense of \$250,000. In 1838 he reestablished himself as a carriage manufacturer in New York City, associating with him his son, James B. Brewster, and later his son Henry, the firm name being James Brewster & Sons. In July, 1856, the firm dissolved, the sales department being taken by James B. Brewster, and the manufacturing department by Henry Brewster, in association with John W. Britton and James W. Lawrence.

James Brewster was married, in 1810, to Miss Mary Hequembourg, of Hartford, a lady of French descent, who bore him three sons and two daughters. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, November 22, 1866.

SCRANTON, Erastus C.,

Legislator, Railway Manager.

Hon. Erastus Clark Scranton, late of Madison and New Haven, long prominent by being connected with marine commerce and the banking interests of New Haven, State Senator and member of the lower house from his native town, and whose memory has been perpetuated in the erection of a substantial library building at Madison by his only surviving child, Miss Mary Eliza Scranton, of New Haven, was one of the eminently successful men of his period.

Born November 16, 1807, in Madison, New Haven county, Connecticut, Mr. Scranton was the son of Jonathan and Roxanna (Crampton) Scranton, of Madison, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Captain John Scranton, one of the about twenty-five heads of families who made a settlement in Guilford, Connecticut, in October, 1639. These families came from Kent and Surrey, England, and in general were pious, intelligent and industrious men, most of them farmers. Captain Scranton was twice married, the first time probably in England, and this wife, Joanna, died in 1661. His second marriage, in 1666, was to Ada (or Adaline), widow of Robert Hill, she died in 1685. Captain Scranton was a farmer, and was honored with a seat in the General Court in 1669 and 1670. His death occurred in 1671. His male descendants to a great extent have been farmers, and, in general, useful, industrious and respected citizens of the communities in which they settled. From this Captain John Scranton the late Hon. Erastus C. Scranton's line is through Captain John (2), Captain John (3), Captain Ichabod, Theophilus and Jonathan Scranton.

Captain John (2) Scranton, son of Captain John (1) Scranton, the settler, was born as early as 1641, the first of the name in East Guilford, now Madison. He married (first) March 12, 1674, Mary Seward, who was born February 28, 1652, daughter of William Seward. His second marriage, December 10, 1691, was to a widow, Elizabeth Clark, daughter of John Bishop. Captain Scranton died September 2, 1703.

Captain John (3) Scranton, son of Captain John (2) Scranton, born about 1676 in Hammonasset, was a farmer, and resided in what is now the town of Madison, where he died March 21, 1758. He married (first) December 12, 1699, Mary

Norton; his second wife was Mary or Sarah Everts, daughter of John; she died in October, 1749, and he married (third) Mary, daughter of Deacon Francis Bushnell.

Captain Ichabod Scranton, son of Captain John (3) Scranton, born February 19, 1717, married Chloe Fowler, who was born March 3, 1723, daughter of Abraham Fowler, of Guilford. Captain Scranton was a soldier, and held his rank in the French and Indian war; he was at Louisbourg and at Ticonderoga. He is described as a man of patriotism, strong, brave and enterprising. His death occurred December 1, 1760, while he was *en route* home from military service. His wife, Chloe, died December 3, 1791.

Theophilus Scranton, son of Captain Ichabod Scranton, born December 1, 1751, married Abigail Lee, who was born July 11, 1754, daughter of Jonathan Lee, of Madison. Mr. Scranton was a farmer in Madison, where he died February 16, 1827, and his wife passed away December 23, 1840.

Jonathan Scranton, son of Theophilus Scranton, born October 10, 1781, married (first) January 27, 1805, Roxanna Crampton, who was born May 30, 1789, a daughter of Ashbel Crampton, of Madison. She died December 27, 1833, and in 1844 Mr. Scranton married (second) Jemima, daughter of Daniel Platt. Mr. Scranton was a prominent member of the church in Madison. He was engaged in farming, and was also a contractor of breakwaters and wharfs. His death occurred July 27, 1847.

Erastus Clark Scranton, son of Jonathan Scranton, received a common school education in his native town. He began his career as a cabin boy on board a vessel, and first began mercantile pursuits at Georgetown, D. C., where, however, he remained but a short time. Soon he

owned a vessel and was a master. His advancement in commercial channels was rapid and attended with great success. In 1835 he became established as a wholesale grocer at Augusta, Georgia, where until 1842 he conducted an extensive business. Later, for a short period, he engaged in a banking business at Apalachicola, Florida.

Returning about 1844 to his native State and town with a handsome fortune, Mr. Scranton entered into a business partnership with several gentlemen in New York who were interested in the trade with South America. He became largely engaged in commerce, doing an extensive coasting trade as far south as Florida, and was largely interested in a line of packets running between New York and Liverpool, England, also in ships making voyages to other ports. He also became identified with the business life of New Haven and its vicinity, being among the active promoters of the Shore Line railroad. In 1854 the business ties which had bound him to New York were severed, and in 1855 he was elected president of the Elm City Bank, afterward the Second National Bank of New Haven. The bank was then a new institution, and under his management its business expanded beyond expectation. New Haven was Mr. Scranton's business home for years prior to 1864, when it became his permanent dwelling place. In 1865 he was honored with the presidency of the New York & New Haven railroad, and was that year elected mayor of the city.

Not long after his return to his native town, in the early forties, Mr. Scranton became interested and active in the town's welfare, and his old friends and fellow townsmen repeatedly honored him with positions of public trust and responsibility. He was elected to the State Legislature as a Democrat in 1845, 1846 and

1850; as an American in 1856; and as a Republican in 1862 to the State Senate. Throughout the Civil War he was prominent among the supporters of the national government, and was generously active in the organization for sending contributions to the support of the Union cause. In both Madison and New Haven, Mr. Scranton's diligence, ability and generosity won for him wide recognition and made him many warm friends, and the people intrusted to him the laboring oar in many public affairs and improvements. At the head of many public trusts Mr. Scranton remained until his sudden death by accident, December 29, 1866, while stepping upon a moving train at South Norwalk. In his death the commercial life of New Haven was deprived of a chief support, and the community lost a sagacious, public-spirited and beloved citizen. The erection of a public library building at Madison, the home of his youth, middle and later life, as well as the home for generations of his ancestors, is a fitting tribute to his memory by a loving daughter.

On November 4, 1829, Mr. Scranton was married to Lydia Stannard, who was born October 8, 1808, daughter of Job Stannard, of Westbrook, and to this union came children, as follows: Ezra Erastus, born September 3, 1831, died May 19, 1855; Mary Eliza, born September 27, 1837, died December 16, 1839; Mary Eliza (2), born September 23, 1840; and Francis Rathbone, born March 14, 1851, died November 7, 1853.

GRISWOLD, Matthew,
Governor.

Matthew Griswold was born at Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, March 25, 1714, eldest son of John and Hannah (Lee) Griswold, and descendant of Matthew Griswold, of Kenilworth, Warwick,

England. The last named, one of the early settlers of Windsor (1636), was married to Anne, daughter of Henry Wolcott, and in 1639 removed to Saybrook, Connecticut. In 1645 he took up land in the eastern part of the township, called the Blackhall quarter, being the first settler in what is now Lyme; was prominent in the public affairs of his time, and became the richest man in the community, his estate being baronial in extent. His grandson, John Griswold, father of Governor Griswold, increased the wealth of the family, and was a man greatly esteemed for his wisdom and integrity.

Governor Matthew Griswold, the third to bear this name, was admitted to the bar in 1743, and soon after appeared as counsel for John Winthrop, son of Wait Still Winthrop, who sued the colony for services of his ancestors and moneys owed them. In 1751 he was elected to the General Assembly. In 1757 he was authorized by the general government to sue for, levy and recover debts in its name and behalf. In 1759 he entered the Governor's Council. Previously (1739) he had been rewarded by Governor Talcott for his "loyalty, courage and good conduct," having served as chaplain of the south train band of Lyme, while in 1766 by appointment of Governor Pitkin, he became major of the Third Regiment of Horse and Foot in the service of the Colony. He re-entered the council in 1765, and was one of its members who refused to contenance Governor Fitch in taking oath to support the requirements of the Stamp Act.

Griswold was raised to the bench of the Superior Court in 1766, and three years later was made Chief Justice, serving for fifteen years. In 1770 he was one of the commissioner of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent in America. In 1771-

84 the office of Deputy Governor was held by him, and during that period (in 1775) he was head of the Council of Safety. As chief magistrate, in 1784-86, "Griswold took part in establishing the so-called continental policy in the State, by conceding to Congress the power of impost." He presided over the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States, and this was perhaps his last appearance in an official capacity. Farming now occupied much of his time. His library, the best in New England, if President Stiles is to be believed, again afforded him resources of recreation, and one result of study and meditation was a treatise entitled "Remarks on Liberty and the African Trade," which, though intended for publication, was never printed. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1779.

Governor Griswold was married, November 10, 1743, to his second cousin, Ursula, daughter of Governor Roger and Sarah (Drake) Wolcott, who bore him three sons and four daughters. Matthew, the second son, became chief judge of the court of New London county; Roger, the third and youngest son, was Governor of the State in 1811-13. A descendant of Ursula (Wolcott) Griswold has compiled a list of the eminent men descended from her or connected with her family circle, and it comprises sixteen governors and forty-six judges, the names of Ellsworth, Pitkin, Huntington, Trumbull, Ely, Diodate, Gardiner, Waite, Lynde and McCurdy appearing among the many. Mrs. Griswold died April 5, 1788. Governor Griswold died at Lyme, Connecticut, April 28, 1799.

DANA, Samuel W.,

Governor, Senator.

Samuel Whittlesey Dana, a Representative and Senator from Connecticut, was

born in Wallingford, Connecticut, February 13, 1760, a son of James Dana, the celebrated Connecticut clergyman and antagonist of Jonathan Edwards.

He was a student at Yale College, from which institution he was graduated in 1775, then entered a law office, where he continued his studies along that line, and after passing a successful examination was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1778, and in due course of time became an eminent and able lawyer. He opened an office in Middletown, Connecticut, for the active practice of his profession, and his clientele became both extensive and remunerative. He was a Federalist in politics, and was elected by that party to the Fourth Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Uriah Tracy; he was reelected to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Congresses, and served from January 3, 1797, to March 3, 1809; and was reelected to the Eleventh Congress, but before taking his seat was elected as a Federalist to the United States Senate to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of James Hillhouse; was reelected in 1815, and served from May 10, 1810, to March 3, 1821. In the latter named year he settled in Middletown, Connecticut, and was elected mayor, an office which he continued to hold for a number of years, discharging the duties thereof to the satisfaction of all concerned. His death occurred in that city, July 21, 1830.

HINMAN, Joel,

Jurist.

Joel Hinman was born at Southbury, Connecticut, January 27, 1802, son of Colonel Joel and Sarah (Curtiss) Hinman, and grandson of Colonel Benjamin Hinman. He studied for the profession of law after completing his preliminary education, was admitted to the New



CENTER CHURCH, HARTFORD,
Founded by Rev. Thomas Hooker.

Haven county bar about 1827, and while practicing his profession at Cheshire, Connecticut, was elected a judge of the Superior Court in 1842, as a jurist he rapidly rose to eminence; his decisions were noted for their clear, practical common sense. He was a judge of the Supreme Court, 1851-61, and became Chief Justice in the latter year. Twenty volumes of the Connecticut reports contain decisions rendered by Judge Hinman.

He was married to a Miss Scovill, of Waterbury, Connecticut. He died at Cheshire, Connecticut, February 21, 1870.

HOOKER, Rev. Thomas,

Noted Divine.

One can scarcely turn a page of Connecticut Colonial history without finding the name Hooker. Rev. Thomas Hooker was really the father of Democracy on this Continent, for it is to be remembered that the government of the Massachusetts Colony was theocratic. To quote from a biographical sketch of Rev. Thomas Hooker written by Walter Seth Logan: "No man could vote unless he was a church member. Out of more than three thousand inhabitants, two-thirds of them men of mature age, there was only about three hundred qualified electors. The church was dominant in the state, and the dominancy of the church is always despotism. Hooker was not at all in accord with the theocratic idea. It has been said that he removed his congregation to Connecticut because he and they differed with the majority of the inhabitants of Massachusetts upon religious questions. It is a mistake. He moved from Massachusetts to Connecticut for the same reason that he had moved from England to Holland and from Holland to America, to find a place not so much where he could worship God as he chose as where

he could be a free citizen, with the right and the power to work out his own destiny for himself and to found a real democracy for himself and for his devoted followers. He moved from the Valley of the Charles to the Valley of the Connecticut in order to escape from a government theocratic in its origin and inevitably aristocratic in its nature, to a place where a real democratic government could be established—where the people could rule. It was a political rather than a religious migration."

When the General Court convened at Hartford on May 31, 1638, to frame a constitution for the new Commonwealth, Rev. Thomas Hooker preached the opening sermon from the text, Deuteronomy I, 13: "Take you wise men and understanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you." Rev. Thomas Hooker said: "The choice of public magistrates belongs unto the people by God's own allowance," and he laid down as his second principle: "The privilege of election which belongs to the people, therefore must not be exercised according to their human, but according to the blessed will and law of God." His third principle of doctrine is thus stated: "They who have power to appoint officers and magistrates, it is in their power, also, to set the bounds and limitations of the power and place unto which they call them."

The biographer already quoted goes on to say: "For the first time in the world's history, the suggestion of a written constitution made by the people themselves to establish a government and to limit the power and authority of their officers and magistrates is here made. The suggestion found its fruition seven months later, in 1639, in the Constitution adopted by the Colony of Connecticut, and a hundred and fifty years later still, in the Con-

stitution of the United States under which our government went into operation in 1789." Thomas Hooker was not only the first American Democrat but he was the father of the Constitution of the United States. Later on in his sermon he says: "The foundation of authority is laid in the free consent of the people," and his final exhortation is: "As God has given us liberty let us take it."

The origin of the Hooker family in England has not been definitely established, yet evidence has been adduced which satisfied the family genealogist, the late Edward Hooker, commander, United States Navy, that the Rev. Thomas Hooker came from the Devonshire family of that name. His cousin, Roger Hooker, left a definite statement in the family Bible that the Rev. Thomas Hooker and the Rev. Richard Hooker, author "Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," were cousins. Other records were made by different members of the Hooker family at a date sufficiently early to be reliable, all to the effect that the Rev. Thomas Hooker belonged to the Devonshire family. The evidence is strong, if not conclusive, that Thomas Hooker, father of the clergyman, was the son of John Hooker, member of Parliament. The latter was mayor of Exeter, an office also held by his father, Robert Hooker, and his grandfather, John Hooker. If this be true, the Rev. Thomas Hooker belonged to a family of wealth, rank and social position, and it would account for his having an estate which inventoried at £1,136-15s, an amount of wealth he could hardly have acquired while a resident of New England.

The Rev. Thomas Hooker was born in England, about 1586. On third month, 27, 1604, he matriculated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, which was regarded as a Puritan institution, from which he re-

ceived the degree of B. A. four years later and the degree of M. A. in 1611. He held one of the two Walstan Dixie fellowship foundations. Following his classical course he took up the study of theology there, but did not remain to complete the course, but was given the degree of B. D. There is evidence that Mr. Hooker continued at the university as catechist and lecturer, and that while at the university and in its vicinity "he began the systematic development into sermon form of those essays on experimental religion which constituted always the main bulk of his preaching." His ministerial work in England covered a period beginning about 1618 or 1620 until his flight into Holland. His first rectorship was over the small parish of Esher in Surrey. At a later time he was described as follows:

"One, Mr. Hooker, then at Cambridge, now in New England: A great Scholar, an acute Disputant, a strong learned, a wise modest man, every way rarely qualified; who being a Non-Conformitan in judgment, not willing to trouble himself with Presentative Livings, was contented and persuaded by Mr. Dod to accept of that poor Living of 40 £ per annum. This worthy man accepted of the place, having withal his dyet and lodging at Esher, Mr. Drake's house." While there he married Mrs. Drake's waiting-woman Susanna. In 1626 he accepted an invitation to become lecturer in connection with the Church of St. Mary at Chelmsford, Essex. These lectureships, supported by private gifts of wealthy Puritans, were established in order to have a more efficient preaching service than could often be had from the "dumb ministers," as the legally appointed clergy were called by the Puritans. These lectureships were immensely popular with the masses and correspondingly obnoxious to the clergy, who,

headed by the narrow-minded and bigoted Archbishop Laud, sought through injunctions issued against preaching on a range of doctrinal topics that were foundations of the Puritan belief, to silence the lecturers.

The persecution of the Puritans was continued with increasing severity. In the spring of 1629 Thomas Hooker gave a bond of £50 for his appearance before the Bishop of London. On July 10, 1630, he was cited to appear before the High Commission Court, but he fled to Holland, forfeiting his bond which was made good to his bondsman by his Chelmsford friends. He remained in Holland about three years, engaged in ministerial work, and all the while under surveillance by order of the archbishop. Mr. Hooker then returned to England, but shortly afterward, learning of efforts to arrest him, he and his family secretly boarded the ship "Griffin" and sailed for New England. The voyage occupied eight weeks, the vessel arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, on September 4, 1633. Mr. Hooker located in Newtown and his church prospered. The difference between the political and religious ideals of the Massachusetts Colony and those held by Mr. Hooker and his adherents has already been described. It was finally decided that the company would remove to Connecticut. Some of them must have located in Connecticut before September, 1635, but the 31st of the following May saw the main body of the Hooker company on their way.

Save for the signs of Indian trails, it was an almost trackless forest into which the Pilgrims plunged. In the party were many women of refinement and delicate breeding, who showed their pluck and courage as well as steadfastness to their faith by undertaking willingly a journey such as would tax the endurance of a

hardy explorer. After much hardship and suffering, including the loss of a large proportion of their cattle, goats and swine, Mr. Hooker's company finally ended their journey on the site of the present city of Hartford. From this point on the story is the history of the first church and of the Connecticut Colony.

Rev. Thomas Hooker lived in a day of much theological disputation, as has already been noted. Mr. Hooker was a quick thinker, a keen debater, and an able conversationalist. Most of his published writings, of which some thirty letters are still extant, were first delivered as discourses. He did not cultivate the graces of oratory but drove his points home with a directness and vigor of statement that remind one of the style of Abraham Lincoln, with which everyone is acquainted. He fell a victim to an epidemic that overran the country at that time, his death occurring on seventh month, 19, 1647.

KIRTLAND, Jared P.,

Naturalist, Author.

Jared Potter Kirtland was born at Wallingford, New Haven county, Connecticut, November 10, 1793, son of Turhand and Mary (Potter) Kirtland, and grandson of Dr. Jared Potter, a distinguished physician of Wallingford. His father, who became general agent of the Connecticut Land Company, removed in 1803 to Ohio, where the lands of the company lay, but the son remained with his grandfather, who had adopted him. He received his early education at the academies of Wallingford and Cheshire.

Scientific tastes early developed themselves in Kirtland while he was yet a boy. He devoted much time to the cultivation of fruits and flowers; took up the study

of botany, and while aiding his cousins in rearing silkworms, discovered that the female silkworm secluded from the male could lay fertile eggs, and thus anticipated by half a century the experiments of Siebold and Steenstrup, which resulted in the demonstration of parthenogenesis in insects. In 1810 he went to his father's home at Poland, Ohio, and on the way, at Buffalo, made a careful study of the fish fauna of Lake Erie, there laying the groundwork of a monograph of the fresh water fishes of the west, published not long afterward. He remained for a year at Poland, teaching school, studying the fauna and flora of that section, and raising and experimenting upon bees, an occupation which he pursued for sixty-five years, becoming one of the great authorities in the theory and an important contributor to the practice of this industry. Returning to Connecticut, he continued his studies at Wallingford and at Hartford, giving particular attention to chemistry. It was his grandfather's desire that he should enter the medical school of the University of Edinburgh, but owing to the breaking out of the war with Great Britain he was unable to do so, and instead, he entered the Medical Department of Yale College. At the end of a year he abandoned his books for a time for the sake of his health, and then entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; but in 1815 returned to Yale College, from which he was graduated. After practicing at Wallingford, Connecticut, for two years and a half, in 1818 he determined to remove to Ohio, but was induced to settle in Durham, Connecticut, and there spent five years, continuing the cultivation of the natural sciences while practicing medicine.

In 1823 Dr. Kirtland became a resident of Poland, Ohio, where he found a wider

field open to him. In 1828 he was elected to the Legislature to represent Trumbull county, and served three terms, securing the adoption of important measures, especially the substitution of active labor for solitary confinement to which inmates of penitentiaries were condemned. He practiced at Poland until 1837, and then became Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. In 1837, also, he was appointed an assistant on the Geological Survey of Ohio, under Professor William W. Mather, and prepared a report on the geology of the State which was published in the second annual report of the survey. An elaborate exposition of the geology of Ohio had been projected by him, and to this end the fishes and mollusks had received particular attention; his descriptions and drawings of the fishes were subsequently published in the journal of the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1829, in studying the naiades, he discovered sexual differences in them, and showed that the male and female could be distinguished by the forms of the shells, as well as by their internal anatomy. The truth of his statements was confirmed by Agassiz in 1851, and is now universally accepted. In 1837 he purchased a fruit farm at Rockport, a little west of Cleveland, Ohio, and here built a handsome residence. In 1842 he resigned his position at Cincinnati, and in 1843 became one of the founders of the Cleveland Medical College, in which he occupied the chair of theory and practice for twenty years. During the Civil War, when sixty-nine years of age, he offered his services to the Governor of his State, and for several months acted as examining surgeon for recruits at Columbus and Cleveland. The compensation received was patriotically given to the bounty fund and the Soldier's Aid Society of Northern

Ohio. He was the first and only president of the Cleveland Academy of Sciences, formed in 1845, and held office until 1865, when, in compliment to his part in founding it and to his services, its name was changed to that of Kirtland Society of Natural History. To it he donated his collections, including one of birds, mounted by himself, the finest in the State. He was at one time president of the State Medical Society; was an officer of several organizations of agriculturists and fruit growers; and a member of many learned societies. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1861.

Dr. Kirtland's contributions to periodical literature were numerous, and many of them appeared in the "American Journal of Science" and the "Journal of the Boston Society of Natural History." The value of his work in promoting agriculture, especially pomology and horticulture, and in extending an interest in natural history in Ohio, is inestimable. He imparted his own enthusiasm in the pursuit of knowledge to every one who heard him lecture or converse, and attached to himself the young as well as the old by personal magnetism and a captivating cheerfulness of disposition.

Dr. Kirtland was twice married; first, at Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1815, to Caroline Atwater, who died in 1823, leaving a daughter. His second marriage, in 1825, was to Hannah F. Toucey, who died in 1837. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, December 10, 1877.

COIT, Charles M.,

Soldier, Financier.

Colonel Charles Morgan Coit was born in Norwich, Connecticut, March 28, 1838. His father, Colonel Charles Coit, born February 19, 1793, was a soldier of the

War of 1812, and a prominent business man of Norwich for thirty-eight years. He was thrice married, Charles M. being a child of the third marriage.

Charles M. Coit was thrown on his own resources at the age of seventeen by the death of his father. This event changed his life plans to a considerable extent, in that he was compelled to abandon a college course for business. He first entered the Uncas Bank, but at the age of twenty-one was made treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank, which responsible position he occupied at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. Although ardently desirous of enlisting under the first call for troops, the claims of his family, of which he was the oldest male member, seemed to render imperative for him the duty of remaining at home. But as reverses occurred to our armies and President Lincoln's second call for troops was made, young Coit, after mature and prayerful deliberation, decided that the claim of his country was paramount to all others, and entered the service as adjutant of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, then being organized under Colonel Edward Harland. His military record in brief is as follows: Enlisted September 18, 1861, mustered into service October 5, 1861; promoted from adjutant of Eighth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry to captain of Company B of that regiment, March 27, 1862; wounded October 28, 1864, at Fair Oaks, Virginia; brevetted lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865; discharged May 27, 1865. But to give more in detail the operations of the Eighth Regiment and Colonel Coit's identity with it, the following is appended, taken from a sketch of Colonel Coit in the chapter on the military history of Connecticut published in the "History of New London County," by Hurd:

This regiment left the State on October 17, 1861, joining the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, and on the 8th of January following had its first experience of actual battle at the capture of Roanoke Island, when by their coolness and good discipline the men won the hearty approval of Generals Burnside and Foster. From this time onward until the close of the war, the career of this gallant regiment was one of unusual hardship and honor. Almost uninterruptedly in the front and in active service, its engagements were many, its losses, both from the casualties of the field and from exposures incident to the service, terribly severe, and the record always of work well and bravely done. After its North Carolina campaign, in which the regiment had borne a prominent part at the siege of Fort Macon and the capture of Newberne, and during which Adjutant Coit had been promoted to a captaincy, the Ninth Army Corps, to which the regiment was attached, was ordered north to join General McClellan, and participated in the fiercely contested battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Especially in the latter action was the gallantry of the Eighth Regiment conspicuous and of the highest service to the whole corps. Nine color bearers were struck down, yet another always stood ready to fill the vacant place and uphold the flag. The entire list of casualties included more than one-half of those who entered the battle. The regiment was in front of Burnside's advance with the Army of the Potomac, helping to lay the pontoon bridge at Fredericksburg, and after the battle serving on the picket line beyond the city, and being among the last to recross the river. In the spring of 1863 the Eighth saw active service at the siege of Suffolk and the brilliant storming of Fort Huger. During the following fall and winter, while the regiment was enjoying its longest experience of the comparative comfort of quiet camp life, Captain Coit was ordered to duty at the conscript camp at New Haven, a service which, though in some respects an exceedingly agreeable change from field service, was in other respects most unpleasant and difficult. Returning to the regiment before the commencement of active operations in the spring of 1864, he was constantly on duty with his command through the terrible campaign on the James, commencing with the severe engagement at Walthall Junction, in which the regiment lost seventy-four men, and immediately followed by the four days' battle at Drury's Bluff, with further heavy loss. During the "battle summer"

that followed, in the absence of the field officers, the regiment was commanded by Captain Coit. Its history and his is a record of marches and battles almost daily, until the latter part of June, when it was ordered to the front of the line investing Petersburg. From June 21 to August 27, under the scorching summer sun, the men lay in their rifle pits, rarely by day or night beyond the range of the enemy's cannon. In one of the regiment's charges on the enemy's works so gallantly did the men do their work that their commander, General "Baldy" Smith, said that he "felt like giving a commission to the whole regiment that had done that gallant deed." The last severe fighting of the regiment, at Fort Harrison, September 29, was another of its most gallant achievements. Charging across nearly a mile of open field, still commanded by Captain Coit, the men stormed the fort, driving the gunners from their places and planting their flag on its ramparts. The regiment lay in the trenches about the fort nearly a month, repulsing in the meantime all attempts of the enemy to regain their lost ground. When at the end of the month the men were relieved and assigned to lighter duty, the regiment had become so thoroughly reduced by the casualties of the field, "fatigue duty, watching, picketing, storms, and lack of even shelter tents, which were not then allowed at the front," that but ninety muskets could be mustered.

Soon after the capture of Fort Harrison, Captain Coit was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general on the brigade staff, and while here received a commission as major of his regiment, which he declined. He had been with his regiment in every action in which it had taken part without receiving a wound; but October 28, while on staff duty at Fair Oaks, in one of the latest engagements of the army before Richmond, he was wounded, it was supposed mortally. He was removed to Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe, where he remained four months, lying for many weeks with the scales trembling between life and death, suffering not only from his wound but from the almost fatal effects of the severe service of the past summer. But skilled treatment and the tender care of loving friends, aided by his naturally strong constitution and good habits, were finally blessed to his recovery. As soon as health would permit he returned to his regiment, but the war being over, army life had no charms for him and he resigned May 30, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel from March 13, 1865.

Soon after his return to Norwich from the war, Colonel Coit was chosen to his former position as treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank, and filled the position with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of all interested. He served one term as postmaster of Norwich. He was an aide on the staff of General Joseph R. Hawley, when that gentleman was Governor of Connecticut. Colonel Coit was prominent among the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the Boston Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Colonel Coit was a consistent and active member of the Second Congregational Church, holding the offices of deacon and treasurer of the church, and librarian of the Sunday school. Colonel Coit lost his life on July 3, 1878, by drowning in New London Harbor; his little son had fallen overboard from a yacht, and in an effort of the father to rescue him, in which he was successful, he lost his own life.

On June 18, 1872, Colonel Coit was married to Miss Mary B. Hillard, and to them were born two children: Charles, March 28, 1873, and Augustus, April 29, 1876. At a meeting of the directors of the Chelsea Savings Bank, held July 5, 1878, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That in the recent sudden death of Colonel Charles M. Coit, our secretary and treasurer, this bank has suffered the greatest loss which it has ever been called upon to bear. We have lost one who has been identified with the bank for nearly twenty years, in whose sound judgment and business capacity we have always had the greatest confidence, one whose integrity both in thought and deed, was such that it seems impossible to replace him.

Resolved, That in Colonel Coit's death this community suffers a loss of one who, having passed his entire life among them, except that portion given to his country, had gained their confidence, respect and love to a very unusual degree. As a citizen, a patriot soldier, and a public officer, he has always shown those qualities of mind and heart, which endeared him to all who were brought in contact with him. Though cut off in his prime, the example of such a life is of incalculable value to the community.

Early professing his love for Christ, Colonel Coit exhibited through the pleasures of youth, the trials and temptations of army life, and the cares of business, such a sincere, unostentatious, but decided Christian spirit as left no room for question or cavil. His unswerving allegiance to his God controlled all his life, and has, we believe, won for him at the judgment on high the same verdict so heartily given by all who knew him here:—"Well done, good and faithful servant."

DWIGHT, Dr. Timothy,

Educator, Author, Theologian.

Dr. Timothy Dwight, for half a century a member of the Yale faculty and the twelfth president of Yale University, from 1886 to 1899, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, November 16, 1828, his grandfather of the same name having been the eighth president. He was a son of James and Susan (Breed) Dwight, the former named having been a son of President Timothy Dwight, who was a son of Major Timothy Dwight, who was a son of Colonel Timothy Dwight, who was a son of Nathaniel Dwight, who was a son of Captain Timothy Dwight, who was a son of John Dwight, the immigrant ancestor.

After preparatory school work at Norwich, Connecticut, he entered Yale College and was graduated in 1849 as salutatorian of his class. In 1851 he returned to New Haven and remained four years tutoring in the college and studying theology in the New Haven Theological School. In 1856 he went abroad to study at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, and remained for two years, and upon his return to his native land, in 1858, was appointed assistant professor of sacred literature in the Yale Divinity School. He became a professor in 1861, and in the same year was ordained a Congregational minister. He was elected president of Yale in 1886, and, as it was stipulated that he should not be required to take an

academic chair, he speedily set on foot the movement to transform the college into a university, and within seven months the Legislature authorized the use of the name Yale University. Under the administration of President Dwight many new buildings were erected, endowments were increased, and the number of students steadily grew and the work of the university was carried into seven departments. Nearly two thousand five hundred students were graduated during his incumbency. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on President Dwight by the Chicago Theological Seminary and by Yale, and that of Doctor of Laws by Harvard and Princeton. He was a member of the committee for the revision of the English Bible from 1872 until its completion in 1885. He preached frequently in the college pulpit and elsewhere throughout his connection with the college. He was the editor of several volumes of the American edition of Meyers' "Commentary on the New Testament," to which he added extended notes; was for some years editor of the "New Englander," and in 1870-71 published in that magazine a notable series of articles on "The True Ideal of an American University," afterward published in book form; he published a translation of "Godet's Commentary on John's Gospel," with additional notes; a volume of twenty of his sermons entitled "Thoughts Of and For the Inner Life," "Memories of Yale Life and Men," also various articles and addresses on educational and other subjects. At the celebration of the bicentennial of Yale in 1901, Dr. Dwight was president of the general bicentennial committee.

Dr. Dwight married, December 31, 1866, Jane Wakeman Skinner, daughter of Roger Sherman and Mary Lockwood (De Forest) Skinner, of New Haven. Children: Helen Rood, born December

8, 1868, died October 20, 1909; Winthrop Edwards, born December 23, 1872, graduate of Yale, 1893, an attorney-at-law in New York City.

Dr. Dwight died May 26, 1916. The tributes to his long and useful life were fervent and many: "Dr. Dwight," said Chauncey M. Depew, "had a wonderful fund of humor and was one of the most charming men I ever met. When he proposed resigning I went to his house to ask him to remain. He told me then that the Dwights died at seventy, and he felt that if he remained in harness he wouldn't be able to break the record. He did break it by seventeen years."

Henry W. Taft said: "He lived up to the best traditions of a line of eminent presidents of Yale. He was a man of the highest character and ability—a classic figure in the history of the university."

Payson Merrill's comment was: "He was one of the best presidents Yale ever had."

George Ade said of him: "No man was ever more respected and loved than Dr. Dwight. Every Yale man holds him in abiding love and affection."

"The most conspicuous thing about Dr. Dwight was his lovable character and his universal kindness," was the tribute of Frederick C. Walcott.

Voicing the university sentiment, Dean Jones said: "He was everywhere recognized as one of the great presidents of Yale. He was famous as a scholar, a wit and a divine, but his great life work was, as the president of Yale, in creating it a genuine university."

Dean Brown, of the Divinity School, said: "Dr. Dwight's thorough scholarship, administrative ability and noble Christian character have enabled him to render a conspicuous and memorable service to Yale and to the Kingdom of God."

COAN, Titus,

Missionary.

Titus Coan was born in Killingworth, Connecticut, February 1, 1801. He was educated by private tutors, and at the age of eighteen began to teach a country school, continued the business of instruction for about ten years, and then entered the Theological Seminary at Auburn, New York. Being graduated in 1833, he undertook for the Boston Board of Missions an exploration of southern Patagonia, for the purpose of establishing a mission there. Narrowly escaping with his life, he returned home the following year, and was sent as missionary to the Sandwich Islands, where he served for forty-eight years. He was regarded by the natives of the islands with an affection that was well-nigh veneration, and his work among them was attended with most important results. In his interesting account of a visit to the Sandwich Islands in 1873, Charles Nordhoff gives the following sketch of his life and work:

In Hilo, when you go to visit the volcano, you will find Dr. Coan, one of the brightest and loveliest spirits of them all, the story of whose life in the Umatu Island, whose apostle he was, is as wonderful and as touching as that of any of the earlier apostles, and shows what great works unyielding faith and love can do in redeeming a savage people. When Dr. and Mrs. Coan came to the island of Hawaii its shores and woods were populous, and through their labors thousands of men and women were instructed in the truths of Christianity, inducted into civilized habits of life, and finally brought into the church. As you sail along the green coast of Hawaii from its northern point to Hilo, you will be surprised at the number of quaint little white churches which mark the distances almost with the regularity of milestones; if, later, you ride through this district or the one south of Hilo, you will see that for every church there is also a school house; you will see native children reading and writing as well as our own at home; you may hear them singing tunes familiar to our own Sunday schools; you will see the native man and woman sitting down to read

their newspaper at the close of the day; and if you could talk with them, you would find they knew almost as much about our late war as you do, for they took an intense interest in the war of the rebellion. And you must remember that when, less than forty years ago, Dr. and Mrs. Coan came to Hilo, the people were naked savages with no church and but one school house in the district; without printed books or knowledge of reading. They flocked to hear the Gospel. Thousands removed from a distance to Hilo, where, in their rapid way, they built up a large town, and kept up surely the strangest "protracted meeting" ever held; and going back to their homes after many months they took with them knowledge and zeal to build up Christian churches and schools of their own. Over these Dr. Coan had presided many years, not only preaching regularly on Sundays and during the week in the large native church at Hilo, and in two or three neighboring churches, but visiting the more distant churches at intervals to examine and instruct the members and keep them all on the right track. He had seen a great population turned from darkness to light, a great part of it following his own blameless and loving life as an example, and very many living to old age steadfast and zealous Christians.

He wrote books on "Patagonia" and "Life in Hawaii," and numerous contributions to periodicals. He continued to reside in the Sandwich Islands until his death in Hilo, Hawaii, December 1, 1882.

CLEVELAND, Chauncey Fitch,
Governor.

Chauncey Fitch Cleveland was born at Hampton, Windham county, Connecticut, February 16, 1799, youngest son of Silas and Lois (Sharpe) Cleveland. He was sixth in descent from Moses Cleveland, of Ipswich, England, who emigrated to Massachusetts about 1635, and in 1640 became a resident of Woburn, where he married Ann Winn. Edward, son of Moses, removed to Kingston, Rhode Island, and thence, in 1816, to Canterbury, Windham county, Connecticut, where he founded a large family.

Chauncey F. Cleveland was educated in

the public schools, and at the age of fifteen began teaching, which occupation he followed until he was twenty. At the age of seventeen he began the study of law; in August, 1819, was admitted to the bar of Windham county, and in September began practice, being yet under age. "He won," says a contemporary, "immediate success by his intuitive skill in seizing upon the salient points in a case. * * * He rarely failed to convince a jury." Before many years he was made prosecuting attorney for the county, and next State's Attorney. For about twenty years he was in the military service of the State, holding office from the lowest to the highest. In 1837 he served as a bank commissioner. His political ardor as a Democrat brought him election to the Legislature in 1826, and he was frequently reelected to that body, and was speaker in 1836, 1838 and 1863. In 1849 an attempt was made to form a new town called Putnam, out of parts of Windham and other towns, and which met with bitter opposition, both sides employing counsel, and the case being argued before the Legislature, Cleveland appearing in behalf of the applicants, while Hon. Charles Chapman, of Hartford, made an eloquent argument against the division, the result being that Cleveland carried the Legislature and audience with him. The popular votes for Governor being indecisive in 1842 and 1843, he was chosen Governor by the Legislature. In 1849 and 1851 he was elected to Congress, where he opposed slavery, and thus alienated many of his constituents; but was supported by the Free Soil party. He aided in organizing the Republican party in the State, and headed the electoral ticket in 1860. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress in February, 1861, being appointed by Governor Buckingham, and made every exertion to prevent the threatened collision. On April 22 he

presided at a mass meeting at which the inhabitants of Windham county pledged their money and services to support the government, and throughout the war his patriotism was fervid. He retained his interest in public affairs through life, although the last twenty years were spent in retirement. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Trinity College.

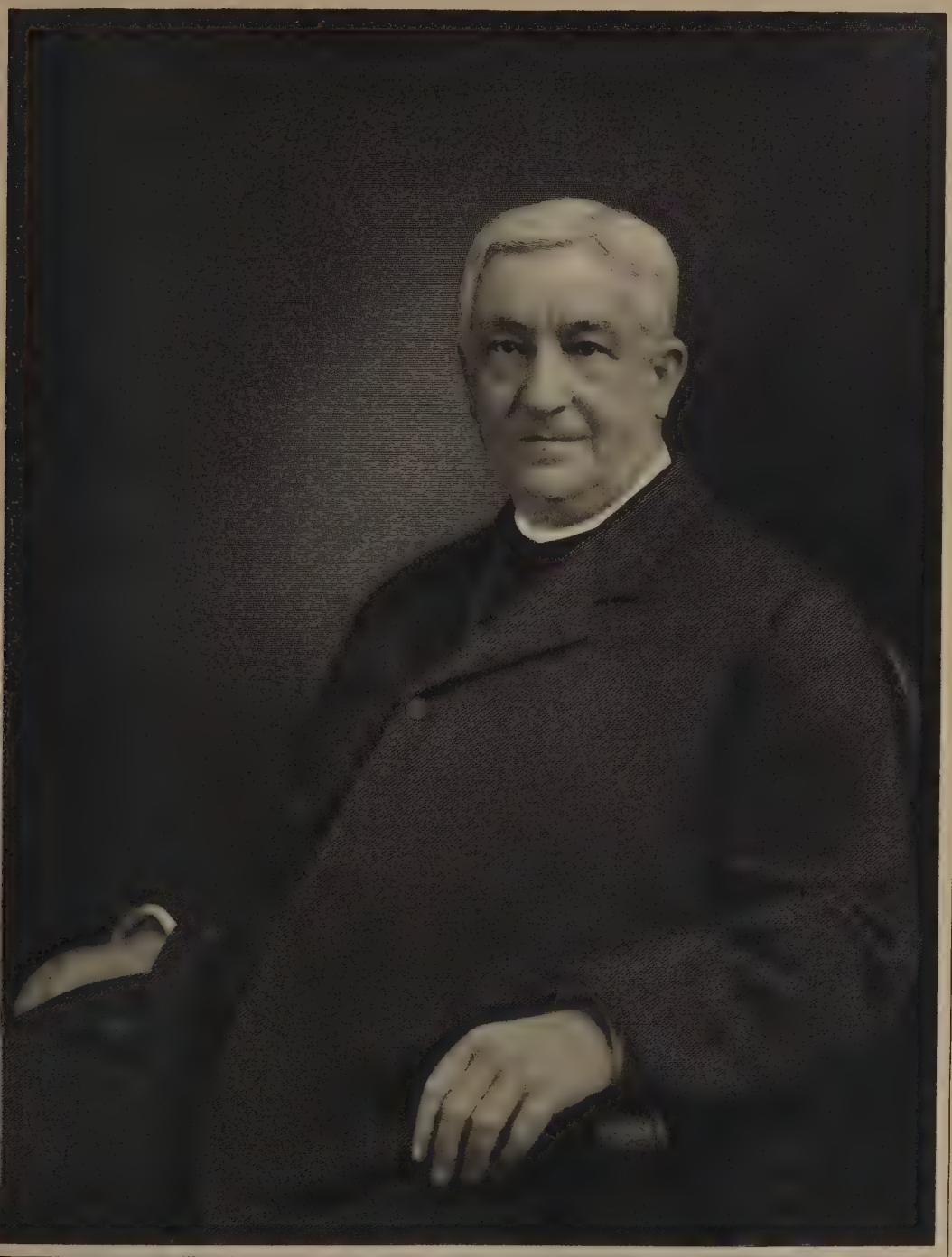
He was married at Hampton, December 13, 1821, to Diantha, daughter of Dr. Jacob and Olive (Scott) Hovey, and cousin of Hon. Galusha Grow. She bore him a son, John Jacob (Trinity, 1845) and a daughter, Diantha Delia, who was married to Hon. Alfred A. Brenham. Mrs. Cleveland died October 29, 1867. Governor Cleveland was again married, January 27, 1869, to Helen Cornelia, daughter of Dr. Eleaser and Marina (Hovey) Litchfield, of Hampton. His brother Mason was a State Senator, comptroller and commissioner of the school fund. A nephew, Edward Spicer Cleveland, was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1886. Governor Cleveland died at Hampton, Connecticut, June 6, 1887.

HART, Samuel, D. D.,

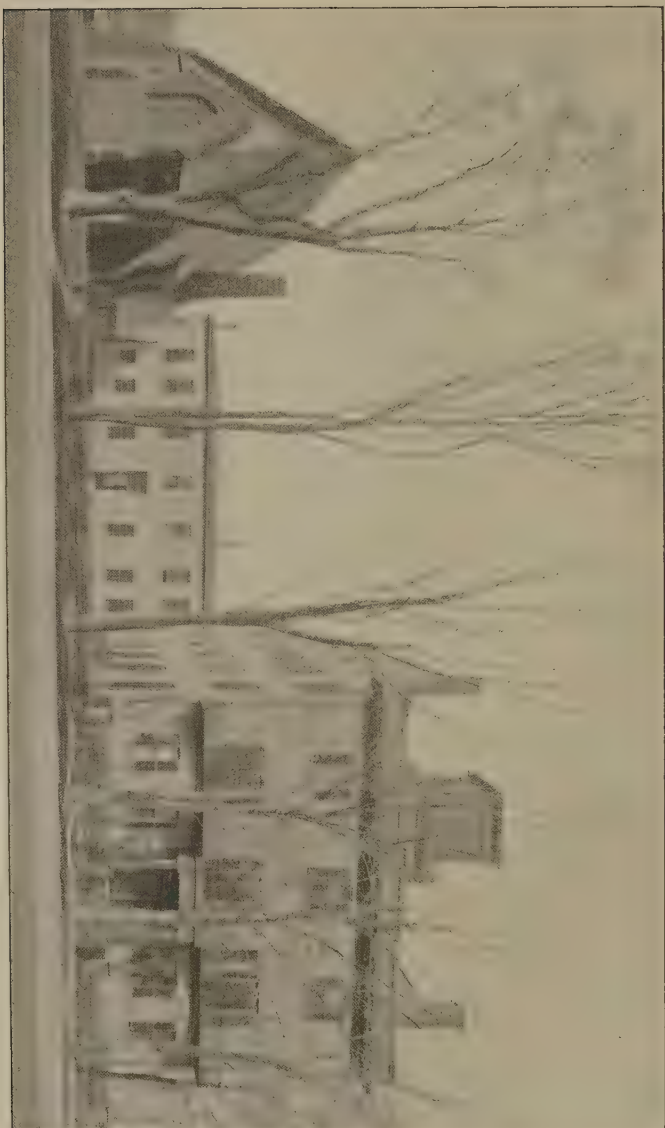
Clergyman, Educator, Author.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, whose death occurred at Middletown, Connecticut, February 25, 1917, from pneumonia, after an illness of only a few days, was one of the most scholarly and influential divines and theologians of his day.

He was born in Old Saybrook, June 4, 1845, the son of Henry and Mary Witter Hart, his father being a prosperous farmer, who was also justice of the peace and judge of probate. He was descended from Stephen Hart, who came from England to Cambridge in 1637 and later mi-



Samuel Hart



BERKELEY DIVINITY SCHOOL, MIDDLETOWN

grated to Hartford and finally to Farmington. Among his ancestors were also Captain Thomas Hart, and John Hart, who graduated from Yale College in 1703, its second graduate, and who later became a tutor at the college.

Young Hart was reared on his father's farm in Old Saybrook, and when not in school was busy in farm work. His father was well-to-do, and his son, after his education in the district schools, was sent to the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, where he prepared for college. He entered Trinity College, from which he received his B. A. degree in 1866. Before this date he had decided to enter the ministry, and upon completing his academic course he entered the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown, where he was graduated in 1869, receiving his Master's degree at Trinity the same year. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Williams on June 2, 1869, and to the priesthood the following year. At the time of his death he had been a priest for forty-seven years and in orders for nearly forty-eight, was seventh among the priests of the diocese in order of canonical residence. During the last year of his course in Berkeley Divinity School he was a tutor in Trinity College.

The work of an instructor appealed to the young priest, more than did the routine of a parish, and shortly after his ordination he was made Assistant Professor of Mathematics and in 1873 he became professor of that subject. Ten years later he became Professor of Latin at Trinity College, and he held that post until he left in 1899 to become vice-dean of Berkeley Divinity School, and removed from Hartford to Middletown and became leader and chaplain in 1908.

He had already become well known in the church outside the diocese of Connecticut, and in 1886 was made custodian of

the Book of Common Prayer, an office which he held until the time of his death. An intimate friend of Bishop Williams, his name was used as one of the candidates when the failing health of Bishop Williams led to the election of a bishop coadjutor in 1897, and at that time he had already declined an election to the bishopric of the diocese of Vermont to take the place later filled by Bishop A. C. A. Hall. His name was again used as a candidate when Bishop-Coadjutor Brewster became sole bishop of the diocese. In 1892, at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, he was secretary of the House of Bishops, which honor he held until his death, officiating at the recent triennial convention held in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1898 he was made historiographer of the Protestant Episcopal church. He had been a senator of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity since 1892.

In 1885 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Trinity College, and the same title was conferred upon him by Yale University. In 1899 Trinity gave him the degree of Doctor of Canon Law, while Wesleyan University later gave him the degree of LL. D.

There were few churches in the diocese in which he had not preached, for probably no other priest in the diocese possessed such knowledge of the church in Connecticut as did he, and few equalled him in his knowledge of the history of his native State. He was often heard in the church in his native town, Old Saybrook, and during the pastorate of the late Rev. Dr. W. G. Andrews, of Guilford, he was frequently heard in Christ Church in that town, where his ancestors once lived. He was one of the speakers there when the town celebrated the two hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement in September, 1889. Whenever a Hartford parish observed an anniver-

sary, he was invariably called upon to give the historical address, his last appearance in that capacity there being at the Church of the Good Shepherd last December. He gave the historical address at the seventy-fifth anniversary of St. John's parish, and a few years ago he was heard at Christ Church, when that venerable parish observed an anniversary. His mastery of historical data, the purity of his English and the charm of his delivery, made him invariably the choice when an address of the sort was called for. For some years Trinity College depended upon him for its necrology and it was he who collected the data and who read the list at Alumni Day.

Dr. Hart was president of the Connecticut Historical Society from 1900 to the time of his death. He was vice-president of the Wadsworth Atheneum, and president of the trustees of the Good Will Club, in which he was always keenly interested. From 1873 to 1888 he was secretary of the American Philological Association, and was its president in 1892-93. He was president of the Connecticut Library Association from 1894 to 1896. He was prominent in other societies and organizations, including the American Oriental Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the American Historical Association, the New Haven Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He was also one of those chosen by his cousin, the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hart Colt, as executors to administer certain bequests left by her, and for more than thirty years he had been practically a weekly visitor at the Hartford Hospital, where he conducted services.

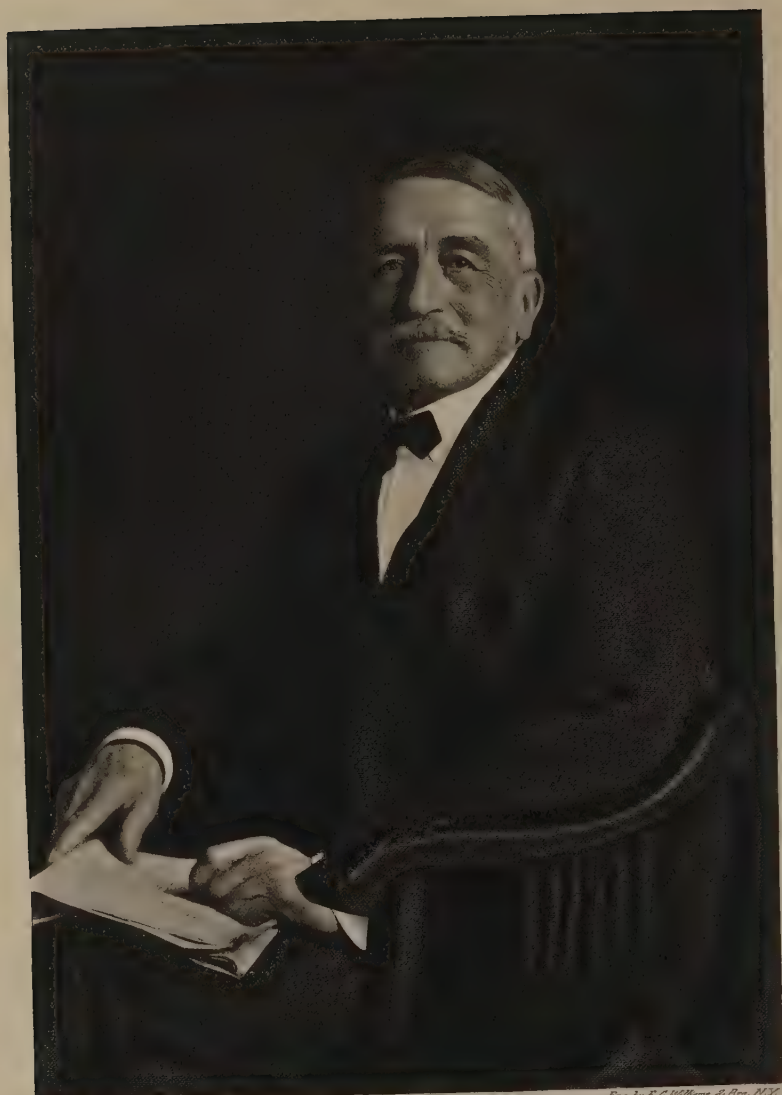
He was known as a writer, appearing in 1873 as the editor of the "Satires of

Juvenal," and in 1875 he issued the "Satires of Persius," and, shortly after, he published "Bishop Seabury's Communion Office, With Notes." In 1895 he edited "Maclear's Manual For Confirmation and Holy Communion," and in 1901 he wrote the "History of the American Prayer Book," a topic upon which he gave a series of lectures in Christ Church. For fifty years he was a voluntary and irregular contributor to the "Hartford Courant." Among his last labors was that upon the present work, "Encyclopedia of Connecticut Biography."

At the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in St. Paul's Church, New Haven, in 1904, a committee of three clergymen and five laymen was appointed to prepare a memorial on the occasion of the completion of Rev. Dr. Hart's thirtieth year as registrar, and which concluded with the following fervent tribute:

He has virtually given his life to Connecticut; and the gift has included a wealth not only of intellectual and moral, but of spiritual power, put forth in priestly ministries such as the best of parish priests might have been thankful to be equal to. And the modest office of registrar, in which he has for almost a generation wrought so untiringly and unselfishly, would seem furnished in him with an instrument far too costly for such uses, were it not that he has wrought so fruitfully as to make uses seem worth the cost.

This is saying much, for though the cost to us is nothing, it may easily have been to him the sacrifice of laurels, to be green for generations, which he could have won in Christian literature. But he has the consciousness of having served his own generation by the will of God. And we, seeking to offer an appreciation not only of his great service, but of his great sacrifice, can take pleasure in the thought that he is still in his intellectual prime, and while continuing, as we desire, the services so valuable to us, may yet accomplish some other work, sure to be invaluable to us because worthy of him; possibly erecting his monument out of the very stones that he has quarried.



The American Historical Society

Engr. by E. C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Lewis C. Stanton.

STANTON, Lewis Eliot,

Lawyer, Litterateur.

That name alone is sufficient for contemporaries, representing as it does one of the older members of the Hartford county bar, and one of the oldest practicing lawyers in Connecticut. The late Mr. Stanton's long and active professional career and his enviable record as a political speaker and lecturer, made his name familiar in regions distant from the part of New England with which it is most closely identified.

Thomas Stanton, founder of the American branch of the family, was a scion of a house of ancient English origin. He is on record as a magistrate in Boston as early as 1636, and served as Indian interpreter for Governor Winthrop. During the Pequot War he rendered valuable assistance in the same capacity, and special mention is made of his bravery in the battle of Fairfield Swamp, in which he nearly lost his life. At the close of the war he must have returned to Boston, for he appears as one of the magistrates in the trial of John Wainwright, which took place October 3, 1637. In 1639 we find him settled in Hartford, where he was appointed official interpreter for the General Court, and it is worthy of note that throughout his life he served on many important occasions as a medium of communication between the English and the Indians. Thomas Stanton was widely known as an Indian trader, his operations covering an extensive territory. He was granted a monopoly of trading with the Indians at Pawkatuck, where he built a trading house. About 1651 this enterprising pioneer removed to Pequot, and seven years later took up his permanent residence at Stonington, or rather at Wequetequock Cove, two and one-half miles east of that town, which was then considered a part of Suffolk county, Massa-

chusetts. Thomas Stanton was the third settler, and in 1658 was appointed one of the managers. He received several grants of land and on May 15, 1651, was elected a deputy magistrate by the General Court. In 1664 he was a commissioner to try small cases, and in 1665 he had authority to hold a semi-annual court at New London. In 1666 he was reelected commissioner, and overseer-general of the Coasatuck Indians, a commissioner of appeals in Indian affairs, and was successively reelected commissioner during the remainder of his life. In 1666 he was a member of the General Assembly and was regularly reelected until 1674. During King Philip's War Thomas Stanton took an active part, his sons also participating. On June 3, 1674, he aided in founding the church at Stonington, and his name stands first on its roll of membership.

Thomas Stanton married Ann, born in 1621, in England, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Dorothy Lord. On June 30, 1652, Dr. Lord was licensed by the General Court to practice in Connecticut, being the first physician to whom this privilege was accorded. The site of the original home of Thomas Stanton at Hartford is now occupied by the factory of the Jewell Belting Company.

On December 2, 1677, this brave soldier, just magistrate and wise interpreter between two races, passed away. His record forms part of the early annals of New England, and one historian says of him: "Never, perhaps, did the acquisition of a barbarous language give to a man such immediate, widespread and lasting importance. From the year 1636, when he was Winthrop's interpreter with the Nahantic sachem, to 1670, when Uncas visited him with a train of warriors and captains to get him to write his will, his name is connected with almost every Indian transaction on record."

(II) Joseph, son of Thomas and Ann (Lord) Stanton, was born in 1646, and resided in Stonington. In 1699 he was appointed assistant magistrate to hold court in New London. Later he removed to Charlestown, Rhode Island, where we find him in 1685 affixing his signature to a lease. He was four times married, and his death occurred in 1714.

(III) Daniel, son of Joseph Stanton by his second marriage, was born April 1, 1694, and has come down in history as "Captain," probably from the fact that he served with that rank in the colonial forces. He was several times married, and died December 28, 1773.

(IV) John, son of Daniel Stanton, was born in February, 1722, in Charlestown, Rhode Island, and married Dorothy, born in 1724, daughter of Jonathan and Ann (Treat) Richardson. John Stanton died September 1, 1814, in Paris, Oneida county, New York, long surviving his wife, who passed away in 1790.

(V) Adam, son of John and Dorothy (Richardson) Stanton, was born in 1749, in Westerly, Rhode Island, and in 1775 moved thence to Killingworth, now Clinton, Connecticut. He there built a house on the site formerly occupied by the dwelling of Abraham Pierson, the first rector of Yale College. The first business in which Adam Stanton engaged was the making of salt from the water of Long Island Sound. His product was transported by ox teams to Boston, where he sold it for two dollars a bushel. He married, December 4, 1777, Elizabeth, born May 28, 1754, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Treat, of Preston, Connecticut. Mrs. Stanton died May 23, 1805, and her husband lived to the age of eighty-five, passing away at Clinton on October 15, 1834.

(VI) John, son of Adam and Elizabeth (Treat) Stanton, was born April 5, 1783, in Clinton, and was a farmer and general

merchant. His political affiliations were with the Whigs, and he was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Stanton married, March 29, 1825, Caroline Elizabeth Eliot, who was born March 17, 1796, and was a descendant in the sixth generation of John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton were the parents of three children: Jonathan Adam; Elizabeth; and Lewis Eliot, mentioned below. Mr. Stanton died September 9, 1864, and the death of his widow occurred May 29, 1866.

(VII) Lewis Eliot Stanton, son of John and Caroline Elizabeth (Eliot) Stanton, was born July 19, 1833, and died August 27, 1916, in Clinton, Connecticut, both birth and death occurring in the Stanton homestead, built in 1789, by his grandfather, Adam Stanton, on the site of Rector Pierson's residence, where the first president of Yale College gave instruction to the first students of that renowned educational institution.

Lewis Eliot Stanton received his early education at the village school of his birthplace, in the schools of Norwich, and later prepared for college at Bacon Academy in Colchester. He entered Yale in 1851, and at once applied himself with diligence to his studies, proving an apt and conscientious student, and taking various prizes for ability in debate, and was subsequently graduated with honor in a distinguished class. But his course of study did not end with the four years at the university. After leaving college he returned to his books with determination, having decided to make the law his profession. But while preparing for the bar he accepted the position of teacher at Shaw Academy in East Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for nearly a year. In July, 1856, his health became impaired and he was forced to relinquish his school, which he did with much regret. But his

own studies were not interrupted, and a year later, in May, 1857, he entered Yale Law School and received legal instruction under Governor Henry Dutton and Professor Thomas B. Osborne. Classmates of Mr. Stanton at Yale included Professor Charles F. Johnson, of Trinity College; P. H. Woodward and Theodore Lyman, and the late Major Francis Parsons.

In February, 1859, Mr. Stanton entered the law office of John S. Beach, of New Haven, where he remained until his admission to the bar in April, 1859, not returning to his home until November of the same year, and then locating in Norwich. Mr. Stanton remained in Norwich until September 9, 1865, being assistant clerk of the Superior Court of New London county from June, 1863, to July, 1864, and recorder of the city of Norwich from July, 1864, to the time of his departure.

Mr. Stanton came to Hartford in 1865 and formed a law partnership with John C. Day, which was maintained for six years, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Stanton continued practice in his own name. In 1870 he was appointed assistant to United States Attorney Calvin G. Child, and attended to the federal business of Hartford county, serving under Attorney Child and Daniel Chadwick. On the death of Mr. Chadwick in 1884, he was appointed United States attorney for the district of Connecticut, his commission, dated December 19, being signed by President Chester A. Arthur. Until April, 1888, he continued in that office, serving the government in all for a period of seventeen years, and being engaged in trying criminal and civil cases for the United States, wherein he gained more than ordinary experience. Since that time Mr. Stanton had devoted his time to civil cases and the law of corporations. He was at one time president of the Hartford County Bar Association and for a

considerable period a member of the local council of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Stanton inherited a strong memory and a natural gift for public speaking, and much of his success was due to his facility of expression, coupled with hard work and a remarkable scholarship. During the early years of his practice he was fond of stump speaking and did a great deal of it in eastern Connecticut, making speeches in all campaigns, both State and national, from 1860 to 1870. One of the memorable events of his early career in Norwich was when Abraham Lincoln came there and made his great speech, soon after the famous contest with Douglas for the Illinois Senatorship. The next morning Mr. Stanton sought a long interview, which, to his great delight, Lincoln gave him. In that conversation the Illinois statesman repeated what he had said in public: "Young man, this country cannot remain half slave and half free. Slavery will be abolished or it will extend over the country." Soon after that Mr. Stanton said on the stump that Abraham Lincoln exhibited such undoubted genius that it would not be at all surprising to see him President of the United States. Lincoln was nominated at the next convention.

In politics Mr. Stanton was always a staunch Republican. He never ran for office but once, and had no fondness for it, though taking a great interest in the welfare of his party. In the fall of 1880 he was nominated for the House of Representatives, and was elected and made house chairman of the Judiciary Committee, with his classmate, Lyman D. Brewster, Senate chairman.

In 1871 the Morgan School was established in Clinton. Afterward the grounds were decorated with statues, and Mr. Stanton was called upon for a speech. His subject was upon the wealth of Con-

necticut, and he gave facts and statistics at great length, asserting that this wonderful advance was due really to the education of the people, and that if any State desired to be rich it must first educate the young. The latter remark is significant and characteristic of the man, who was a constant reader and student.

Mr. Stanton was a member of the Center church and deeply interested in its prosperity. He had delivered many lectures upon literary and historical subjects and was altogether a man of unusual gifts and peculiar sagacity. His personal character, and the eminence he won in his profession, placed him in the front rank of the men worth knowing, and he was esteemed and honored as a man of of strict integrity and sterling scholarship.

Mr. Stanton, being without family, had lived in bachelor quarters practically all his life in Hartford. For several years he occupied an apartment in the Hartford Fire building and more recently had lived in the Goodwin building, corner Asylum and Haynes streets. The house in which he died in Clinton is ancestral property and was, until Mr. Stanton's ownership, immediately preceding owned and occupied by John Stanton, his brother, deceased. In its fittings and furnishings it is a museum of early New England life and has been visited by thousands of lovers of the colonial and antique. Mr. Stanton took great pride in it and employed a family to live in it and care for it the year 'round. He spent much of his time summers there and at Watch Hill. The house is on the site of Rector Piereson's school, claimed to have been the inspiration for the founding of Yale College, and some of the timbers of the school help form the frame of the Stanton homestead. It was built in 1789 by Adam Stanton, grandfather of Lewis E. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton's law office in Hartford had for many years been on the second floor of the building on State street (No. 16) for nearly three-quarters of a century occupied in part by the Geers, printers and city directory publishers. He had not engaged in active practice of the law for two or three years. Mr. Stanton leaves no near relatives.

BOLANDE, Frank W.,

Journalist, Artist.

"An institution that should always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty"—the ideal, expressing the best and highest in the field of journalism, of the late Joseph Pulitzer, founder of "The World" and one of the greatest journalists the age has produced.

New England has just lost one of the greatest and most honored of her journalists, the late Frank Wesley Bolande, editor of the "Post," the Bridgeport "Telegram," the Bridgeport "Standard" and the "Sunday Post," and one of the fairest, most unprejudiced, capable and gifted men of the newspaper world of New England. A man who literally sacrificed his life to the work which he loved. "We must draw a circle about ourselves, and outside this circle we must keep every partisan and special pleader. We can thus support what is right and good, and condemn what is bad and wrong; we can champion whatever is for the best interests of the city without committing our-

selves to any party or persons, so that we shall be always free to point out a mistake or condemn a bad action, * * * "the editorial policy and principle of Mr. Bolande, identical with the great ideal which heads this tribute to his memory, the only ideal which can express the true mission of journalism!

The arms of the Bolande family are as follows: Azure, three birdbolts or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, an arm from the elbow, holding a bunch of three arrows in bend sinister, all proper.

Frank Wesley Bolande was born in Plymouth, Connecticut, on March 28, 1865, the son of Wesley F. and Angeline Bolande, both of whom were members of prominent and long established New England families. In 1872, at the age of seven years, he came to Bridgeport, Connecticut, with his father and mother, and entered the old Barnum school where he received his early education and formed childhood friendships which lasted throughout his life. He later attended the Bridgeport High School, but left before the completion of his course to take up the study of architecture in the office of the late Henry A. Lambert. He was talented artistically, and forged ahead rapidly in his work in this line, giving much attention to sketching. He also gave much of his time to the study of the fine arts, music and literature, merely for the love, not thinking yet to make any one of them his life work. Mr. Bolande remained for scarcely three years at architecture, quitting the office of Mr. Lambert to give his entire attention to literary work. At this time he was making steady contributions to the Bridgeport "Post."

The "Post," the paper of which Mr. Bolande later became chief executive and editor, was founded in 1883, by George W. Hills, the first newspaper in Bridgeport of independent policy and also the

first penny sheet. His first connection with it was solely in the capacity of an intermittent contributor, during the early days of the great paper's struggle for existence on a policy never before attempted in the city, and which did not in the beginning meet with sympathy in the conservative cities of New England. Shortly after leaving Mr. Lambert, Mr. Bolande entered the employ of the Bridgeport "Farmer," and while working for this publication received an offer from Mr. Hill, of the "Post." The two considered the possibility of publishing in Bridgeport a new morning newspaper, but found the idea impractical at the time and the proposition was abandoned. Mr. Bolande then entered the employ of the New Haven "Palladium," and was assigned to the work of developing support for the newspaper in the city of Bridgeport. From this position he went on the Bridgeport "Post," known then as the "Evening Post," this was in 1885. From this position he went to Meriden, Connecticut, to assume the post of former Congressman Thomas L. Reilly, on the Meriden "Republican," who had just resigned. After a period spent in Meriden, he returned to Bridgeport, and took a position as reporter on the "Standard," then under the control of men who later became figures of importance and influence in the history of Connecticut, among them John D. Candee, editor of the paper, and Alexander Wheeler, its business manager. During his connection with the "Standard" this time, Mr. Bolande did much of its cartoon work, which brought him notice through the city, and in which he showed evidence of an originality, depth of judgment, and freshness, which are invaluable factors in journalistic work. He was city editor of the "Standard" in 1890. It was these things which brought forcibly to the mind of George

W. Hills, of the then comparatively insignificant "Post," the value of a man of Mr. Bolande's type to his publication. Shortly afterward the Post Publishing Company was formed by Mr. Hills, in partnership with Mr. Bolande and Mr. Robert N. Blakeslee, and at the same time was initiated a period of phenomenal growth for the "Post," during which it became the greatest newspaper of Bridgeport, and assumed its place among the well-known sheets of New England. The continued prosperity of the "Post" was remarkable, and it gradually received strong public support. It was later decided to start a morning daily, and the Bridgeport "Telegram" was established, proving an immediate success, and soon gaining control of its only rival in the morning field, "The Bridgeport Union." The partnership between Mr. Hills and his associates ended in the year 1905, when the "Post" remained in control of Messrs. Bolande and Blakeslee, Mr. Hills assuming charge of the Bridgeport "Telegram." The need for a Sunday publication was answered in 1911, when the "Sunday Post" made its initial appearance and scored a great success.

Upon the retirement in 1914 of Mr. Blakeslee, Mr. Bolande became associated with Kenneth W. McNeil, and Archibald McNeil, Jr., who had purchased the "Telegram" from Mr. Hills. The "Post," "Telegram" and "Sunday Post" were then once again united. In 1915 the combination of the greatest newspaper of the city was consummated, when the Post Publishing Company secured a controlling interest in the "Bridgeport Standard," and Mr. Bolande became editor of the four principal publications of the city.

Freedom from entangling alliances, fairness, independence, championship of the rights and interests of the city and of the people, the presentation of news on a fair

unbiased basis—these were the principles on which the papers were governed, and on which Mr. Bolande reared a lasting monument to himself.

Among the most important of the causes which Mr. Bolande championed in the interests of the public are the harbor lines fight, the car-barn location, the various public improvements, the new high school, and improved civic government in all departments. In many cases the "Post" was strongly opposed in its efforts, but in no case was it swerved by any of the influences brought strongly to bear upon it from the issue for which it had declared. His latest efforts were directed toward securing a commission form of government as a means to give the people a more business-like conduct of their affairs. In this he had the support of most of the thinking minds of the city of Bridgeport. His work in the line of public affairs was not confined to local issues, however. He came to the front forcibly again and again in great State questions, and will long be remembered for the part he played individually and through the columns of the "Post" in bringing about the public utilities commission legislation. As a member of the executive board of the State Business Men's Association, Mr. Bolande was active in support of the measures; and at a time when the majority of the papers of the State maintained a discreet silence on the subject or treated ineffectually, the "Post" exerted a powerful influence in its behalf. Mr. Bolande more recently supported the great home rule law for cities which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and also through the "Post" urged taxation reform, one of the greatest achievements of the last Legislature. Public affairs, however, were not his sole interest. He gave freely of his time, attention and support to other worthy causes. He cham-

pioned and supported excursions for news-boys, lent the aid of the paper in promoting philanthropic, charitable and social work. Annually he conducted a campaign to raise money for the poor at Christmas time.

Independent of any political affiliation, Mr. Bolande was nevertheless in touch with all political issues of the day, the firm friend and confidante of men high in the councils of the great parties. He was thoroughly catholic in his tastes, a man of broad culture, wide sympathies and a deep human understanding. He drew his friends, whose name was legion, from all walks in life. He was unaggressive privately as he was aggressive in pursuit of public interests, and was of a retiring nature.

Mr. Bolande was a member of the Business Men's Associations of the city and State, the Bridgeport Board of Trade, and the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the General Silliman Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, the Brooklawn County Club, the Automobile Club. He was deeply interested in automobiles, and in the growth of the industry which he had watched closely from its infancy, and was able to discuss its every phase from the days of the old steamers to the sumptuously constructed cars of to-day.

Frank Wesley Bolande died at the Stratfield Hotel in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on Sunday, October 15, 1916. Nothing can more adequately express the depth of the community's grief, and the sense of personal loss felt by the numerous friends of the man, than the tributes paid by the public press to his life and work, and character.

The following is taken from the Bridgeport "Telegram:"

To build up a powerful, independent newspaper, dealing with all kinds of vast concerns, meeting

and resisting all sorts of attempted influences, and warranting and retaining the confidence of its thousands of readers, is a task calling for tremendous energy, but something else as well. "Fair play" is this something, as nearly as it can be described in two words. With Frank Bolande, "fair play" meant putting the interests of the city, the community, the whole collectively, over and above any personal, selfish or special interests that might attempt to intervene. The full measure of his success in doing this, the pressure which he resisted in keeping his paper clean and straight, the sacrifices he made—can be realized only by those who worked with him. It was a fetch with him to parry undue influences, to avoid partisanship, and to seek and find the welfare of his community as the sole guide for his paper's policy.

The Hartford "Courant" pays the following tribute to Mr. Bolande, the more valuable because of the fact that the "Courant" was in many important issues strongly opposed to the principles Mr. Bolande advocated:

In the death reported yesterday of Frank W. Bolande, of Bridgeport, a distinct force goes out of the newspaper field in this State, goes out, that is, so far as the individual counts, though, very probably, his influence will long remain in the paper which has for so many years felt his directing hand. It was the province of "The Courant" often to differ diametrically with the "Bridgeport Post," which he conducted with such vigor, but it was always evident that an earnest purpose guided the "Post" and its virile directness has been one of its commanding qualities. Mr. Bolande was what is commonly called "a good fighter" and, indeed, seemed rather to enjoy the diversion, but he was capable of praise, too, and kept his paper up nearer the boasted level of "independence" than any other we can recall. Most of the independents stand up so straight that they can lean backwards and devote their time to fault-finding. Often the "Post" was enthusiastically laudatory * * *.

The Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce and the City of Bridgeport passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce and the City of Bridgeport, through the

death of Frank Wesley Bolande, has sustained irreparable loss; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his entire life as a citizen of Bridgeport he consistently labored to advance the interests of this community, giving willing service to every movement for the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, With able assistance and counsel in the inception and growth of this organization of which he has continuously served as a director he has unstintingly given of his labors.

Be It Resolved, That the directors of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce do give public expression of a deep personal loss which is felt by the members of this organization, and by the citizens of Bridgeport in the passing of one who served his city well.

By Judge Robert Carey, of Jersey City, New Jersey:

Bridgeport and the State of Connecticut suffer a big loss in the death of Mr. Bolande. He was one of the finest and most courageous men I ever had the pleasure to meet. His death must be an occasion for deep regret to every man who has any love for the city of Bridgeport. His life was an inspiration. His unselfish devotion to principle made him a man amongst men. The people of Bridgeport should perpetuate his memory by putting into operation the things for which he has been fighting for years.

Justice George W. Wheeler said of Mr. Bolande:

Mr. Bolande was a warm personal friend and I am indebted to him for very many courtesies extending over long years. I feel his loss deeply and so must this community, for he had ever been devoted to its best interests and been its ardent admirer and lover. As time has gone on Mr. Bolande has, as it seems to me, broadened in his viewpoint, deepened in patriotism and become more and more attached to the public welfare and the things that made for it, and less and less mindful of the little and selfish considerations of locality. He put into his newspaper work the best that was in him and found happiness in his work. His work bore fruit. Personal reward came to him as a result and that richer reward that comes from noble endeavor and high public service.

Frank Wesley Bolande married, January 1, 1890, Medora C. Beach, daughter

of John H. and Emma L. (Keeler) Beach, of Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut. He is survived by his wife and by his mother, Mrs. Angeline Wooster, widow of the late David Wooster, of Bridgeport.

FLAGG, Charles Noel,

Distinguished Artist.

Son of an artistic father and a gentle mother, whose influence over their son was strong and good, the early life of Charles Noel Flagg, who was a representative citizen of Hartford, recognized as one of the foremost portrait painters in America, and whose work has been appreciated in the art centers of Europe, was spent amid environment most favorable for a boy whose chief interests were books and painting. With inherited talent and personal love for the beautiful in art and nature, he began at the age of sixteen years to develop that talent, and as the years progressed he won fame as a painter of portraits, as an art teacher, and as a public-spirited citizen whose talents were at the service of the State and his fellow-men.

No nobler monument could a man erect to perpetuate his own name than the society Mr. Flagg founded, the Connecticut League of Art Students, even had it been so intended. But that the Art League would even survive birth was a problem time only could solve, for it was a free night school for men wishing to become professional artists. Mr. Flagg was its first art instructor, and although a period of over a quarter of a century elapsed between that time and his death he still continued one of the instructors and a director, and was very much gratified that the institution he founded and fostered was of immense practical value to many deserving art students, raised the standard of art in the State, and more than fulfilled

the hopes of its founder. As Mr. Flagg ranked as one of the foremost portrait painters of New England, his own estimate of the influences and rules of life he followed is of value as a watchword for others who would succeed as he succeeded. The strongest influences of his youth were exerted at home by his father and mother, and by his friend, Dr. Horace Bushnell. Such influences many are denied. But next to that, he valued his private study, for he was always a real worker, believing "laziness the curse of art and art students." As watchwords he advised: "Be prompt to do the thing to be done yourself." Above all—for success—"To thine own self be true—thou canst not then be false to any man."

Charles Noel Flagg traced his ancestry to John Flagg, who came from England to Rhode Island early in the seventeenth century. Henry Collins Flagg, great-grandfather of Charles Noel Flagg, was surgeon-general in General Washington's army, and in another line he traced to General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolution. Rev. Jared Bradley Flagg, M. A., S. T. D., father of Charles Noel Flagg, was a talented artist, a clergyman, an author, writing the life and letters of Washington Allston, the greatest figure painter of his day, among other articles; a man of gentle disposition, a lover of everything beautiful in life. His mother, Louisa (Hart) Flagg, was possessed of every womanly grace, a queen, ruling over the home life of loving subjects. His brother, Ernest Flagg, is a prominent New York architect.

Charles Noel Flagg was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 25, 1848. His youth was spent in New York, where he attended public schools, and in New Haven, Connecticut, where he was a student in the Hopkins Grammar School. He was rather delicate in his youth, fond of

books, and painting being his chief joy. The books he then valued above all others were the Bible, Shakespeare's plays and Don Quixote, and these were his favorites throughout his life and his greatest source of help. To give himself needed exercise and build up a stronger physique, he took up carpentering work that proved beneficial and later a source of pleasure and intellectual stimulus. At the age of sixteen years he began portrait painting in New Haven, continuing also a student during the succeeding eight years. In 1872 he was able to carry out a long cherished ambition. He went to Paris, France, and there spent ten years in art study. His instructor in drawing and painting was the famous Louis Jacquesson de la Chevreuse, and to private instruction he added the lecture courses at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

In 1882 Mr. Flagg returned to the United States. He located in Hartford, Connecticut, and began his career as a portrait artist and art instructor, which career he could review with satisfaction, not more from the position he came to occupy as one of the leading portrait painters of his period than for the help he was able to extend to others. In 1888 he founded the Connecticut League of Art Students, previously referred to, of which he was at the time of his death instructing director. He taught the class of the league for twenty-eight years, three nights a week, without recompense, purely because he wanted to work for his art, and at the time of his death the art class was just preparing to begin its fall work. He was a man of hope, as well as of genius, and saw in every student a new Raphael. While the income from his portrait work was always large, he gave lavishly of his means toward advancing the best interests of the highest standards of art in the city of Hartford and through-

out the State. In Hartford he had special interest. It was to his efforts, largely, that the old State house exterior was restored. He strove unceasingly to have the State capitol work kept up to the highest art level. While his work has already been recognized, the presumption is that appreciation of his efforts will undoubtedly increase with the years.

In 1889 Mr. Flagg was appointed by the Governor of Connecticut to fill out the unexpired term of A. E. Burr, a member of the Connecticut State Capitol Commission of Sculpture, in 1901 was reappointed for a term of six years, and at the time of his death (1916) was serving his fourth term. During his career he painted several hundred portraits, many of them distinguished men and women of their day. At the exhibit of the National Academy of Design in 1908, Mr. Flagg was awarded the Thomas R. Proctor prize for the portrait of his friend, Paul Wayland Bartlett, the sculptor. He had some notable work in the State library and Supreme Court building. In Memorial Hall, State library, are portraits of Governors Morgan G. Bulkeley, O. Vincent Coffin, Lorrin B. Cooke, George E. Lounsbury, George P. McLean and Frank B. Weeks, all the work of Mr. Flagg. Two paintings, the work of Mr. Flagg, hang in the Elizabeth Jarvis Colt gallery at the Morgan memorial in Hartford. One is of Caldwell Hart Colt, done in 1894, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt Jarvis Colt, done in 1915. The last portrait he completed before his death was of the late Frederick L. Bunce, which is now hanging in the Phoenix National Bank, of which the late Mr. Bunce was the president until his death. At the time of his death Mr. Flagg was working on the portrait of Mrs. C. D. Talcott, Jr., of Talcottville, which was almost completed.

Mr. Flagg was the first president of the

Municipal Art Society of Hartford and for the last three years of his life served in the same capacity. He was president of the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, and held membership in the National Academy of Design, American National Academy, American Civic Association, American Federation of Arts of Washington, the Arts Club of Washington, D. C., La Societe Internationale des Beaux Arts et des Lettres of Paris, Le Cercle Francais of Hartford, the Playlovers' Club of Hartford, the Hartford Club, of which he was chairman of the art committee; the Nantucket Historical Association, the Salmagundi Club of New York, and the Jeremiah Wadsworth Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. Yachting was his favorite out-of-doors recreation, and he was also a member of the Hartford Yacht Club, of which he was vice-commodore. In addition to being the author of "The Evolution of an Equestrian Statue," published in 1909, he contributed largely to magazines and art periodicals. "Art Education for Men," an article written by him for the "Atlantic Monthly" a few years ago attracted wide attention. Mr. Flagg was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics was a Republican.

Mr. Flagg married, April 24, 1874, Ellen Fannie Earle, daughter of Morris Earle, of New York. Children: Ellen Earle, a resident of Hartford; Charles Noel, Jr., a resident of Meriden, Connecticut; Montague, an architect of New York; Marion, wife of Harry Irl Maxson, of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Flagg died suddenly of heart trouble at his late home, No. 234 Washington street, Hartford, November 10, 1916. It was a great shock to his friends and to Hartford people in general. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Irving H. Berg, pastor of the South Con-



James Gordon.

gregational Church, assisted by the Rev. Edmund C. Thomas, of St. James Church. Interment was in Zion Hill Cemetery.

The following tribute, which appeared in the issue of November 17, 1916, of the "Hartford Times," was paid to the late Charles Noel Flagg by the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, which held a special meeting for the purpose of paying proper honor to the memories of William Gedney Bunce and Charles Noel Flagg. William G. Bunce and Charles N. Flagg had been friends for years and were mutually interested in everything that pertained to their art:

In the death of Charles Noel Flagg, its president, the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts has suffered an irreparable loss. He did more, by his interest and enthusiasm, his constant and untiring efforts and industry, and the generous and unstinted gifts of his time and means, to found, to organize, to develop and carry to success this society than any other individual.

In the city of Hartford, from its various municipal and other art interests, from the art students, and from all with whom he has been associated and whose privilege it has been to work with him for high ends, come tributes to his zeal and devotion to the cause of art; but by none have his efforts and achievements in that cause been better known and appreciated than by those of us who have been so near him in the work of this society.

It is impossible in this brief testimonial of our regard and respect to more than touch upon his fine character, his genius, his broad culture and his wide sympathies and interests.

He was most fortunate as a young man and art student, at a period in the history of this country when the fine arts were but faintly foreshadowed, to have gone to Paris to the famous school of Jacqueson de la Chevreuse, the birthplace in art of so many of our most prominent painters.

The severity and thoroughness of training in drawing in that atelier laid broad and deep the foundations of success of a now world-famous group of artists; and the influence of that discipline may be traced through the life work of Mr. Flagg, scholarly, sound, wholesome and masterly, in its knowledge of the science of drawing, modeling, anatomy and color, by which qualities

the French have so long taught and led the world in the technique of painting.

Added to this exceptional education, his natural endowment of a fine artistic temperament and taste and constant industry and application carried him far in the practice of his profession; while his engaging personality and generous and impulsive nature and his great social gifts made him a central figure and a most influential factor in the art life and interests of our city and state.

We are confronted on every hand by monuments to his untiring labors in the cause of art in Hartford, in the preservation of what was good in the old, and the procuring of the best that is new, for the adornment of the city, its parks, its buildings and its public places.

How much of discouragement and disappointment he sometimes encountered and suffered in his efforts to these ends, and how bravely he still worked on, despite them, none but those near him will ever know; nor how much of happiness and gratification were his when he succeeded, as he so often did.

The stimulus of his personality and enthusiasm, the value of his judgment and his wide knowledge of men and affairs, made him invaluable as a co-worker in all matters pertaining to art; and he will be sorely missed by the many art students he so kindly and so generously helped, giving of himself and his time unreservedly and of whom he was so proud when they, too, succeeded in the field of art.

The Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, and we, his associates, in its council, cannot adequately express our debt to Mr. Flagg; we can but say that his life and example and his work have been of the greatest help and the highest inspiration, and have made possible most of good and of success that we now enjoy in this society.

It is with the greatest sorrow, with tenderness, with reverence and most grateful memory that we take our leave of him; and we hereby extend our sincerest sympathy to his family.

It is resolved by us that this resolution be entered upon our records; and that an engrossed copy of the same be sent to the family of Mr. Flagg.

GOODWIN, Rev. James, LL. D.,
Clergyman, Devoted Citizen.

A distinguished representative in the eighth generation of a family prominently identified with Hartford, Connecticut,

from its earliest foundation, Dr. Goodwin was worthy of that inheritance of a good name "rather to be chosen than great riches," and was in himself an illustration of the Horatian line. "Whole of life and clean from wrong." He was a true scholar of genuine culture; a scholar but not a bookworm or recluse; a good citizen, public spirited, taking keen interest and bearing a part in the affairs of city and State. A pronounced churchman, he was neither hard nor narrow, but was loyal to that conception of the social character and solidarity of Christianity described as the church idea. As a preacher he was thoughtful, direct and eloquent in his discourse, and as a pastor came very near to the hearts of his people. His tact, genuine friendliness, quick sympathy and democratic ways, and his enthusiasm for parish work were qualities and attributes which drew to him the love and respect of all who knew him.

The family name Goodwin is of very ancient origin, and is to be found in most of the northern countries of Europe. The derivation of the name is not clear, but it evidently signifies "good friend" or God's friend. The name is of record in England as early as 1238, and researches that have been made indicate that the ancestors of the first American Goodwins belonged to the Essex family, whose history is traced to about the middle of the fifteenth century.

(I) The American ancestor, Ozias Goodwin, was born in England in 1596, and married Mary, daughter of Robert Woodward, of Braintree, county of Essex. It is not known whether or not he accompanied his brother, Elder William Goodwin, who arrived at Boston in the ship "Lion," September 16, 1632. The first record of him is as a landowner at Hartford, Connecticut, in February, 1639-40. His house lot was located on what is

now Trumbull street, near Church street, and he acquired by purchase a number of parcels of land in Hartford. In 1659 he, with others, signed an agreement to remove to Hadley, Massachusetts, in consideration of which they were to receive grants of land, but there is no evidence that he ever became a resident of Hadley. His name appears on a list compiled October 13, 1669, comprising the names of those who on that date were freemen of the colony of Connecticut. He died in the spring of 1683.

(II) His son, Nathaniel Goodwin, born about 1637, died January 8, 1713-14. He was admitted a freeman in October, 1662, and is named as one of the "townsmen" of Hartford in 1669, 1678 and 1682. He married (first) Sarah, daughter of John and Hannah Coles, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, but formerly of Farmington, Connecticut. She died in 1676. He married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Pratt, of Hartford. She died subsequent to July, 1724.

(III) Their son, Ozias (2) Goodwin, was born in Hartford, June 26, 1683, died January 26, 1776. He held many public offices; was hayward 1714, 1717, 1734, 1735, 1739; fenceviewer 1720, 1724; grand juror 1727, 1731, 1742, 1750; selectman 1738, 1746; deacon of the First Church from January 1, 1756, until his death, twenty years later. He married, June 6, 1723, Martha, daughter of Captain Caleb and Mary (Cobb) Williamson, a lineal descendant of Timothy Williamson, who was a resident of Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1649. She died February 8, 1777.

(IV) Their son, Jonathan Goodwin, was baptized in Hartford, March 17, 1733-34. He lived for a few years on the west side of Trumbull street near Allyn, and from 1762 to 1764 with his father at the homestead on Village street. In 1764 the homestead was sold. Jonathan Goodwin

inherited through his mother an interest in his Grandfather Williamson's homestead on the east side of Main street, bounded on the north by State House Square. He was a corporal of the Hartford "train band," out of which was developed the "Governor's Guard," incorporated in 1771, and afterwards designated the Third Company, Governor's Foot Guard. He suffered severe financial reverses through lending his credit to a relative and to retrieve his fortunes purchased, in 1783, eight and one-half acres on the north side of the Albany road, a property which still remains in the family. He was officially appointed "inn keeper" and there spent the remainder of his days, ministering to the entertainment of travelers and in tilling his few acres. He died September 2, 1811. His wife, Eunice (Wolcott) Goodwin, died March 23, 1807.

(V) Their third child and only son, James Goodwin, born in Hartford, December 12, 1777, died September 13, 1844. He inherited the Albany road property from his father, and there spent his life after 1783, adding considerably to his real estate holdings in that neighborhood through purchase. He was first lieutenant of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, in 1807, and in 1809 was elected captain. He was of fine physical proportions, stood over six feet in height, weighed over two hundred pounds, very strong and active. He was a deep, clear thinker, most kindly in disposition, and very popular. He married, March 3, 1799, Eunice, daughter of Captain Lemuel and Ruth (Woodford) Roberts, a descendant of John Roberts, who in 1688 located in Simsbury, Connecticut. She was born in Wintonbury (now Bloomfield), Connecticut, August 22, 1774, died August 13, 1825.

(VI) Their son, James (2) Goodwin, was born in Hartford, March 3, 1803, died

there March 15, 1878. He attended the private school kept by John J. White until he was sixteen years of age, then began his remarkably successful business career. His first employment was as clerk in the office of the stage lines running east from Hartford. He quickly developed natural business capacity and aptitude, soon winning the full confidence of his employer. After a time the owner of the lines became ill and suggested to the young man that he purchase the business. Mr. Goodwin replied that he had not sufficient cash, and to the suggestion that he give notes for the purchase price, answered that as he was not of legal age, his notes would be worthless. Even that fact was not allowed to stand in the way, and he became owner of the stage lines while yet a minor. The Hartford starting point for these lines was at Joseph Morgan's coffee house, and Mr. Goodwin, through his earnest, aggressive and progressive methods developed a business requiring forty coaches and a stable of four hundred horses. He ran coaches to Worcester and Boston, Massachusetts, and to Providence, Rhode Island, also established a system of fast expresses which carried important news at a speed hitherto unknown.

In the Boston "Traveler" of December 11, 1829, there appeared an article describing the transmission of the President's message from Washington to Boston, a distance of about five hundred miles in thirty-one hours and twenty-three minutes. "The express left Hartford at fifteen minutes past one o'clock p. m. and performed the distance of one hundred miles to this city in six hours and eight minutes. This is a degree of speed without a parallel, we presume, in the records of rapid traveling in this country."

Mr. Goodwin early became interested in railroad development and manage-

ment. He was a director of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, 1837-41, and it was the success of that enterprise that led him to abandon his stage business. Broad in his vision, he quickly saw the possibilities of the life insurance business, and became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was a director until his death. In 1848 he was elected president of the company, and except for a period of three years, 1866-69, when he retired on account of the demands of his private business, he was chief executive of the company until his death in 1878. Broad as were his activities, it was to the upbuilding of the Connecticut Mutual that he gave the best of his ability, and for the last thirty years of his life that company was his chief interest.

He was also vice-president of the Gatling Gun Company, and a director of the Hartford Carpet Company, the Collins Manufacturing Company, the Greenwood Company (cotton mills), the Holyoke Water Power Company, the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, vice-president of Hartford Hospital and a trustee of Trinity College. He took a keen interest in military affairs, and at the age of sixteen years became a member of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard. He rose through various ranks and was major of the company, 1829-33. He became a communicant of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church about the year 1820, and as long as he lived took a deep and active interest in parish affairs. He served as vestryman for many years, and many times declined the office of warden.

James Goodwin married, July 30, 1832, Lucy, daughter of Joseph and Sally (Spencer) Morgan. She was born in what is now Holyoke, Massachusetts,

February 4, 1811, and six years later was brought by her parents to Hartford. She was educated at the famous Emma Willard School, Troy, New York, where, under the teachings and example of that noble woman, Miss Willard, she developed qualities and character well described in the language of one who knew her well:

She knew and was interested in the best thought and action of her time for bettering all men and especially alive to all affecting her own country. She was concerned in every good work. She was a lifelong communicant of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, prominent in all its charitable work and agencies. With her daughter Mary she gave to it the chapel and parish building. She was one of the managers of the Hartford Orphan Asylum, and its treasurer for more than thirty years. The Hartford Hospital, the Union for Home Work, and indeed every charitable institution of Hartford had her lively sympathy and her constant support. Her charities, begun at home, went into all the world of need, spiritual, mental and physical. Her public benefactions were many and well known, among the latest of which was the munificent gift to the Wadsworth Athenaeum.

James and Lucy (Morgan) Goodwin were the parents of seven children: Sarah Morgan, died in infancy; James Junius, whose life story is told in this work; Sarah Morgan, who married Dr. William R. Brownell, medical director of the Nineteenth Army Corps, during the Civil War; Francis, who is of further mention; Lucy, died in infancy; Mary, who died in 1880, unmarried, at the age of thirty-six years; Walter, died in infancy.

(VII) Rev. Francis Goodwin, son of James (2) Goodwin, was born in Hartford, September 25, 1839. His early education was acquired in private schools and Hartford High School. In 1854 he entered the employ of the dry goods firm of Howe, Mather & Company, remaining two years, going thence to New York City with Morton & Grinnell. But such

was his maternal training and the religious environment of his early years that it is not surprising his mind later turned to the holy calling of a minister of the Gospel. Having decided, he resumed his studies under private tutors, and after completing preparatory studies, he pursued a course of theological study at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Connecticut.

He was ordained deacon, May 27, 1863, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Right Rev. John D. Williams, D. D., bishop of the diocese, officiating. He was appointed chaplain to the bishop and placed in charge of the missions at Durham, North Guilford, North Killingworth and Ponset, his residence at this time being at Middletown. In July, 1863, he received from Trinity College the degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causa*. On December 19, 1863, he was ordained priest, Bishop Williams again officiating. He was elected rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Hartford, May 14, 1865, continuing as such until November, 1871. From April until December, 1872, he was in charge of St. John's Church at Hartford, and from April, 1874, until May, 1875, was rector of Trinity Church, Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was in charge of the Church of The Good Shepherd, Hartford, from November, 1876, until June, 1877. In 1878, when the diocese was divided into archdeaconries, he was elected the first archdeacon of Hartford, an office he filled until February, 1888, when he resigned. After the death of his father, Francis Goodwin, and his brother, the late James Junius Goodwin, found it necessary to devote a good share of their time to the management of the family estate.

He has always been interested in art, especially that branch of art which has to do with architecture. Perhaps the most

notable example of his work in this line was the beautiful residence of his father, which he designed and the construction of which he superintended. He is a director of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, the Holyoke Water Power Company, and a member of its executive committee. Since 1875 he has been a trustee of Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown; was made treasurer of the Bishop's Fund; since 1884 has been a trustee of Trinity College; since 1875 a trustee of Watkinson Library. In 1877 he was elected a trustee of the Watkinson Farm School and Juvenile Asylum; two years later he was elected president of the board, an office he has held continuously for twenty-five years, and is a trustee and director of Hartford Public Library.

Nor has he been unmindful of the duties of citizenship, but in the midst of a busy life has found time to serve most efficiently in many public positions of trust. He was a member of the board of street commissioners in 1879 and 1880; member of the board of park commissioners for nearly thirty years, beginning with 1880; has been a trustee of Hartford Grammar School from 1879 until the present time; was long member of the board of school visitors, and director of Hartford Retreat. In 1886 he was elected vice-president of Wadsworth Athenaeum, and since 1890 has been its president. He is a member of the Century Club of New York City, chaplain of the Society of Colonial Wars, and member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Rev. Francis Goodwin married, June 3, 1863, Mary Alsop Jackson, born July 14, 1842, daughter of Commodore Charles Hunter Jackson, United States Navy, and his wife, Martha Lawrence (Willard) Jackson. She is a descendant of Edward Jackson, who was a resident of Newton, Massachusetts, in 1643. Their children

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

are: 1. James, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated. 2. William Brownell, born October 7, 1866; educated at St. Paul's School, 1878-84, Trinity College, 1884-85, Yale University, 1885-88; now special agent for the Aetna Insurance Company, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. 3. Sarah Morgan, born May 7, 1868, now deceased; married Henry S. Robinson. 4. Alice Fenwick, born March 30, 1871; married Benjamin Wister Morris. 5. Lucy Morgan, born January 11, 1873, died May 9, 1884. 6. Charles Archibald, born November 18, 1876; educated at St. Paul's School, Yale University, Harvard Law School, now a practicing lawyer of Hartford; married Ruth Cheney. 7. Francis Spencer, born October 19, 1878; educated at St. Paul's School, Yale University, now associated with his father. 8. Jeannette, born July 2, 1884; married Harold J. Davison, who was first officer on a White Star Line steamship, and a member of the British Naval Reserve, now second in command of a war vessel of the Royal Navy.

(VIII) Rev. James Goodwin, son of Rev. Francis Goodwin, LL. D., was born in Middletown, Connecticut, February 10, 1865, died in Hartford, Connecticut, January 3, 1917. He prepared for college in the public schools of Hartford, and at St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, entering Trinity College, Hartford, in 1882, whence he was graduated with honors, A. B., class of 1886. Literature was a favorite pursuit from youth, and his grace of expression in verse led to his choice as poet of his class. In 1890 he received from Trinity the degree of M. A., and at the annual commencement, June 28, 1911, he was awarded LL. D. Following graduation he studied in Paris, 1886-87, entering the General Theological Seminary in New York City in the latter year, graduating Bachelor of Sacred The-

ology, class of 1890, one of the three graduates to publicly read their essays.

He was ordained a deacon by Rt. Rev. John Williams, Bishop of Connecticut, June 4, 1890, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Connecticut; took a post-graduate course at Oxford University (England) the same year, and spent two years in further preparation for his holy calling. In 1892 he was appointed assistant pastor of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, there continuing until appointed priest in charge of St. Barnabas Mission in Berlin, New Hampshire. In 1895 he was installed rector of the Church of The Good Shepherd, Nashua, New Hampshire, continuing in charge of that parish until called to Christ Church, Hartford, in 1902, his work in Nashua greatly blessed.

Christ Church, one of the oldest and strongest Episcopal churches in New England, and one of the few remaining "down town," steadily maintained its importance as one of the religious centers of the town under Dr. Goodwin's charge and during his nearly fifteen years' pastorate prospered abundantly, both in a material and a spiritual sense. He was a man of deep learning, an accomplished linguist, possessed that fine polish acquired through study and travel abroad, while his mind had the poetic element which made him delicately sensitive to the wonder and bloom of the world, giving him insight and vision to see afar. He was kindly and courteous to all, bore himself with dignity, and from his pure inner life flowed a gracious, blessed influence.

From the time of his first pastorate in Berlin, Dr. Goodwin manifested his deep interest in public affairs, a dominant trait of his character which made his residence in Hartford so useful and productive of good. His service in Berlin was as a member of the Board of Education, but



J. W. Smith

in Hartford his public service was mainly in behalf of the park system. He was elected a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, May 2, 1910, for a term of ten years, his first duty being in connection with the ancient burying ground in Sigourney Park and with Village street green. Later he was assigned commissioner for Riverside Park, his particular charge until death. He was president of the board, May, 1913, until May, 1914, and ever gave generously of his time to the advancement of park interests, and took great pride as well as pleasure in the all that pertained to that department. For several years he was chaplain of the Governor's Foot Guard; was a trustee of Watkinson Farm School, the Watkinson Library and the Open Hearth Association; was an ex-president of Trinity College Alumni Association; member of many societies of the diocese and church; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Alpha Delta Phi; Century Association of New York; Hartford Yacht and University clubs of Hartford.

Dr. Goodwin married, June 13, 1894, Frances Whittelsey Brown, of Hartford, who survives him with four children: Francis, born April 30, 1895, a junior at Yale University; Helen, born April 26, 1898; Mary, March 24, 1901; and Lucy Morgan, January 7, 1907. Mrs. Goodwin is a daughter of Roswell and Fanny Hunt (Noyes) Brown, descendant of old and influential New England families, through whom she has gained admission to the Society of Colonial Dames of America.

SMITH, Friend William,

Inventor, Manufacturer.

Friend W. Smith was a true captain of industry and one of Bridgeport's "Grand

Old Men," and he deserves well at the hands of the historian who would aspire to compile an enduring record of the men who have by their genius created new industries and developed new sources of wealth which have brought prosperity to their city. By heredity, Mr. Smith should have been a professional man; his tastes were of a decided literary bent, but circumstances seem to have determined his pathway in life and what the professional world lost the business world gained. His father, also Friend William Smith, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, in active service for half a century, filling many Connecticut and New York pulpits. His grandfather, Rev. Eben Smith, was one of the leading Methodist ministers of his day, and with his brother, Rev. James Matthews Smith, rode circuits in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Rev. Eben Smith was a delegate to four consecutive general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the founders of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. From these scholarly divines Friend W. Smith, of Bridgeport, inherited the pronounced literary tastes which in youth was displayed in an inordinate love for historical, poetic and scientific books, and in mature years in poetic composition and historical writings. To a fourth generation and a third Friend W. Smith the same traits have descended, and in patent law practice the professional prominence of the family has been restored.

Friend W. Smith, grandson of Rev. Eben Smith, son of Rev. Friend W. and Mary (Esmond) Smith, was born in Kortright, Delaware county, New York, May 11, 1829. He attended public schools in New York City and completed his studies at Amenia Seminary, Dutchess county, New York. At an early age, he obtained his first position in the business world,

becoming clerk in a New York City hosiery house, his remuneration being ten dollars monthly. He remained in clerical positions in New York City and New Haven, Connecticut, until 1849, when he located in Bridgeport, Connecticut. From that year until his death in 1917 with the exception of the years 1871-73 he was a resident of Bridgeport and there won fame as business man, postmaster, inventor, manufacturer and citizen.

From 1849 until 1851 he was proprietor of a dry goods store; from 1851 until 1860 a clerk in the employ of E. Birdseye, then a leading dry goods merchant of Bridgeport, one of his fellow clerks being David Read, founder of the dry goods house of D. M. Read & Company. From 1860 until 1869 Mr. Smith was postmaster of Bridgeport, the new post office being erected during his tenure of office. During this period, which covered the entire Lincoln and Johnson administrations, he took an active part in political affairs, was a member of the Republican State committee, chairman of the executive committee of the city committee and a potent force in party management. Mr. Smith organized the Forester Manufacturing Company, but in 1871 retired and went to Nevada in the interest of the Connecticut Silver Mining Company, a corporation in which a large amount of Bridgeport capital was invested. He returned to Bridgeport in 1873, and became at once interested in the invention of an improved letter-box lock for which the government was asking proposals. In association with Frederick Egge a letter box and lock was invented for which Mr. Smith devised a key and after securing patents they submitted their joint inventions to the post office department and were awarded a large contract. To manufacture their patents the firm of Smith & Egge was organized in 1874. They con-

tinued as such until 1877, when the business was incorporated as the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company, Friend W. Smith, president; Warren H. Way, secretary-treasurer; Frederick Egge, whose stock had been purchased by the company, serving as superintendent. In later years Oliver C. Smith, son of Friend W. Smith, became secretary-treasurer.

For several years the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company had the contract for furnishing locks for all mail bags used by the post office department of the government and also furnished the governments of Mexico, Hayti, Santo Domingo and Chili with large quantities of locks and keys. Mr. Smith also invented the chain used by the mail carriers and clerks to secure the keys to their persons, and in addition to the immense orders from the United States postal department sold largely of their goods to the navy and war departments. The demand from the other governments mentioned was also heavy for locks and keys. Other articles used by the postal department, cord fasteners, label cases and punchers, were also contracted for and to furnish these various articles the resources of the Smith & Egge Company were taxed to the utmost notwithstanding the great expansion of their plant and the large number of hands employed. For many years the company were the largest contractors in the country for the furnishing of supplies to the mail equipment division of the post office department, and with the foreign business added the total was very large. As head of the great business he created and to which he contributed several valuable inventions, Mr. Smith came into his own and was accorded recognition as one of the foremost manufacturers of a city noted for its industrial greatness. To the original lines a variety of chains, padlocks, sewing machine hardware, and attach-

ments have been added as the years have passed. The substitution of chains for cord in hanging sash weights was an idea conceived in Mr. Smith's fertile brain, and the "Giant" sash chain introduced to the trade by the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company is now a standard in general use. In 1891 he visited England and in Birmingham organized the Automatic Chain Company to manufacture under his patents in England and made a similar arrangement in Germany. He also organized and for many years was president of the Bridgeport Deoxydized Bronze & Metal Company.

To create, develop and manage so vast a business called for executive ability of the highest order, and this quality Mr. Smith possessed. The lot of the inventor usually is to see his patents pass to and enrich others, but Mr. Smith reaped the practical benefit of his genius and as a business man and executive he grandly succeeded. A feature of his life as a manufacturer was the complete harmony that existed between the factory force and the executive department of the company. When there was a demand for a nine-hour day, Mr. Smith was the first manufacturer to recognize the justice of the demand and to make it the law in his plant. Many of his employes were with him for a quarter of a century and so great was his popularity that he was several times solicited to be the Labor candidate for mayor. At a Labor Day parade in Bridgeport, an oil painting of Mr. Smith was carried in the procession and for his services as grand marshal of the Grand Army parade, June 5, 1903, he was presented with a memorial commemorative of the occasion. His standing with all classes was unique; in the manufacturing world to possess the confidence of both capital and labor requires an honesty of purpose and a loyalty to both, which few men possess.

He was a member of the reception committee which welcomed President Lincoln to Bridgeport, and his "History of the Bridgeport Post Office" is one of the classics of local history. It first appeared in the "Municipal Register" in 1876 and was republished in Orcutt's "History of Bridgeport" in 1887. He evidenced his public spirit in many ways, and in addition to his own company served the City National Bank as director and the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank as trustee. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons, and in Scottish Rite Masonry was a thirty-second degree Mason. Though of Methodist training he was a member and vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church. His clubs were the Seaside, Seaside Outing, and Algonquin. He was a member of the National Manufacturers' Association and the Bridgeport Historical and Scientific societies.

Mr. Smith married, February 23, 1853, in old First Methodist Church, his father assisted by Rev. Edmund S. Jaynes performing the ceremony, Angeline Amelia Weed. She was born in Bethel, Connecticut, May 3, 1833, died in Bridgeport, January 21, 1911, daughter of Zerah and Zilpah (Northrop) Weed, her father a substantial farmer and manufacturer. Mrs. Smith was a woman of intelligence and abounded in good works. She was a member of the Ladies' Charitable Society and long its president, and after retiring from that office through infirmity retained her interest and served as a member of the board of managers until her death. She visited the poor, dispensed her charities with a liberal hand, and after being confirmed with her husband served the different societies of Christ Episcopal Church with great zeal. For nearly fifty-eight years she leaned upon her husband's strong arm and with him trod life's pathway ere the bond was broken. On the

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fifty-seventh anniversary of their wedding day, Mr. Smith composed the following lines:

To My WIFE.

Yes, 'tis a long time from "Now"—
Fifty and seven years all told—
Since we were pledge by marriage vow,
And sealed that pledge with ring of gold.

'Twas early Spring when we were wed,
The birds were seeking out their mates,
The flowers were waking from their beds,
New Life was opening wide its gates.

Ah well, the many years have passed,
The hour with us is past eleven.
The happiest day must end at last—
God grant that ours may end in Heaven.

We're living in the twilight now,
The brilliant colors of the day—
The gold and crimson—graceful bow
And yield themselves to sober gray.

The evening of the day has come,
And weary labor greets its close,
And in the peaceful, quiet home,
Awaits the hour of sweet repose.

Thankful for blessings we have had,
For health and comfort all along,
So many things to make us glad—
Hopeful, we'll sing our evening song.

And blended with that evening song,
Forgiveness for each seeming wrong.
And when that evening song shall cease,
Both sink to rest in perfect peace.

The stream that borders "Better-Land"
Is near, and we can almost toss
A pebble to its waters clear—
And soon we'll gently step across.

But when the border stream is crossed,
And we have reached the farther shore,
It cannot be, we are not lost
To all our loved ones—evermore.

Death cannot conquer in the strife,
For God is love, and Love has planned
That death shall yield to Life,
Love finds its own in "Better-Land."

And ere we leave this world so fair,
The last sweet effort of the mind
Shall be an earnest, ardent prayer,
God bless the loved ones left behind.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of three sons and a daughter: Friend William (3), a graduate of Yale Law School and a member of the Fairfield county bar, specializing in the law of patents; Oliver Cromwell, secretary-treasurer of the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company; Charles Esmond, superintendent of the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company; Maybelle, married Horace H. Jackson, of Bridgeport. Friend W. Smith died March 3, 1917.

CANFIELD, Henry O.,

Manufacturer.

The late Henry O. Canfield was a son of Jared H. Canfield, inventor and rubber manufacturer, well known in France and the United States. After extended service in other lines, Henry O. Canfield adopted his father's business, and in 1889 became a manufacturer of rubber goods under his own name. He was a man of high character and versatile genius, and won high reputation as a business man. He was a grandson of Captain Ira B. Canfield, a master mariner, who was finally lost with his ship in one of the catastrophes of the sea. Jared H. Canfield was born at Saybrook, and early became identified with the rubber manufacturing industry. He became thoroughly familiar with the chemistry of rubber as well as an adept in its manufacture, was the father of several inventions relating thereto, and spent several years in France introducing these patents. On his return to the United States he secured a patent for a rubber dress shield of superior value and to its manufacture the Canfield Rubber Company of Bridgeport devoted its four-story

factory, the output reaching five million pairs annually. He married Mary A. Andrews, daughter of Benaja Andrews, of Meriden, Connecticut. They were the parents of Isaac A., Elizabeth C., and Henry O.

Henry O. Canfield was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, November 9, 1847, died July 25, 1910. He began his education in the Naugatuck public schools, but when his father went to France in the interest of his patents his son accompanied him and during his years of foreign residence completed his education in French and German institutions of learning. Upon his return to the United States he spent a few years in the dry goods business, but in 1871 he went west and entered the employ of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Company, becoming station agent at Pekin, Illinois. In 1876 he was promoted general freight agent of the company, continuing until 1880 when the Wabash obtained control. From that time until November, 1885, he was commissioner for the railroads in the various pools they formed to equalize freight business and rates, a position requiring great tact as well as knowledge of the freight business. In November, 1885, he resigned his post to become secretary and general superintendent of the Campbell Rubber Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, continuing in that position until January 1, 1889, when he resigned to engage in the rubber business under his own name. A man of social, genial nature, Mr. Canfield affiliated with his fellowmen in many business, fraternal and social organizations. He held all degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry up to and including the thirty-second and was a past officer of the rite. He belonged to the Seaside, Algonquin and Brooklyn Country clubs, was a Republican in politics, and a member of the South Congregational Church.

Mr. Canfield married Immogene C. Freshour. They were the parents of three sons: 1. Joseph B., born January 21, 1874, died February 20, 1904. 2. Albert H., born in Pekin, Illinois, September 19, 1875; he was educated at the Peekskill Military Academy and the Cascadella School, Ithaca, New York, and was two years at Cornell University; in 1898 he engaged in the rubber business with his father and is now the president of the H. O. Canfield Company of Bridgeport; Mr. Canfield married Ann Frances Stewart, a native of New York City, and they have had two children: Jared Odgen, born April 10, 1901, died May 19, 1910, and Jean, born August 5, 1914; Mr. Canfield is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Elks, University, Cornell, Algonquin, Brookline, and Black Rock Yacht clubs. 3. Henry B., born April 21, 1877, in Pekin, Illinois; obtained his early schooling at the University School, Bridgeport; the Cascadella School at Ithaca, New York; studied art in New York and Paris, and is now following that profession.

HOWE, Harmon George, M. D.,

Practitioner, Hospital Official.

The spirit which inspired the life of Dr. Harmon G. Howe was one of helpfulness, and when minutes only were left him, as he well knew, his thought was for the other sufferers from the accident which had brought him low, and he left these words, "Look after the others first" as his last spoken message. That had ever been his slogan, "others first," and every waking hour of every day of his life had been filled with thoughts and deeds for others. He was a man of singularly happy, loving disposition, genial and sincere, never losing the enthusiasm of youth, as eager to attend clinics as any young man of the

profession, and untiring in his efforts to gain more light and deeper surgical knowledge. His profession to him was not a career but a ministry. He joined to the cure of bodies, in an unobtrusive fashion, the healing of human hearts, and the most tender, personal feeling existed between him and his patients. He adorned the profession he loved and won eminent success.

There was a side to Dr. Howe's nature rarely found in a professional man with the heavy responsibilities he carried. With his hours fully occupied, he was one of the most faithful of worshipers at Sunday morning and evening services and rarely absent from Thursday evening prayer meeting. His faith shone forth in his works, and on the official board, in choir organization or men's class, he labored for the good of the Fourth Church and made his influence felt in every department of its work. His purpose was high and the beauty of his spirit shone in his countenance, the sunshine of his nature and his friendliness toward all men mirrored in his face that cleanliness and manliness of soul which drew all men to him.

Dr. Howe was descended from an ancient and honorable English family, his American ancestors settling in Vermont. In paternal and maternal line his connections were distinguished men of their localities, including the Bliss family of Connecticut and Vermont, Captain Thomas Chittenden, of Chester, Connecticut, and the first Governor of Vermont, Governor Martin Chittenden, and the Galusha family of Vermont. This ancestry included men of eminence in every walk, particularly in public official life, and in the wars of the Colonial and Revolutionary period. Social position, education, patriotism, piety and moral worth distinguished them, and in his own life and achievement this

twentieth century representative maintained the high standards of the race from which he sprang. Dr. Howe was a son of Lucian B. and Clarissa J. (Galusha) Howe, of Jericho, Vermont, his father a merchant and manufacturer.

Harmon George Howe was born in Jericho, Vermont, September 3, 1850, died at Stamford, Connecticut, June 13, 1913, a victim of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad wreck at Stamford, on that date. With the exception of a winter spent in Canada and another at an Ohio school, his youth was spent in Vermont. After completing the courses of Essex Classical Institute at Essex, Vermont, and Underhill Academy, in 1870 he entered the University of Vermont, taking a special course in chemistry prior to entering the medical department, whence he was graduated M. D., June 30, 1873. The two years following were spent as interne at Hartford Hospital (Connecticut), as assistant superintendent at Sanford Hall (Flushing, Long Island), and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, there completing post-graduate studies in 1875 and receiving an additional M. D. He permanently located in Hartford, in May, 1876, and began the private practice of his profession, his first office in the city being at No. 4 Village street. Later he located at No. 44 Pratt street, where he remained one year; then moved to No. 103 Trumbull street, then to No. 51 Church street, where he resided twelve years, then purchased the property at No. 137 High street. His early experiences were encouraging, and he was soon made to feel that Hartford had adopted him and was showing deep appreciation of the merits of the young physician who had settled in the city. His practice constantly increased, and ere long he had attained his rightful position not only as a physician and surgeon but as a man and

citizen. The confidence he won as a young man deepened as the years went by, and he continued high in public regard until the end of his thirty-seven years' service in Hartford as a healer of human ills.

Along with a large private practice and constant service as a consultant, Dr. Howe maintained intimate relations with Hartford Hospital, Dispensary and Retreat.

The year between graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and May, 1876, when he began private medical and surgical practice, Dr. Howe spent as assistant to Dr. H. P. Stearns at the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, a position he resigned. Soon after beginning practice he was appointed a member of the Hartford Dispensary staff, and from 1878 he was continuously a member of the staff of the Hartford Hospital, and for years was also a member of the executive committee. In 1903 he was elected a member of the board of directors and chairman of the medical and surgical staff. He was thus intimately connected with the hospital for thirty-five years, and was the senior surgeon for whom the entire staff had the greatest respect and admiration. His was a potent voice in the councils of the institution, and his official connection carried him to its presidency. He was also visiting physician to the Hartford Retreat, and medical referee in the service of several of the leading insurance companies. He wrote many valuable papers which were read before medical societies of which he was a member, and demands for his services as a consultant came from all over the State, and in certain lines of surgical operations he was considered an authority.

He held membership in the city and county medical societies, serving both as president; the Connecticut State and the

American Medical associations, also in societies devoted to surgery, a branch which he made his special interest during the last decade of his life. When a young man of eighteen he served in the First Regiment, Vermont Militia, as private and hospital steward, and in Hartford as medical officer of the First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, from 1879 until 1890. Later he was assistant surgeon with rank of major, and then surgeon of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, which post he ever afterward filled. He was an enthusiastic student of art, and adorned the walls of his home with beautiful and valuable paintings. His medical and literary library was one of the finest in the State, and he keenly enjoyed the hours he was privileged to spend with his books.

As a physician Dr. Howe realized the benefit to be derived from "out-of-door exercise, and as he was fond of the sports of forest and stream, a great part of his recreation periods were spent on the preserves of St. Bernard's Fishing and Hunting Club, in the Province of Quebec, he being one of the five Hartford men who were members of that club. He was also a member of the Country Club of Farmington, the Automobile, Republican and Hartford clubs of Hartford, and of the Connecticut Historical Society. His summer home "Windhart" was at Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, and in practice he proved his theory: "A sound body is a fine foundation for a fine mind, and the modern method of training the body as well as the mind should be advocated and followed by all of us."

As a member of the Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford, Dr. Howe gave liberally of his time to its work and interests. His engagements were so timed that he might attend the regular preaching services on Sunday. He was presi-

dent of the board of trustees and gave due attention to the by no means light burdens of that office. He was also president of the Fourth Church choir organization, and president of the men's class. He bore his full share of the responsibilities of church membership, and actively participated in Christian work.

So his life was spent, and were aught needed as testimony as to the extent of his influence and the esteem in which he was held the scene at the Fourth Church on the day of his funeral would supply it. There were the staff of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard; the board of directors of the Hartford Hospital; the internes of the hospital; the training school classes of the hospital; the Sunday school class of men which he taught; Hartford Medical Society, in a body, and a throng of his friends from every walk of life who came to honor the memory of the beloved physician.

Dr. Howe married, April 12, 1876, Harriet M. Stevens, daughter of Luther M. and Mary Ann (Catlin) Stevens, of Jericho, Vermont. Mrs. Howe survives her husband. Their children: 1. Frances Bliss, who died in 1911, some time previous to her father, was the wife of Alfred W. Muchlow, and mother of Brereton H., Lucien H., and Frances A. Muchlow. 2. Horace Stevens, born September 19, 1878, a graduate of Hartford High School, 1898, student of Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, and of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University; he decided upon a business career, and in 1903 established a general insurance business in Hartford which he still successfully continues. 3. Lucia, died in infancy.

GRIPPIN, William Avery,
Manufacturer.

With the passing of William Avery Grippin, of Bridgeport, the pioneer man-

ufacturer of malleable iron and head of a great corporation, a wave of genuine regret swept over the community in which he was so well known. To his associates in the many interests he served his loss seemed an irreparable one, for they had leaned heavily upon his clear vision, sound judgment and great executive ability. His standard of commercial integrity was high, his conception of duty very exacting and to the trusts committed to him he was loyally devoted. Above all was a spirit of pure Christianity which embraced every department of life, holding him true to every obligation of manhood and citizenship.

Mr. Grippin was of Welsh-English ancestry, his progenitors first settling in Vermont, later in Corinth, New York. He was a great-grandson of Elijah Grippin, a soldier of the Revolution. His father, Alonzo J. Grippin, was a farmer of Corinth, New York, a man of character and worth, highly esteemed. Alonzo J. Grippin married Mary Burritt, a woman of deep spirituality, and under the influence of these Christian parents their son imbibed the principles that were a compelling force in his after life.

William Avery Grippin was born at the homestead in Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, February 23, 1851, died at Grand Canyon, Arizona, February 28, 1911, just past his sixtieth birthday. He passed the first fifteen years of his life at the homestead, attended public schools and assisted his father. The spring and summer of 1869 was spent at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and in the September following he began his business career by entering the office employ of a Troy, New York, firm engaged in the iron manufacturing business. This was in accordance with his own preferences, his ambition being for a business life. He began with the motto: "If anything is worth doing at all it is

worth doing well" and rapid advancement rewarded him. Fifteen years after his entrance into the business world, a lad of sixteen, he was elected president of the Troy Malleable Iron Company, and from 1884 until his death continued its able executive head. The same year (1884) he was elected treasurer of the Bridgeport Malleable Iron Company. In November, 1890, he was elected president of the Vulcan Iron Works of New Britain, Connecticut, holding all of these executive positions until his death as well as serving as a director of several other industrial manufacturing corporations.

After his Bridgeport interests became important he made that city his residence and became very influential. In addition to his manufacturing interests, which became very large, he served the Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport and the Century Bank of the City of New York as a director. He was one of the pioneers in the malleable iron industry and the corporations whose destinies he guided were all prosperous, their expansion and success largely due to his wonderful executive ability, and he will ever stand as one of the "great iron masters" of his day. His eminently successful business life had as its foundation stones industry, promptness and integrity, and at the height of his career, speaking to young men, he advocated a close adherence to the foregoing traits and in addition said: "Stand firmly for principle, avoid debt and keep expenditures well within income. If you do not find just what you would like to do, take what you can find and do it so well that something more desirable will follow as a natural result."

A Republican in national politics, Mr. Grippin exercised the greatest independence in local affairs, supporting the man he deemed the best fitted for the office

aspired to, regardless of party. Between 1894 and 1904 he served two unexpired terms and one full term of three years on the Board of Apportionment and Taxation of the City of Bridgeport. A Baptist in religious preference he took a deep interest in church work. From October, 1896, until October, 1900, he was president of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, and from April, 1904, was a member of the executive committee of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York. During 1901-02 he was president of the Connecticut Baptist Social Union and ever thereafter a member. He loyally and generously supported the local church, and in his private life exemplified the virtues of the Christian faith. He enjoyed the society of his fellowmen in his hours "off duty," was very hospitable, genial and friendly, a member of the Seaside, Yacht and Contemporary clubs of Bridgeport, and of the Historical and Scientific Society. He generously supported all good causes and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the deserving.

Mr. Grippin married (first) November 10, 1875, Adell Jackson, of Ballston Spa, New York, who died in April, 1907. They were the parents of a son, William Jackson, and a daughter, Edna Adell, who married Dudley M. Morris, of Bridgeport. William Jackson Grippin was born in Troy, New York, was brought to Bridgeport by his parents in 1884; prepared in Bridgeport High School, entered Yale University, whence he was graduated class of "97." He then entered the office employ of the Bridgeport Malleable Iron Company, advancing through various promotions to his present office of treasurer. He is a capable man of affairs, and in his citizenship aspires to the best things. He is a member of the Brooklawn, University and Yale clubs. He mar-

ried, April 10, 1907, Ethel Kimber, of Bridgeport, and has a son Kenneth and a daughter Rosalind. Mr. Grippin married (second) Minnie L. Tillou, who survives him, and is living at Marina Park street, Bridgeport. She is the daughter of Walter G. and Louise (Smith) Tillou, of New Haven, Connecticut.

HALL, Seth Jacob,

Financier, Public Official, Philanthropist.

In the year 1857, Seth Jacob Hall became a resident of the city of Meriden, Connecticut, and for over half a century his business ability, his public spirit, and every attribute of his great nature, were freely employed in the development of his adopted city. His ability as a business man brought him prominently among the leading men of the commercial and financial world of his city, while his public-spirited interest in affairs political, philanthropic and religious, brought him the esteem and confidence of the public. His life of nearly eighty years was one of ceaseless activity, and until its very close he retained his interest in business and in the various organizations with which he had been officially connected for so long.

Mr. Hall was of the seventh generation of the family founded in Connecticut by John Hall, born in England in 1605, died in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1676. He was one of the early settlers of Hartford, where he was granted six acres in a division of land. He married, in 1641, Jane Wollen, who died November 14, 1690, the mother of his nine children. The line of descent to Seth J. Hall was through Thomas Hall, fifth son of John Hall, the founder, who was born in New Haven, March 25, 1649, married June 5, 1673, Grace Watson, this being the first marriage appearing in the records of Wallingford, Connecticut. Their son, Joseph

Hall, born July 8, 1681, died November 3, 1748, married, November 13, 1706, Bethiah Terrell.

Ephraim Hall, son of Joseph and Bethiah (Terrell) Hall, was born April 25, 1723, and resided at North Farms, Wallingford. He married (second) October 13, 1763, Chloe Moss, daughter of David and Mindwell (Doolittle) Moss. They were the parents of nine children, the line of descent following through their son Comfort.

Comfort Hall was born February 25, 1773, and lived in Wallingford until about 1797, when he moved to Middletown, Westfield Society, and later bought a farm upon which he resided until his death, November 20, 1855. He was an earnest devoted Methodist, and an original trustee of the Middlefield church, and at his home kept "open house" for the entertainment of the traveling ministers of the early church. He married, February 1, 1796, Jemima Bacon, born February 2, 1775, died February 24, 1847, daughter of Phineas and Sarah (Atkins) Bacon.

Sylvester Hall, son of Comfort and Jemima (Bacon) Hall, was born November 22, 1796, and died October 3, 1875. He was a farmer of Middletown, a man of good education, filled many town offices, and by appointment of Governor Foot, made April 25, 1834, was captain of the First Company, Fourth Regiment of Cavalry, State Militia. He, too, was a Methodist, and in politics a Democrat. He married (second) November 30, 1825, Rosetta Johnson, born October 15, 1806, died October 30, 1869, daughter of Comfort and Sarah (Bacon) Johnson.

Seth Jacob Hall, eldest son of Sylvester Hall and his second wife, Rosetta Johnson, was born at the homestead in Middletown, Connecticut, September 4, 1829, died in Meriden, Connecticut, May 27,



S. S. Hall



A. Chamberlain

1909. He was educated in the public schools and Moore's Select School, and until reaching legal age remained at the home farm as his father's assistant. During these years he had pursued courses of self study, and with a sound body also developed a strong intellectuality. On arriving at the age of twenty-one he began teaching during the winter months in a school near Middletown, and for nine years taught the winter term, and spent the summer months as a burnisher in the factories of Jesse G. Baldwin and the Charles Parker Company. In 1857 he began his residence in Meriden, and there continued until his useful life ended.

On first coming to Meriden, Mr. Hall entered the employ of Harrison W. Curtis, a crockery and hardware merchant, remaining with him four years. There were intervals during this period when, business being dull, he obtained leave of absence and again taught a winter school. In 1861 he established in business for himself as a flour dealer. Later, he added grain, feed and coal to his lines, and a period of prosperity began which ever continued. For a time he was a member of the firm of I. C. Lewis & Company, but that association existed for only about two years, and for well over forty years the business was conducted under his own name.

As prosperity came, Mr. Hall added to his activities a line of real estate investment, became a large property owner, and did much for the development of the city. As he came more and more into the public eye he was sought for by other corporations. He was a director and vice-president of the Meriden National Bank; president and treasurer of the Meriden and Middletown Turnpike Company; member of the board of appraisal of the City Savings Bank of Meriden; and to these corporations gave the same careful,

devoted attention as to his private concerns.

In public affairs he took a deep interest, and was one of the leaders of the Democratic party of his city. He served his city and town as councilman, alderman, town treasurer, member of the boards of relief, apportionment and taxation. His reputation as an official brought him the nomination for State Senator, and for four years (1891-95) he represented the Sixth District with honor and distinction in the State Senate. He aided in the establishment of Meriden Hospital, being one of the incorporators, and was long a trustee and treasurer of that institution, and held a like relation to the State Reform School for Boys. He was a member of the building committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for years was a trustee and treasurer of the local association. He was for many years a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Meriden and active in his support of the various societies and benevolences of the church. He was a vice-president and a trustee of the Baptist Seaside Resort Association at Niantic, Connecticut.

Mr. Hall married, October 14, 1860, Lois Blakeslee, born in Wallingford, Connecticut, January 24, 1833, daughter of Silas and Esther (Buel) Blakeslee. Mrs. Hall survives her husband, and continues her residence at the handsome home on East Main street, erected in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were the parents of four children: John Blakeslee Hall, married Jennie Holcombe Yale; Judson Sylvester Hall; Silas Blakeslee Hall, married Aleda Baker; Esther Rosetta Hall.

CHAMBERLAIN, Abiram,

Banker, State Comptroller, Governor.

The death of ex-Governor Abiram Chamberlain, of Meriden, Connecticut, on May 15, 1911, was a loss keenly felt by

the whole community, removing as it did from the scene of his busy life one of the foremost and best beloved citizens of the State. He was descended from distinguished Colonial ancestry. His father was Deacon Abiram Chamberlain, a man of much prominence in Litchfield county, Connecticut, where he enjoyed an enviable reputation for integrity and sagacity. He was a civil engineer of great ability, and known far and wide for his engaging personality. Mr. Chamberlain, Sr., was married to Sophronia Ruth Burt, a descendant of Henry and Eulalia Burt.

Abiram Chamberlain, the younger, was born December 7, 1837, in Colebrook River, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and there received the elementary portion of his education. He then matriculated at Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he studied civil engineering, the profession of his father. It was shortly after completing his course that his family removed to New Britain, Connecticut, where Mr. Chamberlain practiced civil engineering with his father, and learned the trade of rule making. His real career in business may only be said to have commenced, when, abandoning this line of activity, he entered the employ of the New Britain National Bank in the capacity of teller. His unusual ability in the field of banking caused him to turn from the profession of engineering and devote his entire attention to his new calling.

In the year 1867, eleven years after his arrival in New Britain, he removed to Meriden, Connecticut, to accept the position of cashier of the Home National Bank of that city. In 1881, he was elected president of this institution to succeed Mr. Eli Butler, upon the latter's death. In this important and responsible position Mr. Chamberlain's exceptional gifts were emphasized, and his management of

the bank was of such a nature that the institution enjoyed a long period of substantial and marked development. He became a recognized authority on matters of finance and banking, and broadened his business associations to include a number of important concerns. He was one of the promoters of the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River railroad, and president of the Winthrop Hotel Company. He was also president of the Meriden Fire Insurance Company, and vice-president of the Meriden Savings Bank, and a director of the Meriden Hospital, Meriden Cutlery Company, Edward Miller & Company, and the Stanley Works, of New Britain. His prestige in banking circles continued to grow not only in his home State but throughout the country, and he was chosen president of the Connecticut Bankers' Association, and a vice-president of the American Bankers' Association. But in spite of his prominence in this department of the community's life, it was not in that connection that Mr. Chamberlain was best known in his State, but in that of more popular politics.

Mr. Chamberlain had always been a member of the Republican party, and a man of his influence and popularity could not fail to take some part in political affairs. He represented Meriden in the State Legislature in 1877 and 1878, and at the close of his term withdrew to private life with the simplicity characteristic of him, and did not seek further advancements. His creditable legislative record, his State-wide acquaintance and great personal popularity, however, again brought him into the political arena. In 1901 he was nominated by acclamation and elected comptroller of the State, serving in that office for two years. Under his direction many important changes and improvements were made in the State capitol building—electric lighting in-

stalled, dome illuminated, and the original charter and other valuable State records properly protected against fire. In 1902 he was nominated for Governor of Connecticut. His campaign for this high office was a memorable one and his victory complete, his election being carried by a large majority. Governor Chamberlain's administration was one reflecting great credit upon his home city, his party and his State. His prompt and decisive action in the Waterbury trolley strike was commended by the press throughout the country; his notable veto of the bill to divide the town of Norwalk into two towns, and his ruling upon the interpretation of the constitution relative to the Governor's veto power (which was upheld by the Supreme Court), were among the important events of his administration. The magnificent State Library, Memorial Hall and Supreme Court building, and the fireproofing of the State capitol building and construction of the new senate chamber, were the results of legislation recommended in his inaugural message. Connecticut was ably represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis by Governor Chamberlain and his official party; the dedication of the monument to the Fifth and Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers on Orchard Knob, Chattanooga, Tennessee; the occasion of the launching of the battleship "Connecticut," at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the dedication of the monument to Sir William Johnson and William Hendricks at Lake George, New York, were notable events in an eventful administration.

Governor Chamberlain was a man of natural executive ability and a keen judge of human nature. He had a wide knowledge of business affairs, a quiet dignity, force of character, and, above all, a wonderful personal charm which won for him a host of loyal and devoted friends. All

of his official as well as his acts in private and business life, were tempered with consideration for the feelings of others, and his name is honored and held in affectionate remembrance throughout the State. In 1903 Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in recognition of his services to the State of Connecticut.

He was a member of the Platt Memorial Commission, the Chamberlain Association of America, and was a prominent figure in social and club circles of Meriden; he was a member of the Home and Colonial clubs of Meriden; the Union League of New Haven, the Hartford Club, and the Metabetchouan Fishing and Game Club of Canada. He possessed a strong love for outdoor life, and the sports associated therewith, particularly fishing, golf and baseball.

Governor Chamberlain's religious affiliation was with the Congregational church, and he was for many years a faithful attendant at the First Church of that denomination in Meriden.

Governor Chamberlain was married, November 21, 1872, to Miss Charlotte E. Roberts, who with their two sons, Albert Roberts and Harold Burt, survives her husband. The elder son, Albert Roberts, is a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and of the Yale Law School, and was executive secretary during his father's administration.

BALDWIN, Samuel Wheeler,

Merchant, Financier.

A review of the life of Samuel Wheeler Baldwin reveals the fact that it was one of activity from boyhood to old age, and that when but eighteen he began under his own name a business career that only terminated with his last illness. He was connected with many business corpora-

tions of Bridgeport, but will be longest remembered for the great length and value of his service with the Connecticut National Bank, his connection with that institution as director covering a period of fifty-eight years, 1858-1916, and as president thirty-six years, 1880-1916. He was the oldest bank president in Bridgeport, and it is doubtful if in the entire State his record was equalled, although President Talcott of the Rockville National Bank recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday. Mr. Baldwin was ninety-two years old at his death, and was one of the remarkable men of a city which has ever been noted for men of ability and prominence. That he was vouchsafed such a long life is not his claim to remembrance, but the fact that every year of that life was well accounted for and that it was not lived for his own glory and advancement. He served his city as an official, philanthropy and charity benefited by his personal interest and generosity, and to the church he gave her due. His character broadened and deepened as the years progressed, and there was that about him which inspired confidence and commanded respect. History teems with the deeds of Baldwins from the year 778, A. D., and there have been mighty men of valor who have borne the name, but none have lived more useful lives or deserved better of their fellowmen than Samuel Wheeler Baldwin, of Bridgeport, of the eighth generation of the family founded in Connecticut by John Baldwin.

John Baldwin, born in England, was an early settler of New Haven, and one of the first planters of Milford, Connecticut. The line of descent is through his son, Josiah Baldwin, baptized at Milford, March 20, 1648, being then about six years of age; his son, Samuel Baldwin, called "Sr" in the Milford records; his son, Caleb Baldwin, of Milford; his son,

Jared Baldwin, a soldier of the Revolution, who after the war moved to the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania; his son, John Baldwin, of Weston, Connecticut; his son, Nathan Baldwin, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; his son, Samuel Wheeler Baldwin, the central figure of this review.

Samuel Wheeler Baldwin, son of Nathan and Julia Ann (Wheeler) Baldwin, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, June 1, 1823, died in his native city, December 25, 1914. After attendance at public and private school, he was for a time in the employ of his uncle, Josiah Baldwin, a book publisher; then was in Newark, New Jersey, with Benjamin Olds in his book store on Broad street. He was eighteen years of age when he returned to Bridgeport from Newark, and began business for himself as a bookbinder in a small plant on Wall street. He did not long continue there, but opened a book store which he conducted until 1852. In that year he entered the partnership of Thomas Hawley & Company, hardware dealers of Bridgeport, continuing until his death. The business of T. Hawley & Company was Samuel W. Baldwin's chief concern for many years, and as a merchant he was very successful. In 1858 he was elected a member of the bank which later incorporated as the Connecticut National Bank, that association continuing until terminated by death fifty-eight years later. In 1880 he was elected president of the bank and to the duties of that responsible office he devoted himself during the following thirty-six years. He was also president of the People's Savings Bank, of Bridgeport. He developed financial ability of a high order, and as a bank executive gained high rank among the financiers of his State. He was also a director of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, a corporation supplying the

city with its water supply, and for over fifty years was a sinking fund commissioner. He was one of the trustees under the Burroughs will; was one of the incorporators and builders of the Burroughs Home; a life trustee named in the bequest founding Bridgeport Hospital and ever afterward served as such; served his city as fire commissioner for twenty-five years, and was long a member of the South Congregational Church. His club was the Seaside. Thus in honor and usefulness his long life was passed and at no time, even when years were heaviest, did he seek to evade the responsibilities of life. The personal business obligations of this "grand old man" of Bridgeport were met in full until the last. Age shortened his step and dimmed his eye, but with clear mind and brain he met the "Arch Enemy."

Mr. Baldwin married (first) November 17, 1846, Mary Waterman Bussey, who died August 18, 1855, aged twenty-six years, daughter of Enos and Mary (Waterman) Bussey. Her mother, Mary (Waterman) Bussey, was a daughter of the Rev. Elijah Waterman, for twenty years pastor of the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport. Mr. Baldwin married (second) June 1, 1858, Catherine Jane Nichols, born April 4, 1830, died August 14, 1902. Samuel and Mary W. (Bussey) Baldwin were the parents of a daughter, Mary Waterman Baldwin, who married Frederick Trubee; a son, George Millard Baldwin, born February 1, 1854, purchasing agent for the city of Bridgeport, married Clara B. Nichols, and resides in Bridgeport.

CALHOUN, Philo Clark,

Business Man, Financier.

In this period of wonderful growth and expansion it is often hard to realize that

it is within the memory of man when many of the now great corporations of the city were in their infancy and needed a great deal of careful nurturing to get them through childhood. This brings up quite naturally those men of other days and the part they bore in developing the city. About 1826 a young lad, Philo Clark Calhoun, came to Bridgeport. He was sixteen years of age then, delicate in health, but destined during the next half century to play a most important part in commercial, financial and official life. He was a son of Philo Calhoun, of Danbury, Connecticut, and grandson of Dr. Calhoun, a physician of Washington, Connecticut. His mother, Sally J. (McLean) Calhoun, was a daughter of John McLean, a government official during the War of the Revolution, who lost so heavily when Danbury was burned by the British that the Government granted him a large tract in the Western Reserve of Ohio. This Connecticut Calhoun family was connected with the Carolina Calhoun family from which sprang the great "Nullifier," John C. Calhoun.

Philo Clark Calhoun was born in Danbury, Connecticut, December 4, 1810, died in Bridgeport, March 14, 1882. He attended Danbury schools until sixteen years of age, then came to Bridgeport to learn saddlery and the harness business with Lyons, Wright & Company. Later, his health failing, he was sent South with Lemuel Coleman to assist in the Charleston, South Carolina, store. There he remained until 1833 or 1834, when he returned to Bridgeport and became an assistant to Hanford Lyon in his saddlery business, also having an interest in the profits of the business. From this grew the firm of Lyon, Calhoun & Company, formed in 1838, which in 1843 gave way to Harral & Calhoun, Mr. Harral having previously been head of the Charleston

branch. In 1853, Harral & Calhoun was succeeded by Harral, Calhoun & Company, the additional partner being R. B. Lacey. Five years later, in 1858, that form was changed to Calhoun, Lacey & Company, and so continued until 1863. During the greater part of this period Mr. Calhoun was very active in the business, but he gradually withdrew from the details of management, becoming more and more immersed in the management of the Connecticut Bank of which he had been elected president in March, 1847. That bank was incorporated as a National Bank in 1864, and the same year Mr. Calhoun resigned to become vice-president of the newly formed Fourth National Bank of New York City. Mr. Calhoun succeeded Morris Ketcham as president of the Fourth National, and under his executive management the bank became one of the largest banks of deposit in the United States. During his presidency the bank was concerned in several large financial transactions, and at one time purchased in a block \$5,000,000 worth of United States government bonds. During the panic of 1872 and the excitement and ruin caused by the failure of Jay Cooke & Company, the Fourth National paid out in the regular way in a little more than two days, more than \$13,000,000 to withdrawing depositors. This was one of the greatest financial operations with which Mr. Calhoun was connected, and the bank was saved through his wisdom and ability to meet the situation. Mr. Calhoun also owned a controlling interest in a stock company manufacturing saddlery in Newark, New Jersey, the company having formed as a stock concern after the dissolution of the firm of Hoover, Calhoun & Company of Newark. He continued most active in business until the last, being at the time of his death president of

the Fourth National Bank, director of the Connecticut United Bank, director of the Farragut Insurance Company, treasurer of the New Central Coal Company, and trustee of the mortgage issues of several railroads. He was a man of wonderful business ability, straightforward and honorable, had the courage of his convictions and with broad vision saw clearly the trend of events. He was true to every engagement and bore a character free from stain or reproach. He was exceedingly public-spirited, and when the Bridgeport Gas Light Company was formed he was one of the original stockholders. He also took a prominent part in the Common Council in securing a water supply, and was one of the first to come forward with a liberal subscription towards the establishment of a public library.

Originally a Whig, he did not go to the Republican party when the Whig party went out of existence, but became a Democrat, and few men in his city were more influential. He was elected to the Bridgeport Common Council in 1845 and served continuously for five years. In 1852 he was elected alderman and in 1853 mayor of the city, an office he held three years. He bent his energy to giving the city a needed business administration and fully succeeded. He inaugurated the town and city sinking funds, and for several years was their manager. He was elected to the foregoing office as a Democrat, and later represented the city in the State Legislature both as representative and Senator.

Socially, Mr. Calhoun was charming and none came in contact with him, whether of high or low degree, but loved him and valued his friendship. He had a remarkable memory, remarkable not alone for the ability to commit lengthy poems and speeches but for its practical working value ready with item, page and book to



Geo. M. Curtis

decide financial, mercantile or political questions. Seventy-two were the years of his life, and right worthily were they spent, Bridgeport being a gainer through the life of her adopted son who for over half a century was identified with her business and political affairs.

Mr. Calhoun married Sarah Caroline Sterling, daughter of Jesse Sterling, who was a prominent dry goods merchant of Bridgeport for many years, and postmaster during four administrations. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun had five children: 1. Edward S., married Alice Hersey; died 1889; left a daughter, Edith, who became the wife of Robert W. Harkness, of Salt Lake City, and they have three children. 2. Charles M., married Julia B. Sanford; died 1916; left two sons, Philo C. and John C., and a daughter, Katherine, who became the wife of John C. Sterling, of Bridgeport, and they have one child. 3. Louise C., became the wife of G. W. Latham, of Lynchburg, Virginia; she died 1916; left one son, Calhoun Latham. 4. Julia E., became the wife of William B. Cragin, of New York City, and their children are as follows: Louise, became the wife of Dr. Lansing Lippincott, of Metuchen, New Jersey, and they have three children; Calhoun, married Mary Harper, and they have two children; Ellsworth, married, and is the father of two children; William B., Jr., married, and is the father of two children; Charles C., Arthur and Adele, unmarried. 5. Mary S., became the wife of J. S. Burke, of Brooklyn, New York; she died 1909; left one child, Florence C., who became the wife of John Sherwood, of Madison, New Jersey.

CURTIS, George Munson,

Manufacturer, Publicist, Public Benefactor.

No country can ever be too democratic to object to the aristocracy of merit. In-

deed, it may well be held that one of the most important *raison d'être* of democracy is that it causes this aristocracy to prevail and take the place of a more artificial order. That such an aristocracy may have many of the appearances of the older and more formal types, that it may, for example, retain wealth, position, influence within the grasp of a family; that these things, together with the powers upon which they depend, may descend generation after generation from father to son, is amply shown by the records of such a family as that of Curtis, whose representatives throughout the history of Meriden, Connecticut, and before, have distinguished themselves in connection with the affairs of that State. Perhaps the most successful and capable scion of this important family of recent years was George Munson Curtis, whose name heads this brief sketch, and whose death on August 28, 1915, at Meriden, deprived that city of a leading participant in many departments of its life.

George Munson Curtis was the eldest of the three children of George Redfield and Augusta (Munson) Curtis. He was born May 27, 1857, at Meriden, in what was then the Curtis home at No. 86 West Main street, and his entire career was identified with the various interests of his native city. As a child he played there, and when he reached the age for school attended what was known as the Old Corner School, where he displayed the quickness of intellect and the scholarly tastes that so strongly characterized him in after life. A little later he attended the Episcopal Military Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, where he prepared himself for the college course which it was both his own and his father's desire he should take. Graduated from this institution, he matriculated at Trinity College, Hartford, and here he once more made a name for himself as a brilliant student. He had

been the valedictorian of his class in Cheshire, and at Trinity he gained a high standing among the professors and instructors and his fellow undergraduates. Unfortunately, however, this promising scholastic career was brought to sudden close by a failure of health which made it advisable to withdraw him from college altogether and send him for a tour of Europe. Although this tour was undertaken with no other purpose than complete rest and recreation, Mr. Curtis, with his usual habit of absorbing all that occurred about him, managed to make it an educational trip, and profited greatly mentally as well as physically therefrom. Upon his return, his health restored, he entered at once the employ of the Meriden Britannia Company, of which at that time his father was treasurer. The position of the younger man was simply clerical for a time, it being his father's intention that he should learn the business in all its detail. This the young man set himself to do with such good success, and made himself so valuable to the company in the meantime that he was appointed assistant treasurer, his father occupying the office of treasurer at that time. In 1893 his father died, and he was chosen treasurer in his stead. Five years later the merger occurred which consolidated the silver and britannia interests of that region, and from which rose the International Silver Company. Mr. Curtis was chosen first assistant treasurer of this great concern, and two years later became treasurer, an office that he held until the time of his death. Some idea of the immense responsibilities that were involved in the duties of this office may be had when it is known that there were thirteen factories in operation, seven in Meriden and six in other cities, to say nothing of the stores and other selling agencies.

But although the duties of such a post

were sufficiently exacting to seem a task for any man, Mr. Curtis did not limit his interests to any single concern, but was active in many of the industrial and financial concerns of Meriden, such as the Home National Bank, of which he was vice-president; the Meriden Gas Light Company and the Meriden Electric Light Company, of both of which he was secretary and treasurer; the Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company and the Meriden Savings Bank, of both of which he was director; and the Meriden Cemetery Association, of which he was president.

Any account of Mr. Curtis, however, which took into account only his business activities would be inadequate indeed, for, important as these were, they were perhaps second to his achievements in other lines. As a philanthropist and man of letters, as a connoisseur of art and a historian, Mr. Curtis was equally well known. He was one of those men who seem to possess the power of multiplying time, to say nothing of their own strength, so that they can successfully undertake any number of tasks and carry them through to a conclusion. In the department of philanthropy he was tireless, giving the most amazing amount of energy and time to the effort to better the unfortunate members of the community, and to raise the general enlightenment and culture. His mother, Augusta (Munson) Curtis, had given to the city the handsome marble structure which now houses the Meriden Public Library Collection as a memorial to her husband and daughter, and to Mr. Curtis fell the task of overseeing its construction. He never lost interest in this institution, but proved himself one of its greatest friends, contributing most generously both books and money to the advancement of its usefulness in the community. For many years he served as its president, and he was also president of

the Meriden Hospital. One of his chief interests, indeed, was the cause of public health, and he was active in many ways to aid in its conservation. As treasurer of the Meriden Public Health Association, and as a leader in the organizations which preceded it, he took a large part in the campaign that is being waged against tuberculosis in this country. As secretary he aided greatly in the successful management of the Curtis Home, established by Lemuel J. Curtis for the care of orphans and aged women.

In the matter of the history of his city and State, Mr. Curtis was an authority. A strong interest had possessed him from his youth in the doings of the men who made New England what it is, and urged him to make a profound study of the subject of early colonial history, including much original research into this somewhat complex subject. He was the author of a monumental work on the early history of Meriden, published in "A Century of Meriden," which was brought out in connection with the one hundredth anniversary of the city. He was associated with many clubs and organizations for the preservation of the historic records and tradition of the country in general, and of New England in particular. Among these should be mentioned the American Historical Society, the Connecticut Historical Society, the New Haven Colony Historical Society, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Walpole Society, and the semi-historical and semi-patriotic societies, such as the Society of Colonial Wars, the Mayflower Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution, of the John Couch Branch, of which he was secretary and treasurer for many years. He was also a member of such foreign societies as the Royal Societies Club of London, and the Egyptian Exploration Fund of London; while nearer home he belonged to

the Grolier Club and St. Anthony Club of New York, and the Home Club and Highland Country Club of Meriden. Mr. Curtis was an authority on the subject of silverware, ancient and modern, and spent much of his time in collecting valuable antiques until his beautiful home became a veritable museum. He prepared the interesting history of the silversmiths of his native State which appeared in the catalogue of the exhibition of silver in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston in 1911. He also wrote a most informing work entitled "The Early Silver of Connecticut and Its Makers." For this labor in the field of historical research, Trinity College conferred on him in 1911 the degree of Master of Arts. His fondness for antiques was not, indeed, confined to silver, for he possessed a splendid collection of old furniture as well as miscellaneous objects of vertu. In the general social life of the community Mr. Curtis was a conspicuous figure, and took a part much more active than it would seem possible for so busy a man.

One of the chief interests of Mr. Curtis was his religion and church. He was an Episcopalian both by conviction and training, his family having for many years played a chief part in the advancement of the cause of that church in Connecticut. Mr. Curtis's parents were for many years prominently identified with the parish of St. Andrew's in Meriden, and Mr. Curtis himself was a lifelong member and held the office of junior warden during the latter part of his life.

Mr. Curtis married, November 30, 1886, Sophie Phillips Mansfield, of Meriden, a daughter of Thomas Trowbridge and Katherine (Hurlburt) Mansfield, old and highly honored residents of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis was born one daughter, Agnes Mansfield, who married, June 1, 1910, William Bowen Church, of Mer-

iden, and they have two children: George Curtis, born March 29, 1911; and William Bowen, Jr., born May 16, 1914.

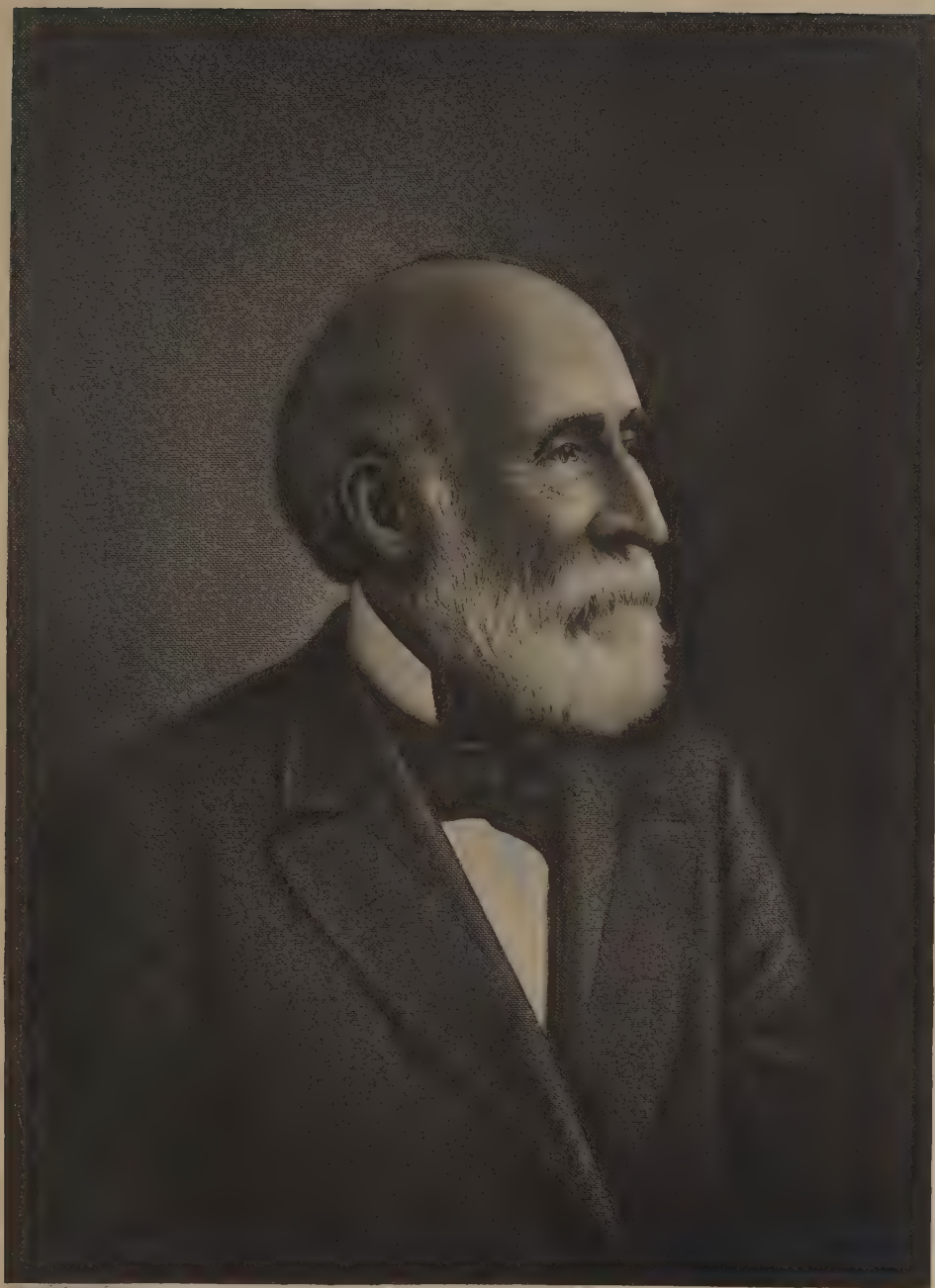
The influence of such a man as Mr. Curtis upon a community is one of the most difficult things in the world to gauge, for many reasons. In the first place, it is directed in so many different channels and operates in so many distinct ways that there is no common standard by which to measure it; and, in the second place, many of these ways are of that intangible kind which we classify as aesthetic and spiritual, for which we have no standard of measurement at all. As a business man, we can see in something like concrete form the industries and financial institutions that are in a degree at least the fruit of his efforts and acumen, and even in the more altruistic sphere of philanthropy we can see such things as hospitals and homes that have been called into existence or fostered by him. Such, for instance, in the case of his work against tuberculosis, are the various societies that have grown up in that region, with this end in view, and of which he was for many years an officer, though even here what has actually been accomplished in the way of relieving suffering and promoting health and happiness is beyond our ken. Still more so is this the case in such matters as his scientific and artistic researches, his work, for example, as an Egyptologist, or as a collector of rare books, not only cannot be measured, but, without an effort of the imagination, cannot even be apprehended. Yet of such things we know that, although their value cannot be expressed, it is a very real one, and that the indebtedness of a community to one who has given to its members knowledge and culture is profound indeed, for what are these things but new glimpses into the beauties and wonders of the universe and fresh occasions for tasting of new joys.

PLUMB, David Wells,

Manufacturer, Financier.

David Wells Plumb was a member of one of the oldest New England families, a family representative of the best type which came from the "Mother Country" and established the English people as the foundation of the social structure in the United States. Dominant and persistent in character and blood, it has given the prevailing traits to the population of this country, which no subsequent inroads of foreign races has sufficed to submerge, and has formed a base for our citizenship upon which the whole vast and composite fabric of this growing people is being erected in safety. The Plumb arms are as follows: Argent. A bend vaire, or and gules, between two bendlets vert. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, a plume of ostrich feathers, proper.

It was sometime prior to the year 1634 when the founder of the Plumb family in this country came to the then scarcely established Colony of New London and settled there. This enterprising voyager was George Plumb, of Taworth, Essex, England. From him David Wells Plumb of this sketch traced his descent directly to George Plumb, of Essex, being seven generations removed from this ancestor. The steps in this descent were as follows: George Plumb, already mentioned; John Plumb, born in New London, in 1634, married Miss Elizabeth Green about 1662; Joseph Plumb, born in Milford, Connecticut, in 1671, married Susannah Newton; Noah Plumb, born in Stratford, Connecticut, 1709, married (first) Abiah Platt, and (second) Abigail Curtiss; David Plumb, born June 25, 1751, married Mary Beach, December 29, 1776. This David Plumb, who lived during the Revolutionary period, was also a native of Stratford, and the grandfather of David Wells Plumb. His son was another Noah Plumb, born in Trumbull, Connecticut,



D. W. Plumb

May 3, 1782, and was twice married. His first wife was a lady by the name of Thankful Beach, after whose death Mr. Plumb was again married, this time to Uvania Wells, the mother of David Wells Plumb.

David Wells Plumb, the oldest child of Noah and Uvania (Wells) Plumb, was born in 1809, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and in that city passed his childhood and early youth, attending the local schools and obtaining an excellent education thereat. Upon the completion of his schooling, Mr. Plumb removed from Bridgeport to Derby, Connecticut, and there entered business. He did not remain in that place, however, but soon went to Ansonia, Derby's near neighbor, and there engaged in a woolen trade which he conducted with a high degree of success. He rapidly wrought for himself a prominent place in the mercantile world of that region, and came to be looked upon as one of the most substantial and progressive business men in the associated towns of Derby and Ansonia. He did not confine his business connections to his own woolen interests, but became identified with a number of important concerns in varying departments of industry. Among these were the Star Pin Company and the Silver Plate Cutlery Company, in both of which he held the position of president, and the Birmingham National Bank, of which he was vice-president, and director for twenty-two years. He was also president of the Housatonic and Shelton Water companies. In his various business interests Mr. Plumb amassed a very considerable fortune, which he was ever ready to expend in the most liberal and openhanded manner wherever he saw an opportunity of advancing the interests of the community at large or any deserving member of it. The public interest was always in

his thought and he was the principal mover in many institutions of which the people are the beneficiaries. Among these is the Riverview Park, a project carried out by himself whereby he hoped to provide an appropriate playground for the public. This park was planned by him, the grounds laid out, the site selected and the name given all by him, and it was he who supplied the necessary funds for its completion. One of his chief ambitions for the community was the founding of an adequate library at Shelton, in which place he had taken up his abode, and he connected himself with the Library Association, an organization with this end in view. Of this he became the president, and held the office until the end of his life. At his death he willed a large fund to the accomplishment of this, his pet design. A brother of Mr. Plumb took charge of this matter and in course of time one of the handsomest library buildings in the State of Connecticut was reared and became the home of the Plumb Memorial Library. This collection is a great benefit to the people of the town, containing, as it does, many departments of literature and art, especially one devoted to the formation of the juvenile taste and knowledge.

About all the life of Mr. Plumb hung the mantle of altruism, and even in relations which with others are apt to be wholly selfish, this could be noted. In his business and commercial interests, for instance, his own aims never obscured the rights and hopes of others from his mind, and the interest which he felt in the general industrial development of the community played at least as prominent a part in directing his acts as did the consideration of the success of his personal enterprises. Certain it is that there have been few men more directly connected with the rise of the large Derby and An-

sonia industries than Mr. Plumb. He retired from active participation in business to his charming home in Shelton, some time before his death, but to such a man as Mr. Plumb idleness was impossible and he continued to work at the elaboration of his schemes for the advancement of culture and education up to the time of his death. This sad event occurred June 29, 1893, at his home in Shelton, and caused a profound sense of loss not only among the members of Mr. Plumb's own family and his host of personal friends and admirers, but throughout the community at large, who felt only too keenly that in him they had been deprived of a sincere and active wellwisher and friend.

Mr. Plumb married, December 7, 1875, Louise Wakelee, a native of the country about Shelton, where she was born. They were the parents of no children.

WHITEMORE, John Howard,

Man of Affairs, Public Benefactor.

John Howard Whittemore, whose death, May 28, 1910, deprived Connecticut of one of her most prominent and useful citizens, and the industrial world of one of its most successful organizers, was a member of an old English family which has been traced back to the twelfth century and which from that time onward, has held a distinguished position, whether in the land of its origin or in that new world which its members, in common with so many hardy compatriots, saw fit to adopt.

The original family name of Mr. Whittemore's ancestors was de Boterel (or Botrel), and the first to bear it, of whom we have record, was one Peter de Boterel, who flourished in Staffordshire, England, during the middle part of the twelfth century. The family, not long after, were given the name of the locality where they resided, after the well-nigh universal habit

of the time, and so became known as Whitmere, a name signifying white mere or lake. This spelling was gradually altered and modified, taking many forms until the present form of Whittemore was reached. This was not fixed, indeed, until after Thomas, who still called himself Whitmore, had come from Hitchin, Hertford county, England, in or about 1639, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts. His descendants continued to reside in that locality until 1698, when one of them removed to Mansfield, Connecticut.

This was Joseph Whittemore, the great-grandfather of John Howard Whittemore. In the following generation the family removed to Bolton, Connecticut, where they remained a considerable period, Rev. William Howe Whittemore, the father of John Howard Whittemore, having been born there in the year 1800. The career of Rev. William Howe Whittemore was a most honorable and useful one. He was a clergyman of the Congregational church, having graduated from the Yale School of Divinity, and afterwards had charge of a number of important churches in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York State. For fourteen years he was pastor of the Congregational Church of Southbury, Connecticut, and it was while living in that town that John Howard Whittemore was born, October 3, 1837. He was the third of the four children born to the Rev. Mr. Whittemore and his wife, Maria (Clark) Whittemore, a member of one of the oldest New Haven families, and one which had distinguished itself in the history of Connecticut, both as a Colony and State.

John Howard Whittemore spent his childhood and early youth in the town of his birth, attending the local Southbury schools until twelve years of age, at which time he was sent to the well-known school



W. Pittman

of General William H. Russell, at New Haven, known as the Collegiate and Commercial Institute. He continued four years there, preparing himself for college, it being his intention to enter Yale University. This intention was, however, abandoned and he turned instead to a business career, securing a position at the age of sixteen years in the firm of Shepard & Morgan, commission brokers. It would have been difficult to find two more capable preceptors in all matters pertaining to the principles and detail of business procedure than the two members of this firm, they being Elliott F. Shepard and Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., and it is very obvious that the young man profited by their instructions in a degree which drew their favorable attention to him. It is obvious from the fact that, upon the dissolution of Shepard & Morgan in 1857, Mr. Whittemore was at once offered a position in the house of the elder Mr. Morgan, well known as the "war governor" of New York. He did not remain long in this employ, however, removing his residence to Naugatuck, Connecticut, as he supposed temporarily, though as a matter of fact it was to continue his home for the remainder of his life.

It was here, in the following year, 1858, while Mr. Whittemore yet lacked something of his twenty-first birthday, that he formed an association which was to continue through life, and introduced him to the industrial career with which his name is so closely identified. This is the great malleable iron business in the development of which he was so important a figure, that his history might almost be said to be that of the industry for many years. His manner of entrance into this line was through securing employment with the E. C. Tuttle Company. This work he supposed was but temporary, but his handling of it gave so much ground

for satisfaction that he was still in the firm's service when a few months later the plant was destroyed by fire. How great was the favor he had already won in that short employment may be gathered from the request of Bronson B. Tuttle, a son of E. C. Tuttle, that Mr. Whittemore join him as partner in a new firm to be founded. Mr. Whittemore had not desired or intended to remain in Naugatuck, his great fondness for New York City urging him to return there, but in the light of the serious depression at that time in the business world, he felt that it was the part of wisdom to accept this offer, and accordingly the firm of Tuttle & Whittemore was constituted. The art of making malleable iron castings was just beginning to receive attention, and the firm of Tuttle & Whittemore was among the first in the country to take up the invention in a practical manner. The attempt prospered from the outset and the concern grew as did the malleable iron industry, until it became one of the largest of its kind in the country. In 1871 it was incorporated under the name of the Tuttle & Whittemore Company, and in 1881 it became the Naugatuck Malleable Iron Company, with Mr. Whittemore as president, an office which he held for upwards of twenty years. As the business of the company increased, Mr. Whittemore's influence and prominence in the industrial world of the country became very great, and his interests gradually widened until they embraced foundries and manufacturies throughout the United States. Besides those in Bridgeport these included concerns at New York, New Britain, Troy, Sharon, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Toledo, in the management of all of which he took an active part, and acted as a director of each.

It was not merely in the malleable iron industry that Mr. Whittemore's business

interests lay, however, but throughout the financial world generally his influence was felt. He was a director in the Landers, Frary & Clark Corporation and the North & Judd Manufacturing Company, both of New Britain; a founder and director of the Naugatuck National Bank; a trustee of the Naugatuck Savings Bank, and he served as president of the Colonial Trust Company of Waterbury. He was also the owner of very large real estate interests in Chicago and other places. Perhaps the office which gave him the most satisfaction, because of the immense concerns at stake, was his directorship in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and his membership upon its executive board. He was a man of very powerful personality and the most progressive designs, and after the year 1905 he occupied a leading place among his fellow directors of the railroad. It was to him that the great improvements made in the service after that period were due, and especially in the facilities given the people of Naugatuck and Waterbury, and the Naugatuck Valley generally.

Great as were his services to the industrial development of his State and the country at large, it is an open question if his most characteristic, and even his most important work was not of a more local nature. His great efforts toward the beautifying and embellishing of the communities in which he lived are of course referred to, efforts occupying a large portion of his time during the latter half of his life, and crowned with the most splendid success. He was a man of the keenest appreciation of nature, and coming in contact with the notable work of Charles Eliot, a son of Dr. Charles Eliot, of Harvard, in the direction of landscape architecture, he had his attention strongly turned toward that delightful art. He at once conceived the idea of applying its

principles on a great scale to the problem presented by the town of Naugatuck and of Middlebury, where he had established a beautiful summer home. These two places and the whole region between were the subject of the most extensive operations, designed to increase the beauty of the neighborhood and utilize every natural advantage already enjoyed there. In Mr. Eliot, and after that gentleman's death in Mr. Warren H. Manning, of Boston, Mr. Whittemore found most able lieutenants and assistants in the carrying out of his schemes, which in their completion have given a unique character to the places involved. Taking his Naugatuck and Middlebury homes as starting points, he gradually put into operation plans which involved the cutting of new streets, the planting of trees, the constructing of new and the reconstructing of old buildings for public use, all with the end of creating and developing a civic centre and the shaping of the entire neighborhood to an artistic unity with reference to this. Nor was it merely the two communities in which his homes were situated that were subjected to this treatment. His plans of an even larger mold, contemplated the beautifying of the whole region. Large tracks of land were acquired to insure the continuance of attractive outlooks, entire neighborhoods were cleared or planted to increase the natural beauty of the prospects offered by the countryside, and changes on a large scale instituted along the line of the Naugatuck and Middlebury highroad. Under the influence of these far-reaching operations, the entire section of country has taken on a new and unique beauty, a beauty due to the brilliant mind which conceived and the energetic will which carried into effect so large and original an idea.

Among the individual benefactions of

Mr. Whittemore should be mentioned his gift of a large building and site to the hospital valued at \$350,000, and the endowment of the Howard Whittemore Memorial Library.

Mr. Whittemore never took an active part in political life, although keenly alive to the great issues which agitated the country during his time. He was a strong Republican, whose beliefs had been fixed during the Civil War period, when he saw something of slavery in the "underground railway" activities, heard Abraham Lincoln speak, and cast his first ballot for that great man. But although he took no active part in politics, his sound judgment and perspicacity were so generally recognized that, much to his satisfaction, he was appointed a member of the Connecticut Constitutional Convention in 1902. He was also a representative to the Republican State Convention of 1908, in which, however, the aims for which he labored were defeated. In religion Mr. Whittemore was a Congregationalist of a very broad and tolerant type.

Mr. Whittemore married, June 10, 1863, Julia Anna Spencer, a daughter of Harris and Thirza (Buckingham) Spencer, of Naugatuck, Connecticut. To them were born four children, two sons and two daughters: 1. Harris, born November 24, 1864, married Justine Morgan Brockway, of New York City, September 21, 1892; they have three children: Harris, Jr., Helen Brockway and Gertrude Spencer. 2. Gertrude Buckingham. 3. Julia, who died in infancy. 4. John Howard, who died in his sixteenth year.

CHASE, Augustus Sabin,

Enterprising Citizen.

Augustus Sabin Chase, who for nearly half a century was closely and potently associated in active life with the indus-

trial and civic development of Waterbury, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, August 15, 1828. He was one of three children of Captain Seth and Eliza Hempstead (Dodge) Chase, and their only son. He was descended from the earliest Puritan settlers of New England, and in him survived many of their sterling qualities.

Mr. Chase's boyhood was spent on his father's farm, which had also belonged to his grandfather, and is still owned by the family. At sixteen he was a student at Woodstock Academy, and two years later he took charge of a country school in Brooklyn, Connecticut. Next he moved to Killingly, and went to work as a clerk in a store belonging to the Danielson Manufacturing Company. When Mr. Chase was twenty-two, an old Windham county resident, Dyer Ames, Jr., cashier of the Waterbury National Bank, and a former resident of Brooklyn, made inquiries in Windham county for a young man to take a position in the Waterbury Bank. His selection fell upon Mr. Chase, who in 1850 took a subordinate position in the bank. In the following year he became assistant cashier; in 1852, cashier; and in 1864 at the age of thirty-six, its president, a position which he held for more than thirty years, or until the time of his death. Not very long after settling in Waterbury, Mr. Chase became interested in manufacturing, an interest that continued during the remainder of his life. He was a stockholder and officer in many of Waterbury's successful companies, and of some of the most prominent he was president. At the time of his death he was president of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company, of the Benedict and Burnham Company, of the Waterbury Watch Company, and of the Waterbury Buckle Company. Of these, the Waterbury Manufacturing Company, which he established in association with his eldest

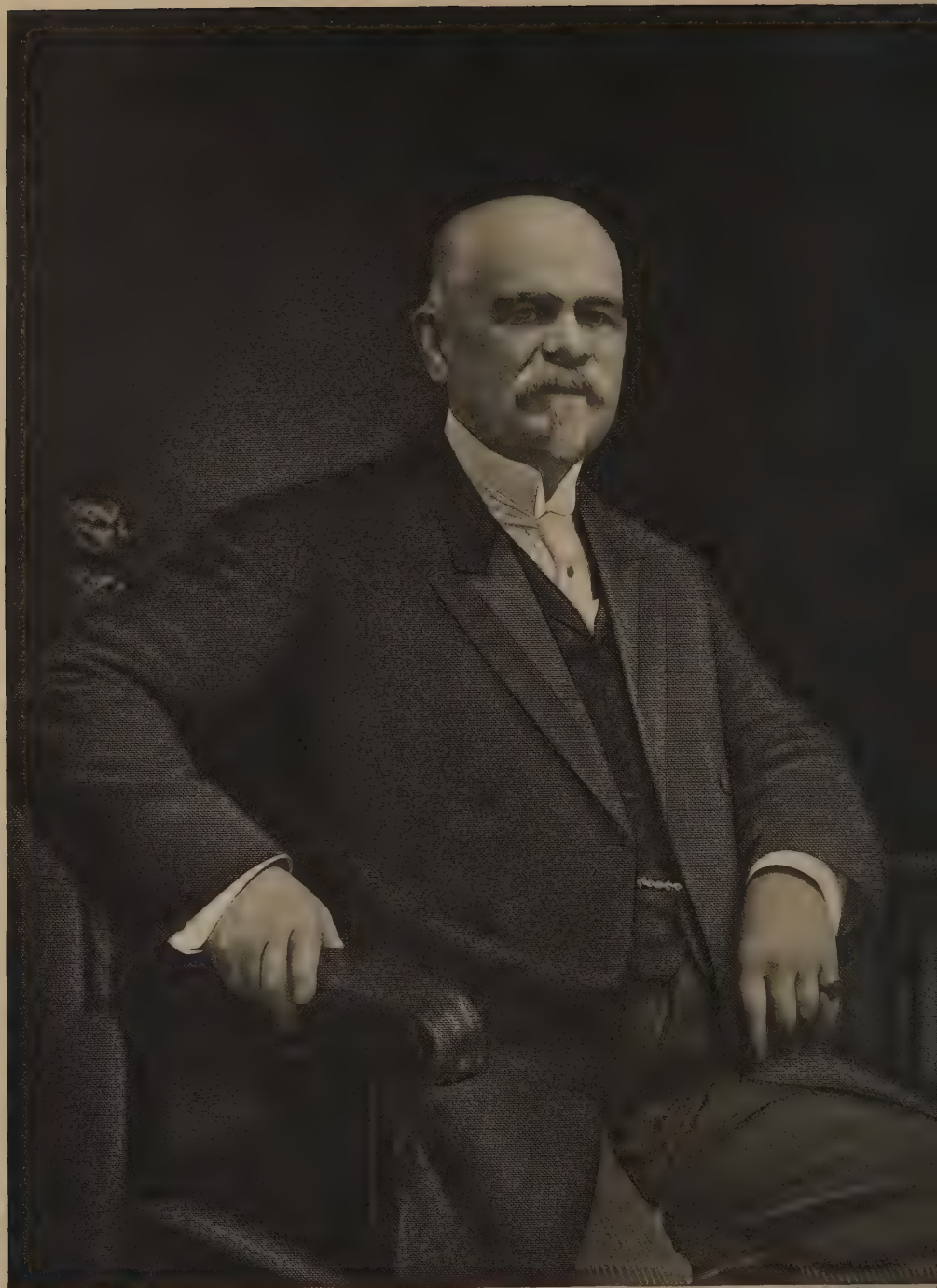
son, Henry S. Chase, was exclusively a family enterprise. It has grown from small beginnings to be one of the largest brass manufacturing plants in the Naugatuck valley, and in association with the Chase Rolling Mill Company and the Chase Metal Works, Incorporated, both of which were established by the family after Mr. Chase's death in 1896, constitutes as a whole one of the important factors in the brass business of the country.

Mr. Chase had always taken an active interest in newspapers, having largely for his model a provincial paper of the character of the "Springfield Republican." He was one of the original stockholders of the American Printing Company, which was organized in 1868 to continue the publication of the "Waterbury American" (founded in 1844), and with a small group controlled its policy and promoted its development. From 1877 until his death he was president of the American Printing Company and its impressive building and well equipped plant on Grand street were constructed by Mr. Chase and his son to give to a journal in which he felt keen pride a home suitable to its reputation. While in no sense a club man, he believed in the club principle rightly expressed, and was one of the founders of the Waterbury Club, and its first president. His interest in education was represented by the active service he gave to St. Margaret's School, of which he was a trustee, and of whose board he was treasurer from its establishment. He was one of the original members of the Second Congregational Society, and was an active member of the Waterbury Hospital Corporation. For the hospital he obtained, through his friendship with the late Erasmus de Forest, the beautiful site from which it has recently moved to its present location. He was the first treasurer of the city of Waterbury, and served the city on the school and water boards, and as a

member of the board of agents of the Bronson Library. In his earlier years he also served the town for one term in the Connecticut House of Representatives.

Mr. Chase's success in business was due to qualities not uncommon in themselves, but rare in combination. His judgment was cool and deliberate; but, his judgment satisfied, he brought to the execution of his plans optimism and courage as radical in their way as the preliminary planning was conservative. He had faith in those with whom he was associated, many of them being of his own selection. And there grew up around him a group of young men who looked to him for the hopeful stimulus that springs from buoyant faith. A self-reliant man, he relied on others to do their part, and made them feel his confidence and appreciation. At once just and sympathetic, he interested himself in all those whose concerns touched him. He was never so busy as to lack time to listen and to advise.

Mr. Chase also enjoyed, what many business men of his great responsibilities lack, a taste for literature and art. A home-keeping man, he gave much of his time to his library, and was a steady and discriminating reader of the best books. He loved beauty in form and color, and when at Madrid just before his untimely death, at Paris, June 7, 1896, he by instinct chose without guidance the first masterpieces of the Prado. He was no less a lover of nature. Few men have brought into their maturer years so keen and affectionate a memory of the country life of their boyhood. It was the great pleasure of his hours of relaxation to cultivate and beautify the Rose Hill estate where he lived with his family during his later years. As a citizen Mr. Chase was public-spirited, interested in all matters of local concern, helpful and generous, accepting the responsibilities of his position, sensitive for the reputation and wel-



Oliver Gildersleeve

fare of the community, and responsive to the claims of society upon his duty, charity and neighborly kindness.

On September 7, 1854, Mr. Chase married Martha Clark Starkweather, daughter of Dr. Rodney Starkweather, of Chesterfield, Massachusetts. Six children were born to them, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Chase survived her husband for ten years, dying December 1, 1906. The six children are still living, and there are now in the family twenty-two grandchildren, of whom seven are boys and fifteen are girls.

The sons, all of whom are graduates of the academic department of Yale, have followed most successfully in the business career of their father. Henry Sabin Chase, the eldest, and Frederick Starkweather Chase, the youngest of the three sons, are associated closely in the control and management of the Chase Metal Works and its two allied plants. The other son, Irving Hall Chase, began his business career upon leaving college in 1880, with the Waterbury Clock Company, of which he is now the president and treasurer, and in whose ownership his father was largely interested, and on whose directorate he served for more than twenty years. Of the daughters, Helen E. Chase is the eldest. Mary Eliza Chase, the second daughter, is the wife of Arthur Reed Kimball, a resident of Waterbury, and the business manager of the "Waterbury American," in which Mr. Chase was so largely interested. The third daughter, Alice M. Chase, married Dr. Edward C. Streeter, and they are residents of Boston.

GILDERSLEEVE, Oliver,

Man of Large Affairs.

Oliver Gildersleeve, in whose death on July 26, 1912, not only his home commu-

nity, but the State of Connecticut, lost one of its worthiest sons, was a member of an old and prominent New England family, which is to-day represented in many parts of the country by distinguished men of the name, the descendants all, through divers branches, from the original immigrant ancestor, who in the early colonial times founded the family in America. This ancestor was Richard Gildersleeve, who was born in the year 1601 in Hempstead, Hertfordshire, England, and came from there to the New England colonies at a time the precise date of which is unknown, but which must have been in his early manhood. The first record we have of him in the new land is contained in the Colonial Records of 1636, where he is mentioned as the owner of two hundred and fifty-odd acres in Wethersfield, Connecticut. He seemed to be possessed of the instincts of the pioneer, and was ever moving forward to unsettled regions as civilization followed him. In 1641, he formed one of the group of men who pushed themselves a little further west and founded the city of Stamford, and four years later he was once more of the party who pushed across the Long Island Sound, and settled Hempstead, Long Island. Here, in this colony in the wilderness which bore the same name as his birthplace in old England, he finally took up his abode, remaining one of the most prominent men in the little place for some forty years. From his time downward, the record of his family has been one of long and distinguished service, first to the colonies and later to the republic which was reared upon that base. And not only in the Gildersleeve line proper, but in those families with which through the course of years it allied itself. Two generations from the founder there branched off from the line that we are

considering, the Gildersleeve family which is now represented by its distinguished son, Justice Gildersleeve of the New York Supreme Court. From the generation following came another branch from which is descended Professor Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, author of a Latin grammar bearing his name and other text-books, founder of the "American Journal of Philology," and holder of the chair of Greek in Johns Hopkins University. From still another offshoot are descended the Gildersleeves of Kingston, Canada, who have large transportation interests and are prominent politically there.

Obediah Gildersleeve, the great-grandson of the original Richard Gildersleeve, was born in Huntington, Long Island, in the year 1728, and founded the ship-building business in which Oliver Gildersleeve is at present engaged, it being thus one of the oldest industries in the State. This Obediah Gildersleeve was also the one to establish the home of the family in what is now known as Gildersleeve, Portland, Connecticut, on the river of that name, where his descendants have ever since dwelt. It was in the year 1776 that he moved to this place and in that year that he started to build ships. It was as early as 1790 that his son Philip built the famous old warship "Connecticut" for the United States navy.

It was Philip's son, Sylvester Gildersleeve, the grandfather of our subject, who organized the business under the firm name of S. Gildersleeve & Sons, which it continues to bear to this day. It was also this member of the family who was instrumental in establishing a line of packets between New York City and Galveston, Texas, and developing a trade between the two ports in which fifteen vessels were employed, all of which were built by S. Gildersleeve & Sons. Sylvester Gildersleeve was a man of parts and

occupied a position of great prominence among his fellow citizens of Gildersleeve and Portland. He lived to be ninety-one years of age and there is an interesting photograph of him seated upon the same sofa with his son Henry, his grandson Oliver and his great-grandson, Alfred Gildersleeve, four generations of ship-builders. Since then Alfred has grown up and has now a son Alfred, Jr., who if he follows in the footsteps of his forebears, as there seems every reason to believe he will, will make the seventh generation of ship-builders in his family.

Oliver Gildersleeve was born into this business, just as he was born into the old family mansion at Gildersleeve, when he first saw the light on March 6, 1844. He passed his entire life in Gildersleeve with the exception of the short time he was away at school, and indeed received the elementary portion of his education there in the local schools. He later attended the Chase Private School of Middletown, Connecticut, and completed his course of studies at the public high school in Hartford. Upon graduating from the latter institution, at the age of seventeen, he entered the ship-building establishment of S. Gildersleeve & Sons as an apprentice. If it is true that Mr. Gildersleeve was born into the ancestral business, it is equally true that no favor was shown him, nor, indeed, any of the Gildersleeve children, in the work required of them in their apprenticeship. The men of the line have had far too much practical sense to allow their children to hope for the direction of an industry without that experience and skilled training which alone could render them fitted to the task. It thus happened that the training of Oliver Gildersleeve in the business which he was one day to head, was long and arduous and consisted of every kind of work used in connection with the building of vessels

of every kind, so that to quote a local publication, when the time came for him to assume the management of the concern he could "plan, draft, estimate, contract for a vessel of any size, can do any part of the work, and build the whole vessel with his hands, give him time enough." At the time of his entrance into the establishment, there was on the ways a vessel destined to obtain national fame, and it was upon its construction that the youth performed his first labor. This was the gunboat "Cayuga," which was being built for the United States government, and which later took part in the Union attack upon New Orleans in the Civil War, leading the fleet in the capture of that place. The old gunboat "Cayuga" was number eighty-three of the vessels built by S. Gildersleeve & Sons, but during the connection of Mr. Gildersleeve with the yard, in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty vessels were added to these, showing how great has been the activity since that day.

Mr. Gildersleeve's position as head of this large and important industrial enterprise was sufficient to make him a prominent figure in the business life of his community, but his interests by no means stopped there. He was a man interested in all industrial growth, not merely from the selfish attitude of the investor, but from that of the public spirited citizen who desires to see all that can benefit the community proper. How energetic he was in the matter of the town's industrial interest is admirably shown in the case of the National Stamping and Enamelling Company of New York which had had for many years a plant at Portland, Connecticut, which at one time had employed six hundred hands in its extensive operations. The plant was an enormous one covering one hundred and thirty-five thousand square feet of land with its buildings and

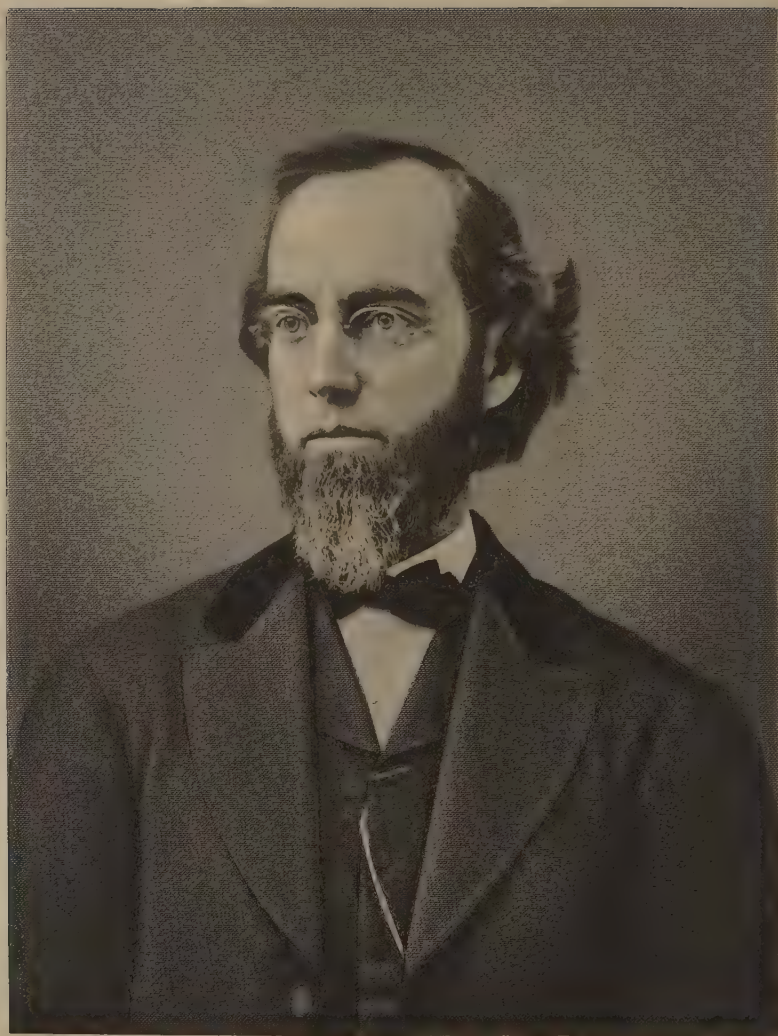
altogether occupying eighteen acres. In the latter part of the past century and for the first five years of the present one, this great factory had been practically abandoned, no work was carried on there and the valuable buildings and equipment were rapidly deteriorating. These facts coming to the notice of Mr. Gildersleeve, awakened in him a desire to remedy what he considered a most unfortunate state of affairs, and he set about with characteristic energy to reestablish the business. He interested a number of New York capitalists in the matter and in connection with them bought the entire property. The Maine Product Company was then organized and with new machinery installed in a part of the old plant, a large business in mica products was established. With the taking over of the business of the National Gum and Mica Company of New York City, it became the largest concern of the kind in the United States. The remainder of the great plant they rented to the New England Enamelling Company of Middletown, Connecticut, which has developed a great industry of its own, and promises, indeed, to do a larger business than that carried by its predecessors. This is but one example of the many enterprises with the organization or rehabilitation of which Mr. Gildersleeve was identified. He was actively engaged in the management in one or another capacity of well-nigh every concern of importance in the neighborhood. He was especially active in introducing into Portland and other communities the public utilities upon which to such a large extent the development of a modern community depends. He was the founder and president of the Portland Water Company of Portland, Connecticut, from 1889 until his death; the Portland Street Railway Company, from 1893 to 1896; the Middletown Street Railway Company of

Middletown, Connecticut; the Gildersleeve and Cromwell Ferry Company of Cromwell, Connecticut; the Middlesex Quarry Company of Portland; the Phoenix Lead Mining Company of Silver Cliff, Colorado; the Brown Wire Gun Company of New York City; and vice-president and treasurer of the Maine Product Company from its organization in 1905 until his death. He was also a director in the First National Bank of Portland; the Alabama Barge and Coal Company of Tidewater, Alabama; the United States Graphotype Company of New York; the Texas and Pacific Coal Company of Thurbur, Texas; the Ideal Manufacturing Company of Gildersleeve, Connecticut; and trustee of the Freestone Savings Bank of Portland, Connecticut; of property under the will of Henry Gildersleeve, and of the S. Gildersleeve School Fund of Gildersleeve, Connecticut. Mr. Gildersleeve was also interested for a number of years in the shipping commission business of his brother, Sylvester Gildersleeve, with offices at No. 84 South street, New York City, and in 1897 he established at No. 1 Broadway, New York, under the management of his son, Louis Gildersleeve, an agency for the sale or hiring of the vessels constructed at the yards in Gildersleeve. This agency has succeeded admirably under the direction of the young man who seems to have inherited much of his father's business ability. In reading over this great list of prominent companies and corporations one cannot help being impressed with the magnitude of Mr. Gildersleeve's labors, for he was no figurehead allowing the use of his name at the head of official lists and on directorates for advertising purposes, but a hard worker who really took part in the labors of management. Yet even this gives no adequate idea of the real extent of his activities which invaded every de-

partment of the community's life. Mr. Gildersleeve did not, it is true, enter politics in the usual sense of that term, yet even in politics he did take a disinterested part, and in the year 1900, an active one. He had always been a staunch member of the Democratic party and a strong supporter of the principles for which that party stood and was, of course, looked upon as something of a leader by his political fellows, on account of his general influence in the community. It is probable, however, that no one was more surprised than he, probably no one as much, when he learned in 1900 that he had been chosen the Democratic candidate for Congress. It was an exciting campaign and Mr. Gildersleeve's known rectitude and his personal popularity counted for much, so that in the election he ran far ahead of his party, but even personal considerations were not sufficient to overcome the normal Republican majority in the district, so that he was defeated, though by a very small margin.

Mr. Gildersleeve was prominently identified with the social and club life of the community and, indeed, was a member of many associations of nation wide fame and importance. Among others he belonged to the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., the Civil Federation of New England, the Middlesex County Historical Society of Middletown, Connecticut, and the Association of the Descendants of Andrew Ward.

Throughout his life Mr. Gildersleeve exhibited a growing interest in, and devotion to, the cause of religion and the Episcopal church, of which he was a lifelong member. For many years he attended divine service in Trinity Church, Portland, and since 1884 was a warden thereof until his death. In the same year (1884) he was elected a delegate to the Annual Diocesan Episcopal Convention,



S. M. Capron

an office which he held and performed the functions of, until the time of his death. He was also a member of the Diocesan Committee to coöperate with the General Board of Missions, the Diocesan Committee on Finance and of the Diocesan Committee appointed to raise the "Missionary Thank Offering" to be presented by the men of the church at the General Convention in Richmond, in gratitude for the three hundred years of English Christianity, from the settlement of Jamestown in 1607 until that year, 1907. Not only was he interested in diocesan matters, but he took an active part in the work of the parish and served as superintendent of the Sunday school from 1872 until his death. He was chairman for two years of the Building Committee of the John Henry Hall Memorial Parish House, and in 1900 himself established a memorial fund in connection with the church. He was also a member of the Church Club of Connecticut for a number of years.

Mr. Gildersleeve was married, November 8, 1871, to Miss Mary Ellen Hall, a native of Portland, and a daughter of Hon. Alfred Hall, of that place. The Hall family is a very old one in that part of the country and was descended originally from John Hall, a first settler in Hartford and Middletown. To Mr. and Mrs. Gildersleeve were born eight children, two of whom died before their father, and the rest survive him with their mother. They were as follows: Alfred, born August 23, 1872, married Miss Lucy C. Ibbetson and had by her three children, Marion Hall, Lucille Darling and Alfred Henry; Walter, born August 23, 1874; Louis, born September 22, 1877, and died July 3, 1913; Emily Hall, born 1879, and died August 12, 1880; Elizabeth Jarvis, born June 6, 1882, and died January 18, 1883; Charles, born December 11, 1884,

and married Miss Margaret McLennan; Nelson Hall, born September 14, 1887, and Oliver, Jr., born March 9, 1890.

CAPRON, Samuel Mills,

Accomplished Educator.

With a virile intellect that made him a power as an educator, and with a gentleness of spirit that appreciated and enjoyed the beauty of the tiniest flower, the late Samuel Mills Capron, of Hartford, Connecticut, was a man who, once known, could never be forgotten. He left the impress of his splendid nature upon all with whom he came in contact and his influence was a vital force in the lives of those who came under his teachings. By the very constitution of his mind he was destined to be an instructor of men. When he was called from this life the institution of learning with which he was connected and the city in which he resided suffered an almost irreparable loss, which, however, came with deepest force in his home and in the circle of his intimate friends. Men of learning sought his companionship and found him a peer, yet he had a heart that reached out to the humblest and a ready sympathy quick in response. Those who were associated with him and came to know the full reach of his nature in its intellectual and spiritual development speak of him in words only of the highest praise. He was a man great and able, true and kind, and his life was as white as the sunlight.

Samuel Mills Capron was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, May 15, 1832, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, January 4, 1874. He was a son of William Cargill and Chloe (Day) Capron, both born in Uxbridge, and both descended from old New England families. Samuel Mills Capron was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, at

that time in charge of Dr. D. S. Taylor, an eminent educator. Mr. Capron was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1853, other members of it being Andrew D. White, later president of Cornell University; Hon. Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania; E. C. Stedman, the poet; and the Hon. Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford. He then came to Hartford, where he was given the management of the Hopkins Grammar School, included in which was the classical department of the high school. His brother, William B. Capron, had been the principal of the latter for six years. His health having become impaired by his arduous labors, Mr. Capron went abroad in 1863 and spent a year or more in foreign travel and study. Upon his return to Hartford in the spring of 1865 he was appointed principal of the Hartford public high school, in addition to the Hopkins Grammar School, and was the efficient incumbent of this until his lamented death. All his life he gave himself to the cause of education with a whole-hearted devotion that was as admirable as it was productive of results. As an instructor in the classical languages, Mr. Capron had all the scholars who were preparing for college under his charge for at least one year, and his excellence as a teacher has been reflected in the very creditable position that numbers of them have taken in the various callings of life. Graduates and scholars alike were ready to profess a peculiar respect and affection for him. Pupils who came under his instruction received the full benefit of his ripe scholarship, and felt the inspiring influence of his own interest in the work. The year after he was placed in charge of the school the graduates were three in number; in 1873 they were forty-four. Under Mr. Capron's careful supervision the reputation of the institution increased until, at the time of his death, none stood

higher among the preparatory schools of the country, and at Yale College it was almost invariably the case that among the best scholars of each class were to be found representatives of this school.

On the occasion of his first visit to Europe, Mr. Capron was accompanied by his wife and sister, and five other relatives, but he stayed in Europe four months longer than the other members of the party, the greater part of this time being spent in Germany, where he made a thorough study of the language of the country. He visited Europe a second time in the summer of 1871, in the company of three of his pupils, when the entire time was spent in Great Britain and Ireland. His return from his first European trip was in November, 1864, in the midst of the Civil War turmoil, and at the period of the most alarming depression of the currency. His resignation had not been accepted by the board of trustees of the grammar school, but feeling that the funds of the school, though affording a fair salary in ante-war days, would not now give a comfortable support, and being urged to engage in the business of manufacturing he left Hartford and returned to his native town. It should be said, also, that he had brought from Europe a stock of vigorous health, which his previous experience made him disinclined to risk in the confinement of school teaching. But the subject came up again and in a new aspect. After a time he was followed to Uxbridge by a committee of the high school, who contemplated a reorganization of the school, and urged him to accept the post of principal—a post of much more than his former influence and responsibility, and now attended with an offer of nearly double his former salary. He again took the subject under consideration, and the result of his deliberations was his return to Hartford.

Mr. Capron married, in November, 1854, Eunice M. Chapin, whom he had known from early youth. Five children blessed this union, of whom the two first mentioned died in childhood: Helen Maria, Alice Louise, Clara Day, Bertha Chapin and William Cargill. Mr. Capron was a deacon in the Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

In order to give a faint idea of the high esteem in which Mr. Capron was held, it is fitting that this brief review of his life should close with a few remarks by Thomas A. Thacher, Professor in Yale College:

If now we ask what was the cause of his success as a teacher, our answer must be, that it was in the man, in what he was, in his qualities and characteristics. It was the outworking of the man within into the sweet, and consistent and busy activities of his life, that made him the great and growing blessing to the community. The good man, out of the good treasure of his heart, brought forth good things. The substratum of a strong and, at the same time, lovely character, was the essential thing. Without that his outward life could not have been what it was, or, even if it could have been, it would have wanted that intangible life giving power which has a deeper spring than is visible to the eye. * * * Whatever he had to do he had the habit of doing judiciously. He was quick to discover what was worth while, and what was idle and useless, and thus escape the waste and annoyance to himself and to others, which come from the hesitation of a feeble judgment. He was a thorough scholar, and he made his pupils feel that no other scholarship was worthy of the name nor of any great value. * * * Who that was ever under the instruction of Mr. Capron does not still feel the influence of his personal character upon himself? He was eminent for his nice scholarship, but as a man he was more. In his combination of the rare scholar and the rare man he became a model teacher.

KIRKLAND, Samuel,

Missionary to Indians.

The Rev. Samuel Kirkland was born in Norwich, Connecticut, December 1,

1741. He was the son of Rev. Daniel Kirtland, but changed the family name to agree with its more ancient form. In early youth he entered Dr. Wheelock's school at Lebanon, Connecticut, and began preparation for his chosen work as a missionary among the Indians. In school he was much beloved for his gentleness and kindness of manner, and likewise afterward at Princeton College, where he received his degree in 1765, although he left the college before completing his education, dwelling with the Seneca Indians from 1764 to 1766.

In June of 1766, at the age of twenty-five, he was ordained at Lebanon as a missionary to the Indians, under the sanction of the Scotch Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen. Two months later he took up his residence among the Oneidas at their council-house a little southwest of Fort Stanwix (now Rome), New York. There he built a house with his own hands, and labored day and night for the good of the Indians. His health broke down, however, on account of toil and exposure, and in 1769 he returned to Connecticut, where he remained for a time enjoying necessary rest. In the autumn he married a niece of Dr. Wheelock, who a year afterward accompanied him into his field. She remained for a time at the house of General Herkimer, at the little falls of the Mohawk, where in 1770 she gave birth to twin sons, one of whom became President Kirkland, of Harvard College. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland then began together their missionary labors, which lasted until the beginning of the Revolution, when the insecurity of frontier life caused Mr. Kirkland to remove to Stockbridge, in Western Massachusetts. He labored, however, through all the period of the ensuing war, not only for the spiritual benefit of the Indians, but in endeavors to keep the Six

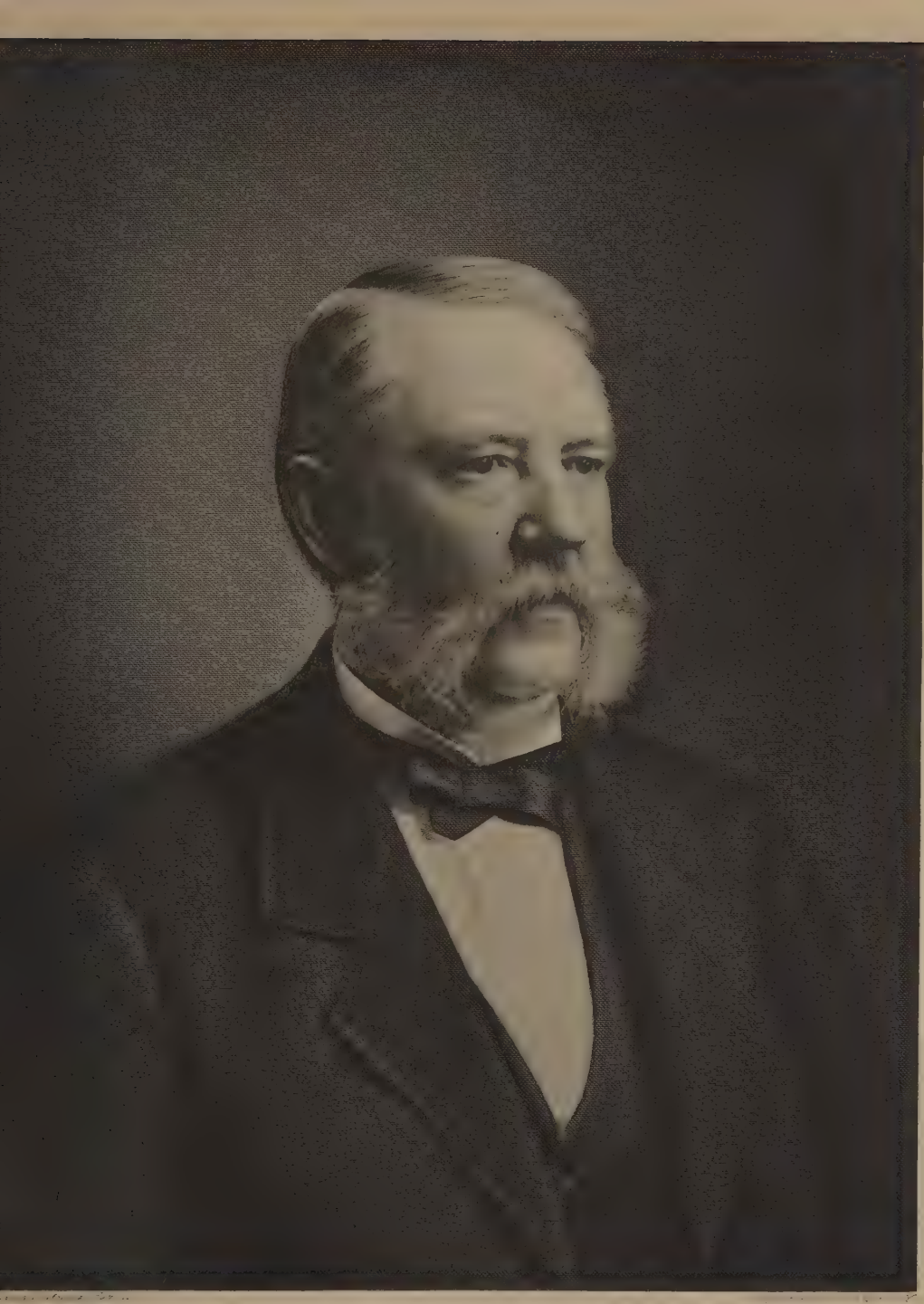
Nations neutral, but he was successful only with the Oneidas, the influence of Sir William Johnson and other agents of the British being greater than his. Washington wrote to Congress in 1775: "I cannot but intimate my sense of the importance of Mr. Kirkland's station, and of the great advantages which have and may result to the united colonies from his station being made respectable. All accounts agree that much of the favorable disposition shown by the Indians may be ascribed to his labor and influence." Mr. Kirkland was chaplain at Fort Schuyler for some time, and in the same capacity accompanied General Sullivan in his expedition from Wyoming against the Senecas in 1778. After that he was at Fort Schuyler and vicinity acting as chaplain, or with his family at Stockbridge, until peace was declared. He then received a liberal grant of land from Congress in consideration of his services, and in 1788 from the Indians and the State of New York a large and valuable tract on which was founded the present town of Kirkland. Mrs. Kirkland died in 1788. The bereaved husband resumed his religious duties among the Indians, and in 1790 accompanied a delegation of Senecas to Philadelphia, being rewarded therefor by the conversion to Christianity of the great chief "Corn-Planter." In 1791 Mr. Kirkland made a census of the Six Nations, and at the same time succeeded in founding an institution of learning for the education of American and Indian boys, which was incorporated in 1793, under the title of the Hamilton Oneida Academy, and which was the origin of Hamilton College. His life was written by his grandson, Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, and published in Sparks's "American Biography." He continued his labors among the Oneidas until his death, which occurred in Clinton, New York, February 28, 1808.

WHITMAN, Charles Loring,

Trusted Citizen.

The death of the Hon. Charles Loring Whitman on March 8, 1886, deprived the town of Farmington, Connecticut, of one of its most highly valued citizens, and the State of a most distinguished Democrat, a man loved and respected by all. He was sprung of one of those splendid old houses which, settling in New England early in the Colonial period, have grown up and identified themselves with the history of that region through all the stirring years that preceded the birth of the new Nation, and the years of peaceful development subsequent thereto.

John Whitman, the founder of the family in this country, came from the region of Holt, England, to the little colony at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, there being a record of his admission as a freeman there in 1678-79. It was in the days of his grandson, the Rev. Samuel Whitman, that the removal to Farmington, Connecticut, took place, to which place he was called as minister, and which from that day to this has been the home of the family. The great-grandson of this worthy and able clergyman was William Whitman, the father of Charles Loring Whitman, a native and lifelong resident of the beautiful old homestead which had been occupied by the family since its arrival in Farmington, and which during his life was used as a hotel. Mr. Whitman, Sr., was a well known figure in the neighborhood, and "Whitman's Hotel," as it was universally known, gained, together with its shrewd and intelligent proprietor, a wide reputation. He married, October 12, 1812, Elizabeth Whiting, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Zenas and Leah (Loring) Whiting, of that place. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Ann Sophia, born September



Senator Charles Loring Whitman

15, 1816, afterwards became Mrs. Henry Farnam, of New Haven, and the mother of Professor Henry Walcott Farnam, of Yale University; William Henry, born March 18, 1823; Charles Loring, of whom further; George Bronson.

Charles Loring Whitman, the third child of William and Elizabeth (Whiting) Whitman, was born in the old Whitman home in Farmington, May 27, 1826. He passed his entire boyhood in his native town, and there attended the public schools, where he laid the foundation of his splendid education. He later attended a school at Hingham, Massachusetts, the Hingham Academy, from which he graduated. Although his course at this institution completed his schooling, it was very far from ending his education, which, as in the case of all true students, only ended with his life. He was a constant reader and a keen observer, an untired seeker after knowledge so that throughout all his years he added to his store. He took up the management of the Whitman Hotel more and more, until at his father's death there was no perceptible difference in its management. He shortly discontinued the business entirely, receiving about that time the appointment as judge of probate. He retained the old mansion as his home, however, a home filled with intimate and ancient tradition and association.

From early youth up Mr. Whitman was greatly interested in the political issues which confronted country, State and town, and upon his return from Boston to Farmington, identified himself with the local organization of the Democratic party, of whose principles he was an ardent supporter all his life. It was not a great while before he became the recognized leader of his party in that part of the State. He was urged to accept the nomination to the State Senate by his fellow Democrats in view of his great promi-

nence in the party and his general popularity. He accepted the honor and was duly elected to the office, serving as a member of that body until his death, which was, indeed, the result of a stroke of apoplexy with which he was stricken while attending a legislative session.

Mr. Whitman was a man of strong religious feelings and beliefs, but independent in thought and action. He had been reared in the Congregational church, the traditional mode of worship in the Whitman family, but became strongly interested in the Episcopal doctrine and form, and eventually joined that church. He and Mrs. Whitman were conspicuous among the founders of the Episcopal church at Farmington, through their activity securing a mission there. Mr. Whitman did not live to see the actual erection of the church building, an occurrence which took place some years after his death. As in every other matter which he took up, Mr. Whitman was most energetic in the work he did in connection with the church. He entered into it with heart and soul, and left no stone unturned to accomplish his cherished project.

Mr. Whitman married, in August, 1863, Caroline E. Thompson, native of Rochester, New York, and the daughter of Lemuel and Eliza Allen (Hall) Thompson, who were natives of Rochester, New York, and of Cornish, New Hampshire, respectively.

There is no doubt that the career of Mr. Whitman, successful as it had already been, would have known a still more brilliant future, had not death so abruptly cut it short. One of the chief factors in his success was undoubtedly his remarkable power of making friends, but this power in turn depended upon some of the most fundamental virtues for its existence. That he should first attract those who came in casual association was doubtless

due to the attractive exterior, the ready wit and simple candor, but the transformation of these into faithful friends was possible only to the profound trust which all men felt in the perfect sincerity of his nature and the honest disinterestedness of his intentions. The certainty of their confidence in him is nowhere better illustrated than in the common appeal that was made to him to settle disputes and quarrels. Mr. Whitman had never taken up the practice of the law, yet people flocked to him in large numbers with their complaints, and although his reward was rarely more than a "thank you," yet he never failed to win the lifelong friendship of those he counselled. His popularity was very widespread, and the news of his death was felt as a loss in all parts of the State, but the strongest affection was felt for him in his own home district and it was there that he gave most generously of his friendship and service. It has already been remarked that he was an enthusiastic Democrat and an ardent Episcopalian, but he never allowed his generosity to be limited by considerations of creed or political belief, but gave freely to all who stood in need. His generosity was proverbial, and yet his benefactions were so unostentatious that but few were aware of their extent. It was truly said of him that "the world is better for such men as Charles Loring Whitman having lived in it." His death has left a gap in the life of his community, which despite the twenty-nine years that have elapsed is still unfilled.

HOLLEY, Horace,

Clergyman, Educator.

The Rev. Horace Holley was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, February 13, 1781, son of Luther and Sarah (Dakin) Holley, and brother of Myron Holley, the re-

former. His great-great-grandfather, John Holley, was a prominent settler of Stamford, Connecticut, about 1644; was deputy to the New Haven General Court in 1654-55 and 1663, deputy to the Connecticut General Court in 1670-73, and commissioner of justice for Stamford, Greenwich and Rye, for fourteen years.

Horace Holley was educated at Williams College and Yale College, graduating from the latter institution in 1803. He studied law in the office of Riggs & Radcliffe in New York City, but returned to New Haven in 1804 to study theology under Dr. Dwight. He was ordained September 13, 1805, and served as pastor of churches at Greenfield Hill and Marblehead, Massachusetts; Middletown, Connecticut; Albany, New York; and other places; and also preached at the Old South Church in Boston. In March, 1809, he was installed as pastor of the Hollis Street Church, Boston, remaining there until 1818. He was at this time a member of the Boston school committee, and of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. Though bred a Calvinist, he came in time, after much research and reflection, to espouse the Unitarian doctrines then gaining support through the preaching of Dr. Channing and others.

In November, 1818, he became president of Transylvania University in Kentucky, and entered heart and soul into the work of building up the institution. Previous to the date of his election there had been a constant strife among the sectarians of the State for control of the board of trustees, and of the institution. A majority of the faculty had been Presbyterians, and this sect claimed a sort of ownership of the university. The State Legislature, however, had recently elected a new board composed of some of the most eminent citizens of the State, but

those of no strong sectarian prejudices. By his influence mainly, the State made considerable endowments to the university, and adopted the special care of it; its most distinguished men gave it their aid and influence; men of ability and reputation were brought from the east to build up her three several departments; and the halls of the university were soon thronged with students from the entire Mississippi valley. The growing town of Lexington, the seat of the institution, became known soon in foreign countries, and distinguished in gazetteers and geographies as the seat of Transylvania University, and was now commonly styled "The Athens of the West." In short, the university under Dr. Holley exerted a marked and elevating influence upon the whole population of the Mississippi Valley. Between 1803 and 1818 degrees were conferred upon only twenty-two graduates, but between 1818 and 1826, 666 degrees, forty of which were honorary, were conferred. This prosperity, however, was shortlived. Too liberal to be a narrow partisan or sectarian, and too independent to submit to dictation or to conceal his sentiments, and deceived by the apparent liberality awarded him as a stranger, he underestimated the stern spirit of sectarian opposition, which bided its time. Groundless charges of infidelity, the outgrowth of this opposition, and the lack of adequate assistance and encouragement from the State government, at length induced him to resign in 1827. He went to New Orleans, where he undertook to reëstablish the College of New Orleans, and entered into the work with characteristic zeal. By July he was prostrated by an insidious climatic disease and on a voyage to New York he died of yellow fever, July 31, 1827. Dr. Holley was preëminently a pulpit orator. He never read his sermons or used notes.

On January 1, 1805, Dr. Holley was married to Mary, daughter of Elijah and Esther (Phelps) Austin, of New Haven, Connecticut. Two children were born to them: Harriet W. (1808-1900), who was married to William M. Brand, of Lexington, Kentucky; and Horace, who died unmarried in 1854. His widow Mary (Austin) Holley (1784-1846) wrote a large part of the memoirs of her husband, published in 1828, and later wrote a widely known "History of Texas" (1883).

WRIGHT, Benjamin,

Famous Civil Engineer.

Benjamin Wright was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 10, 1770. He early manifested a taste for mathematics, and at sixteen learned the rudiments of surveying from an uncle at Plymouth, Connecticut. After the removal of the family to Fort Stanwix (now Rome, New York) in 1789, he aided in opening the country settlement by laying out into farms some five hundred thousand acres in Oneida county and Oswego county. In 1792 the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company was formed under the presidency of George P. Schuyler, under an English engineer; a few years later the company employed Wright to make a map and profile of Wood creek. In 1803 he surveyed this stream to Oneida Lake, and the Mohawk to Schenectady, a distance of about one hundred miles, and advised "a compound of dams, locks, and short canals, to form a slack-water navigation;" but the plan was beyond the ability of the company. In 1811 he examined the north bank of the Mohawk river from Rome to the Hudson, for the canal commissioners (see volume 1 of their reports). In 1812 he continued this task from Seneca Lake to Rome, and thence south of the river to Albany, submitting

maps and profiles with his report. At this time he was a man of varied avocations—county judge (1812-1816), member of the Legislature, and agent for many owners of land. By an act of April 17, 1816, the construction of the canal was directed, and the middle section was given into Wright's hands, and work was begun July 4, 1817. The passage of the first boat, from Rome to Utica, on October 22, 1819, was made the occasion of much rejoicing. Tolls were levied July 1, 1820, fourteen months later the canal was finished to Little Falls. The remaining and more difficult portion to the Hudson river was under contract, for which Wright, now chief engineer, determined the route by way of Cohoes. In the fall of 1822 the canal extended two hundred and twenty miles to the Genesee river, and in October, 1825, connection was made with Lake Erie. James Geddes was engineer of the western section, and he and Wright deserved and received the chief credit for the success of the undertaking. Governor Clinton wrote in 1820: "We are most indebted to this man for our work."

Wright's services were now in great demand. Between 1821 and 1827 he was engaged as chief or consulting engineer on the canal from tidewater to the Connecticut river at Northampton, Massachusetts; on that from Providence to Worcester, Massachusetts, and on the Chesapeake and Delaware, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Delaware and Hudson canals. Later, he was employed on the St. Lawrence ship canal 1833-34; the Welland canal; and that from Chicago to the Illinois river, 1837. He removed to New York about 1830, and was street commissioner there in 1833, but disliked the post. He soon turned his attention to railroads, and in 1834 was appointed by Governor Marcy to determine a route for the New

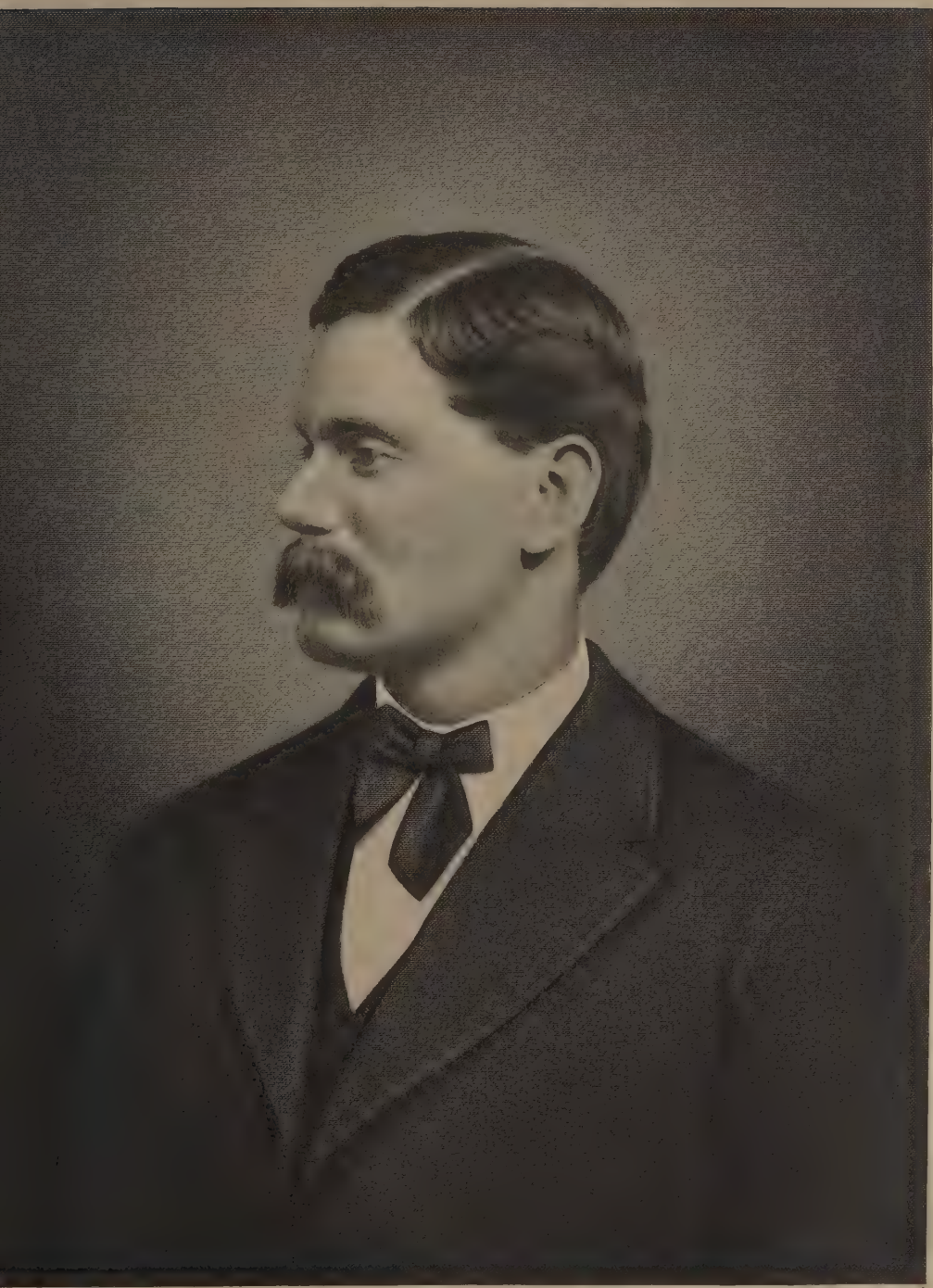
York & Erie Railroad. In 1835-36 he made the first surveys for a road from Havana to the interior of Cuba. For a time he was chief engineer of the Tioga & Chemung Railroad. His last years were chiefly occupied in Virginia. He died in New York, August 24, 1842. (See C. B. Stuart's "Civil and Military Engineers of America," 1871, p. 560).

ALLYN, Robert,

Enterprising Citizen, Public Official.

The death of Robert Allyn on February 2, 1896, in Hartford, Connecticut, deprived that city of one of its most prominent citizens, and a man who all his life had been identified with the progress and advancement of the community. He was a member of a family which had long made its residence in that city, and the son of Timothy M. Allyn, one of the foremost of its citizens in his day. The Allyn arms are as follows: Paly of ten argent and azure. Over all a cross potent or. Crest: A lion salient sable and a tower or and argent. Motto: *Fortiter Gerit Crucem.*

Timothy M. Allyn was born in the year 1800 on his father's farm in the vicinity of Hartford, and there passed the years of his childhood and early youth engaged in gaining his education and in the work of the farm. He was the youngest of eleven children, and much of his time was occupied in working the brick kiln which his father ran in connection with his other work. He cut the wood and mixed and baked the bricks and it is said that he himself made in one year one hundred and twenty thousand bricks, which were eventually sold in Hartford at the rate of four dollars and fifty cents a thousand. He remained on the farm until he had reached the age of twenty-five years, when he went west as far as Ohio. Two years later he returned east and settled for a



Robert Allen

time in New York City, where he was connected with a wholesale drygoods business for three years. In 1830 he came once more to Hartford and located in the city proper, where, in partnership with his brothers, he started a store on Asylum street. The venture was successful, and Mr. Allyn, Sr., remained in business until 1848, when he retired entirely from his mercantile enterprises and devoted himself to caring for his large estate.

While still but a young man he had foreseen the growth to which Hartford was destined, and with more than usual business judgment had set himself to take advantage of it by wise and extensive investments in real estate in the districts in which he believed the development would prove greatest. The event justified his policy. His property rapidly grew in value and he soon began large building operations, erecting in 1860 the well-known hotel called Allyn Hall, and a little later the Charter Oak Bank Building and a number of other large and important edifices. His activities were by no means purely selfish, for although he was of course made wealthy by these operations, the city generally was also greatly stimulated in its development and strongly benefited thereby. His services and the general integrity and ability of his character were recognized by the district in which he dwelt, and he was elected an alderman for several terms, and in 1858 became a member of the water commission for a period of three years. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and in 1843 was elected to the Connecticut State Legislature, in which body he most effectively represented his city. He was a man of very great public spirit and had the welfare of his native city greatly at heart. He at one time offered it the sum of \$100,000 on condition that an equal sum

be raised for the founding of an industrial school for boys, and later offered the Allyn Hall Building and \$40,000 in cash for a library for the Young Men's Institute, but unfortunately the city was not in a position to take advantage of either offer. For many years Timothy M. Allyn was a member of the Unitarian church. He was very liberal in his religious views, but a staunch and practical Christian, and after his death a beautiful memorial was erected to him in the shape of the Allyn Chapel in the Spring Grove Cemetery. He left a lasting influence upon the community, and a memory which will always be honored. He was married to Susan Pratt, a daughter of Joseph Pratt. To them were born seven children, of whom Robert Allyn, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. Timothy M. Allyn died in 1882, and Mrs. Allyn survived him about six years.

Robert Allyn was born March 8, 1849, in Hartford, where he made his home during his entire life. He was educated in Hartford, and after completing his education turned to the management of his estate. At the time this was left him by his father it was already of great value, consisting principally of valuable real estate properties, and since that time, as a result of both the natural increase of properties incident to the growth of the city, and the skillful management of Mr. Allyn, this value has been greatly added to. About 1889 Mr. Allyn took charge of the management of the Allyn House, which up to then had been under the direction of a cousin, the late Robert J. Allyn. He had always taken an interest in the management of the property, but after his cousin's death he superintended the whole matter, although his name was never publicly associated with the management of the hotel. Before his death Mr. Allyn was one of the wealthiest men

in the community and paid taxes on property valued at four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Allyn was a very public-spirited man and was interested in many of the movements for the advancement of the community. He was a member of the Republican party and a keen and intelligent thinker on political subjects, although he never entered actively into the affairs of his city.

Mr. Allyn was married, January 30, 1877, to Alice Belle Main, of Brooklyn, Connecticut, a daughter of Elias H. and Sarah S. (Dorrance) Main, of that place. To them were born two children, who, with their mother, survive Mr. Allyn. They are Robert J. and Dorothy Belle. Robert J. Allyn married Louise Graham; they live in Hartford and have one daughter, Mary Belle.

WINTHROP, Theodore,

Soldier, Author.

Theodore Winthrop was born at New Haven, Connecticut, September 22, 1828, son of Francis Bayard Winthrop, a direct descendant of Governor John Winthrop, of Massachusetts; his mother was Elizabeth Dwight, daughter of William Walter Woolsey, a New York merchant, niece of Timothy Dwight, the first president of Yale College, and sister of President Theodore Dwight Woolsey, of the same institution.

Theodore Winthrop was fitted for college in his native town, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1848. In April of that year he was one of the two candidates, equal in merit, for the "Berkeleyan Scholarship" at the college, but the lot was cast, and his competitor received the prize. He, however, obtained the "Clark Scholarship," and spent a year in New Haven studying mental and moral science, Greek, German, and history. On

account of his infirm health he sailed for Liverpool, England, in July, 1849, and spent the time until January of 1851 in travel and study in England, and on the continent of Europe. In April of the latter year he entered the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in New York City, where he continued until he was transferred to the Panama (Central America) office of the same company in the summer of 1852, remaining there until March of 1853. He then started for San Francisco, California, passing thence in April following to Portland, Oregon. The letters sent to his home during this period exhibit him as a close student of natural scenery, with remarkably comprehensive and vivid powers of description. During his journey he acquired material afterward employed in the writing of some of his most noted books. He returned overland to New York, which he reached near the end of the year. He afterward wrote of this portion of his journey: "In all that period when I was so near to nature, the great lessons of the wilderness deepened into my heart day by day; the hedges of conventionalism withered away from my horizon; and all the pedantries of scholastic thought perished out of my mind forever." Some of his poems which belong to this period are full of reminiscences of the plains.

On reaching the east he was solicited to join as a volunteer the Darien expedition, under command of Lieutenant Isaac G. Strain, United States Army, to prospect for a ship-canal across the isthmus, and he was on his way thither at the opening of 1854, returning in the succeeding March. One more trip ended his period of travel and adventure—thereafter, his mind was mainly occupied in using the material he had acquired for the books on which his reputation rests. He entered a law office in New York City, and in the

summer of 1855 was admitted to the bar. During his vacation in the year 1856 he made speeches for General John C. Fremont's presidential candidacy in the State of Maine. Following that, he formed a law partnership with Henry Hitchcock, at St. Louis, Missouri, but his health failing again in 1857, he returned to New York City and remained there, taking an office with his brother and brother-in-law. Meanwhile he was working assiduously upon his novels and sketches, most of which first saw light after his death.

On April 17, 1861, he marched southward with his brother, as a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard State of New York, to the experiences of the Civil War. He had previously sent the manuscript of his work, "Love and Skates," to James Russell Lowell, then editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," who accepted it with words of kindness and praise. At the request of Mr. Lowell, Winthrop furnished an account of the march of his regiment to Washington, the articles in which it appeared attracting widespread attention. When the Seventh Regiment returned to New York from Washington City, Winthrop was not with it, having remained behind as military secretary to General Benjamin F. Butler at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, with the rank of major. The following June, in a reconnoissance and attack upon Little and Great Bethel, planned by himself and the general commanding, he was shot through the heart, as he sprang upon a log to rally his men, and fell dying into the arms of a Vermont volunteer. This tragic end of his career invested his memory and writings with especial interest. A leading publishing house in Boston, Massachusetts, at once proposed and executed the publication of all his works. "Cecil Dreeme" appeared in October, 1861, which described the march to Wash-

ington. This was succeeded by "John Brent" (January, 1862), and "Edwin Brothertoft" (July, 1862). "Canoe and Saddle" appeared in November, 1862, and "Life in the Open Air, and Other Papers" in May, 1863. "Cecil Dreeme" was printed, in the earlier editions, with a sketch of Winthrop's life by his friend, George William Curtis. In 1884 his sister published his "Life and Poems" in New York. Winthrop's books have gone through many editions, and have taken their place in American literature. Of "Cecil Dreeme," Professor John Nichol, of the chair of English Literature in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, has written: "With all its defects of irregular construction, this novel is marked by a more distinct vein of original genius than any American work of fiction known to us, that has appeared since the author's death." The date of Mr. Winthrop's death was June 10, 1861.

PERIT, Pelatiah,

A Commanding Character.

Pelatiah Perit, twentieth president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 23, 1785. He was the son of John Perit, merchant, and a descendant of one of the earliest ministers of the French Huguenot church in New York. His mother was a daughter of Pelatiah Webster, a graduate of Yale College in 1746, and a merchant in Philadelphia during the latter part of that century. As early as 1776 Mr. Webster printed an essay on the "Evils of an Inflated Currency," and during the organization of the independent government of this country his counsels were frequently given to the public upon commercial and financial questions. Webster's "Political Essays" have since been consulted by the principal writers upon the history of American finance.

At the age of thirteen, Pelatiah Perit entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1802. He came under strong religious influences while he was a student, and at the close of his course expected to study for the Christian ministry, but the purpose was given up because of the partial failure of his health. In his nineteenth year he became a clerk in an importing house in Philadelphia, in the interests of which he made several voyages to the West Indies and South America, and in after years he described the pleasure which he had in escorting Alexander von Humboldt about the city of Philadelphia, on the explorer's arrival from Mexico, when he came introduced to the house in which young Perit was engaged. In 1809 he removed to New York and formed, with a kinsman, the firm of Perit & Lathrop, but the partnership did not last long, and Mr. Perit entered the house of Goodhue & Company, with which he remained connected until his retirement from business. The reputation of this firm is well known. They were engaged in shipping and commercial transactions with merchants in widely distant countries, and were the confidential correspondents of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Company, of London, Messrs. William Ropes & Company, of St. Petersburg, and many other houses of distinction. The name of Mr. Perit never appeared in the title of the firm, but his connection with it was well known, and the part which he had in conducting its wide correspondence kept him interested in the commercial progress of every country, and led to the maintenance of a wide personal acquaintance in different parts of the globe. His business life developed another element of his character—interest in religious and philanthropic enterprises, and particularly in everything which pertained to the advancement of Christian

missions and the welfare of seamen. A mere enumeration of the unpaid positions to which he was called, and to which he devoted a great deal of time, would show how varied and how consistent were his labors for the good of his fellowmen. At different times he was president of the American Seamen's Friend Society, a trustee of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, and president of the Seamen's Bank for Savings. He was also a director in many of the missionary and benevolent societies to which the Presbyterian church, the church of his lifelong preference, gave its support. For forty years he was an officer of the American Bible Society, either as manager or vice-president.

Mr. Perit held but one political office. In 1857, when the peace of the city of New York was seriously endangered by a contest between the "Municipal" and the "Metropolitan" police, he was appointed a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, where his fairness and good sense were serviceable in the restoration of order. After this end was secured he gave up the office. In all the manifestations of his character—social, mercantile, religious and political—he was conservative, and was never led away by radical enthusiasm. Dr. Leonard Bacon truly said of him:

Rash and one-sided schemes of reformation were ever offensive to his judgment. Perhaps he was more charmed with the idea of defending and perpetuating and perfecting the good which has descended to us from foregoing ages, than with the idea of finding out what there is in existing institutions that needs to be reformed. Yet his sagacity, his good sense, his intelligent patriotism, and his love of justice, guarded him against the error of those self-styled conservative men who sacrifice the reality to the name, and become destructive for the sake of a false and foolish consistency. Not long before the presidential election of 1860, there was a time when the immediate danger to the country seemed to be that the votes in the Electoral College might

be so divided among four candidates as to throw the election into the House of Representatives, which would prolong the agitation from November to February, and would give to desperate men an opportunity for desperate measures. Mr. Perit had never been an active politician. But, deeply impressed with what seemed to be the most imminent peril of the country, he did not hesitate to commit himself publicly and unequivocally on the question of the hour, and as a conservative man to urge on conservative men the duty of terminating the agitation by giving their votes and their influence for the only candidate in whose behalf there was a possibility of obtaining a majority in the Electoral Colleges. So afterwards, when the long-meditated treason had become overt rebellion, and when the question was whether the national government, without any considerable military force, with its navy carefully dispersed to remotest seas, with its treasury purposely empty, and its credit at a discount, could make any resistance, he was among the leaders in that movement of merchants and capitalists which brought forth millions of treasure to restore and confirm the credit of the country.

The influence of the New York Chamber of Commerce was very marked during the time of his continuous presidency, and especially in the early years of the Civil War. Mr. Perit was constantly at his post as president of the chamber, and was not infrequently called upon to lend the influence of his name and character to meetings of a more public character. Two social events which occurred during his official term were very noteworthy, and gave him pleasant recollections—the reception of the Prince of Wales, then traveling as Baron Renfrew; and the reception of the first Japanese Embassy. A few years before his death, Mr. Perit began to throw off gradually the cares of business and station. He sold his property at Bloomingdale, just north of the grounds of the New York Orphan Asylum, where for many years he had resided, and built a house in New Haven, Connecticut, and that place continued to be his home until his death. When he gave up

active pursuits, Mr. Perit determined to devote his leisure to the preparation of a history of American commerce, and he began to collect and arrange the papers requisite for such a work. He solicited from his correspondents their suggestions; he was encouraged to proceed in his plan by a formal resolution of the Chamber; he wrote many pages, but death came before he had made sufficient progress to justify the publication of the chapters he had prepared.

Mr. Perit was twice married; first to Miss Lathrop, and, after her death, to Maria Coit, both of Norwich, Connecticut. He had no children. His widow survived him many years. She was the daughter of Daniel L. Coit, of Norwich, who for a short time in the early part of the century was a merchant in New York, of the firm of Howland & Coit.

Mr. Perit was nearly six feet in height, and well proportioned. His manners were reserved and dignified, and gave him a commanding presence in the public meetings where he was accustomed to preside. His addresses on such occasions were brief and pointed, showing, in the conciseness of their language, the influence of his business habits; showing also, in their clearness and propriety of expression, the influence of the liberal education that he had received in early life. He was a constant reader of the reviews, and to some extent of historical and theological writings; but he is chiefly to be remembered as a man of affairs, whose mind was inspired by an intelligent and systematic interest in the progress of mankind. He was a patriot who desired that the name and influence of his country should everywhere support the best ideas in religion, in morals, in politics, in diplomacy and in finance. The Calvinism of his Huguenot ancestry, and the financial scholarship of his grandfather, were ap-

parent throughout his long career. (See "Dr. Leonard Bachants' Magazine," April, 1864). Mr. Perit died in New Haven, Connecticut, March 8, 1864.

SESSIONS, John Henry,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

John Henry Sessions, whose death on April 2, 1902, at Bristol, Connecticut, deprived that community of one of its foremost business men and most public-spirited citizens, belonged to an old New England family, which had its origin in Wantage, Berkshire, England. Inquiries instituted by the family in America in 1889 at that place resulted in the discovery that the name had entirely disappeared from the county, and, indeed, that there was but one family of Sessions to be found in England. This was resident of Gloucestershire, the county adjacent to Berkshire, and there was little doubt of the common origin of the two lines. The English Sessions were people of prominence in the community, J. Sessions, the head of the family, being in 1889 the mayor of the city of Gloucester, though at the time eighty years of age. The first to bear the name in this country, so far as can be traced, was Alexander Sessions, Seshins or Sutchins, as the name was variously spelled. He seems to have been born about 1645, as in a deposition made in 1669, he states his age as twenty-four years. The place of his birth is not known, however, but the same deposition proves him to have been a resident of Andover, Massachusetts, at the time it was made, and there is a record of his having been admitted as a freeman of that town in 1677. From his time down to the present time the Sessions held a prominent place in the community and maintained the reputation for worth and integrity bequeathed them by their ancestors. The

seventh generation from the original Alexander Sessions was represented by John Humphrey Sessions, one of the most distinguished members of his family and the father of John Henry Sessions, who forms the subject of this sketch. The elder Mr. Sessions was born in Burlington, Connecticut, but while still a mere youth came to Bristol, with the industrial development of which his name is most closely identified. His business, after the days of his apprenticeship, was for a time the operation of a turning mill at Polkville, a suburb of Bristol, but he later (1870) took over the business of trunk hardware manufacture, left by the death of his brother, Albert J. Sessions, and established the large and successful house, which later came to be known as J. H. Sessions & Son. Besides this large industrial enterprise Mr. Sessions, Sr., was identified with well nigh every important movement which took place in Bristol for the community's advancement. He was one of the prime movers in the introduction into the town of many of the public utilities, including the water supply, the electric lighting plant and the first street railway, which came to be known as the Bristol and Plainville Tramway Line.

He was married to Emily Bunnell, also of Burlington, Connecticut, and to them were born three children, as follows: John Henry, the subject of this sketch; Carrie Emily, born December 15, 1854; and William Edwin, born February 18, 1857, and now president of the great Sessions Foundry Company at Bristol.

John Henry Sessions, the eldest child of John Humphrey and Emily (Bunnell) Sessions, was born February 26, 1849, in Polkville, Connecticut, while his father was engaged in carrying on his wood turning business in that place. He passed the first twenty years of his life in his native town and there received a liberal



J H Sessions Jr

education in the excellent public schools of the neighboring place, Bristol. In the year 1869 the whole family removed to the center of Bristol, and four years later, Mr. Sessions was taken into partnership by his father in the latter's great trunk hardware business, the firm becoming J. H. Sessions & Son. After his father's death in 1899, Mr. Sessions became the head of the great business which flourished greatly under his able management. He shortly after admitted his son, Albert Leslie Sessions, into the firm which retained its name of J. H. Sessions & Son. During the presidency of Mr. Sessions, and later under that of his son, the business has taken its place as one of the most important of the great industries of Bristol. Mr. Sessions, as the head of the firm of J. H. Sessions & Son, was a conspicuous figure in the industrial and financial world of Bristol, and his business capacity still further enlarged his sphere of influence, and associated him with many important business concerns in that region. The Bristol Water Company, which was organized largely as the result of his father's efforts, on the death of its founder, elected Mr. Sessions president in the elder man's place, an office which he was admirably fitted to fill, having been intimately connected with the affairs of the company from its inception, and served continuously on its board of directors from the first. Another of his father's enterprises with which he was connected was the Bristol National Bank. This institution which has played so important a part in the financial life of Bristol, was founded in 1875 by a group of men of which Mr. Sessions, Sr., was one, and which chose him to head the new concern as president. After his death Mr. John Henry Sessions was elected vice-president, an office which he held until his death. He was one of the incorporators

of the Bristol Press Publishing Company. He was also a director of the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, of Forestville, Connecticut, after its reorganization. This concern was again reorganized after Mr. Sessions' death and became the Sessions Clock Company under the presidency of his brother, William Edwin Sessions.

While Mr. Sessions naturally found much of his time taken up with his manifold business interests, he was never at a loss for opportunity to aid in every movement for the advantage of the community. He was deeply interested in all that concerned the welfare of his fellow citizens, and interested in the conduct of public affairs. He was a member of the Republican party, and worked heartily for the policies which that party has always stood for, but he never took an active part in politics as that phrase is understood, and his efforts were purely in the capacity of a private citizen. Though he consistently refused to be nominated for any elective office, a role for which his position in the community and personal popularity would have well fitted him, he did accept his appointment, in 1881, as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Bristol, and held that office until his death, and from 1883 he was secretary of the board.

Mr. Sessions was an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one who devoted much energy to the work of his congregation, and supported in a material way the many philanthropies and benevolences in connection therewith. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order. The personal character of Mr. Sessions was such as to command respect and admiration from all his associates and a warm and genuine affection on the part of his personal friends. Charitable and tolerant in his judgments of other men he was unbending towards himself, and followed out the strictest code of

morals and honor. He was one who, not content with a religion of profession, infused his beliefs into the daily conduct of his life in all its relations. Not a little did this appear in the ready charity with which he sought to relieve all want that came under his notice and assist worthy effort to bear its proper fruit. But though thus generous he shunned ostentation instinctively, and from pure native modesty obeyed the precept to "let not the left hand know what the right doeth." His loss was felt keenly not merely by his immediate family and the large circle of his personal friends, which his winning traits of character had drawn about him, but by all his associates, however casual, and, indeed, by the community at large.

Mr. Sessions was married, May 19, 1869, to Maria Francena Woodford, a native of West Avon, Connecticut, where she was born September 8, 1848, a daughter of Ephraim Woodford, of that place. To them was born one son, Albert Leslie Sessions, January 5, 1872, the present head of the business of J. H. Sessions & Son. Three years after Mr. Sessions' death the company was incorporated under the same name with Albert L. Sessions president, treasurer and general manager, and with himself, his mother and his wife stockholders and incorporators. Albert L. Sessions was married, February 7, 1894, to Leila Belle Beach, a daughter of Hon. Henry L. Beach, of Bristol. They have been the parents of five children, as follows: Paul Beach, born November 19, 1895; Ruth Juliette, born May 14, 1897; John Henry, born July 12, 1898; and Judith H. and Janet M., twins, born May 21, 1901.

SIGOURNEY, Lydia Huntley,

Authoress.

Lydia (Huntley) Sigourney was born at Norwich, Connecticut, September 1,

1791, only child of Ezekiel and Sophia (Wentworth) Huntley, and, through her father, of Scotch descent. The latter, who took part as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, has been described as a man of worth and benevolence; her mother "possessed those well-balanced, unobtrusive virtues of character that marked the New England lady of the olden time." For many years Mr. Huntley was employed by a wealthy druggist, Dr. Daniel Lathrop, and when the latter retired from business he retained his old clerk to assist him in managing his estate. Mr. Huntley and his family lived with the Lathrops, whose social circle included many people of eminence and culture, and thus from her early childhood Lydia was accustomed to the best society.

Her attainments were remarkable for those days, including a knowledge of Latin and Greek; and a love of imparting what she knew led her, on finishing her studies, to open a select school for young ladies, in association with her intimate friend, Ann M. Hyde. Four years later, at the solicitation of influential families in Hartford, she removed to that city to open a similar school, making her home with the widow of Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth. At the suggestion of a member of the family, in 1815 she published a little volume of selections from her writings, entitled "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse," and this brought her fair returns in money, and requests for contributions to various periodicals; but, as she relates in her autobiography, "Letter of Life" (1866), with the establishment of fame as a writer, came "a host of novel requisitions." Churches, charitable societies and academies applied to her for hymns or odes for various occasions; friends who had lost children or parents begged for elegies; and strangers about to celebrate wedding anniversaries

begged for "a few appropriate lines" from her pen. The tenderness of her heart made it well nigh impossible for her to refuse, and the amount of this gratuitous and ephemeral work produced during her lifetime was enormous, and undoubtedly detrimental to her powers. Miss Huntley's school was highly successful; but in 1819 she gave it up, and in that year was married to Charles Sigourney, a wealthy merchant of Hartford, Connecticut, who was of French descent, and a widower with several children. He was a man of considerable learning and of artistic tastes, and was able to surround his wife with everything that contributes to a happy domestic life. They soon removed to a stately dwelling overlooking the city, and what is now Bushnell Park, but at that date, "out of town," and this was their home for nearly twenty years. Mrs. Sigourney left Hartford but rarely after her marriage, her only extended journey being to Europe in 1840, an account of which was published, under the title "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands" (1840). During this visit she received many attentions from notable people, including letters of appreciation from several monarchs, and two volumes of her poems were republished in London. Her husband's failure in health and in business made literary work a necessity, and Mrs. Sigourney became one of the most voluminous authors of her time, contributing more than two thousand articles to periodicals, and publishing nearly sixty volumes. She was a graceful and finished writer; everything she produced was pervaded with a strong religious sentiment, and her beautiful character was reflected in her pages; but modern taste finds her prose stilted and her poetry lacking in fire. To say that she has been called the "American Hemans" is, perhaps, to characterize her best as an author.

No resident of Hartford was more beloved than Mrs. Sigourney, who is remembered there as much for her deeds of charity as for her work in literature. The sick, the afflicted, the orphan, the prisoner, were objects of unceasing ministries, and often she practiced great self-denial in order to carry out her philanthropic plans. Among her works were: "Traits of the Aborigines of America" (1822); "Sketches of Connecticut, Forty Years Since" (1824); "Letters to Young Ladies" (1833, twentieth edition 1853, at least five London editions); "Letters to Mothers" (1838); "Pocahontas, and Other Poems" (1841); "Scenes in My Native Land" (1844); "Voice of Flowers" (1845); "Whisper to a Bride" (1849); "Letters to My Pupils" (1850); "The Faded Hope" a memorial of her only son (1851); "Past Meridian" (1854); "Lucy Howard's Journal" (1857); "The Daily Counsellor," poems (1858); "Gleanings" (1860); and "The Man of Uz and Other Poems" (1862); "Niagara," "The Death of an Infant," "Winter," and "Napoleon's Epitaph," are favorable specimens of her verse.

After a number of years of widowhood, Mrs. Sigourney died at Hartford, June 10, 1865.

BEACH, Moses Yale,

Journalist.

Moses Yale Beach was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, January 1, 1800. His paternal ancestors were among the first settlers of Stratford, Connecticut, and on his mother's side he was descended from the family of Elihu Yale, the benefactor of Yale College.

Early apprenticed to a cabinet maker at Hartford, Connecticut, he was ambitious and full of energy, and before the expiration of his apprenticeship pur-

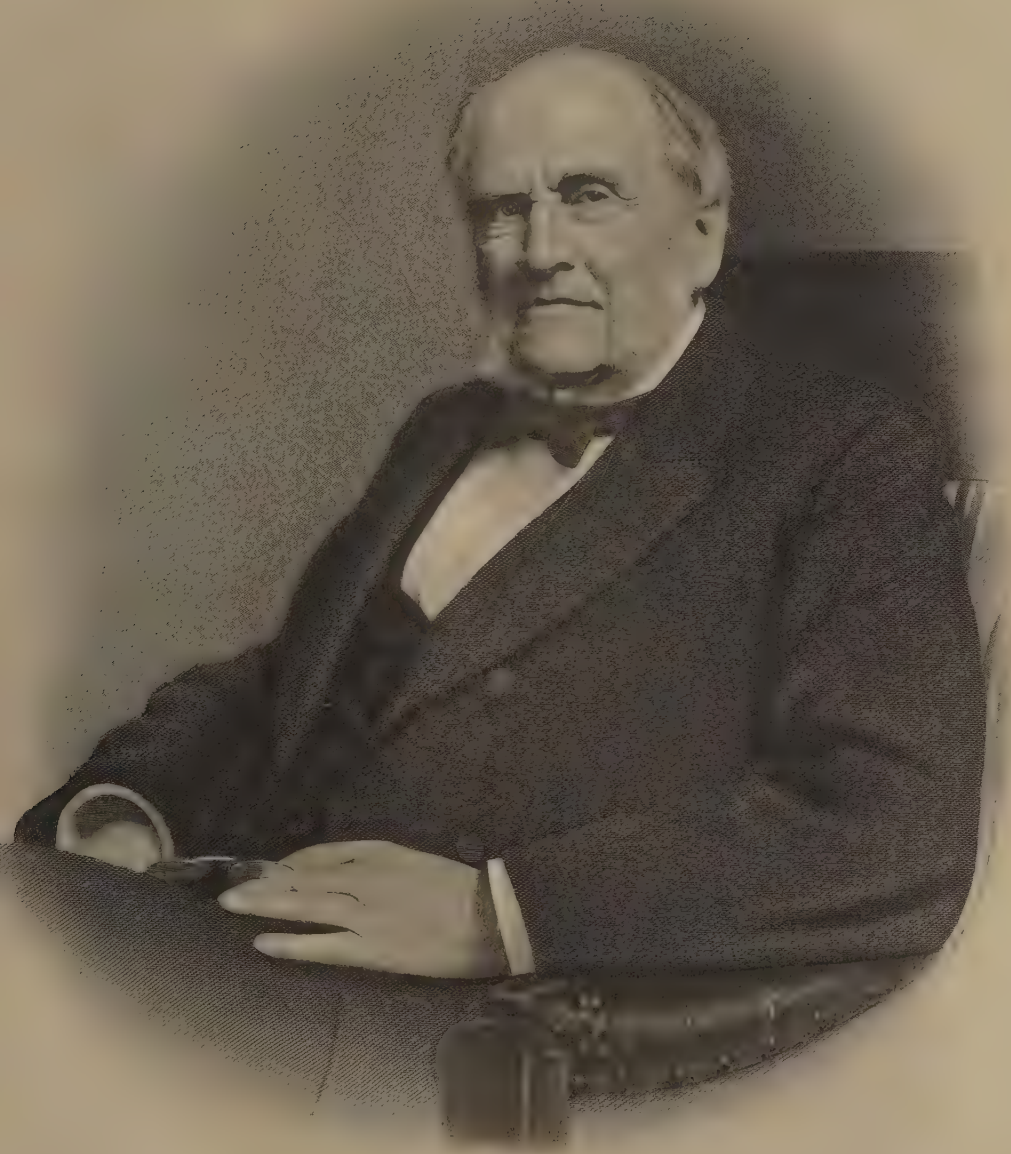
chased his release and began business for himself at Northampton, Massachusetts. He secured a partner in his trade, and won subsequently the first premium of the Franklin Institute for the best cabinet ware exhibited. Mr. Beach had inventive talent, and was associated with Thomas Blanchard in the invention of the stern-wheel steamboat. He also invented a machine for cutting rags, which is now generally used in paper mills, but owing to delay in obtaining the patent he did not derive any considerable remuneration from the invention. In 1827 he removed with his family to Saugerties-on-the-Hudson, where he was for a time engaged in the paper mill business. Mr. Beach in 1821 married Nancy Day, a sister of the founder of the New York "Sun," and in 1835 he purchased an interest in that paper, of which he subsequently became proprietor. From the outset, his native energy and enterprise told upon the "Sun"—new features were introduced, and original methods adopted for securing the first tidings of important events. Express trains were run between various points at Mr. Beach's expense, and, prior to the introduction of the telegraph, he employed carrier pigeons to bring early European news from incoming steamers, as well as from political gatherings, race tracks, etc. He assisted Clark and Locke in the preparation of the "Moon Hoax," which first appeared in the "Sun," baffled the scientific world, and caused much comment in the journals of both hemispheres. During the Mexican War he found the means of transmitting news so slow that he established a fast express by means of which the time between Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, was reduced one-third. He laid the matter before his fellow-publishers, who agreed to share the expense of the undertaking, and this was the origin of the alliance known as the "Associated Press."

Realizing the demoralizing effects of war on the county, he visited Mexico in 1848, at the urgent request of President Polk, and secured the interviews and agreements which were the basis of the subsequent treaty of peace. During the trip, Mr. Beach received the first premonition of the paralysis which eventually terminated his life. Finding after a considerable struggle that he could not overcome this disease, he gave up business in 1849, and returned to his native town, where he passed quietly the remainder of his life. He was always an active worker in public matters and an earnest advocate of popular education. He died at Wallingford, Connecticut, January 19, 1868.

CAMP, Caleb Jackson,

Man of Affairs.

The type which has become familiar to the world as the successful New Englander, practical and worldly-wise, yet governed in all affairs by the most scrupulous and strict ethical code, stern in removing obstacles from the road, yet generous even to the enemy, is nowhere better exemplified than in Caleb Jackson Camp, in whose death on June 19, 1909, Winsted, Connecticut, lost one of its most prominent citizens, and a figure which carried down into our own times something of the picturesque quality of the past. The successful New Englanders of the past generation, men who were responsible for the great industrial and mercantile development of that region, enjoyed, most of them, the juncture in their own persons of two sets of circumstances, calculated in combination to produce the strong character by which we recognize the type. For these men were at once the product of culture and refinement, being descended often from the best English stock, and yet were so placed that hard work and frugal living were the necessary conditions of success and livelihood itself.



Caleb Jackson Camp

Such was the case with Mr. Camp, who on both sides of the house was descended from fine old English families whose record in the "New World" had maintained the high standard they already occupied. On his father's side the line runs back to Sir Thomas Parsons, of London, and to one Alderman Radcliffe, of "London Town," a well known figure in his day and generation. In the maternal line the first traceable ancestor was Sir Thomas Stebbins, baronet, of England. Elder John Strong, of Northampton, was an ancestor on both sides, and both sides have a fine Revolutionary record. Mr. Camp's grandfather, Moses Camp, was a soldier in the Nineteenth Continental Regiment under Colonel Webb, and with his company commanded by Captain Bostwick, took part in the famous crossing of the Delaware at Trenton, on the evening of Christmas Day, 1776, when Washington accomplished his brilliant coup in the face of the English army. A great-grandfather of Mr. Camp was Lieutenant Samuel Gaylord of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, and a great-uncle on the maternal side was General Giles Jackson, General Gate's chief of staff. Mr. Camp's parents were Samuel and Mercy (Sheldon) Camp, residents of Winsted, Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Caleb Jackson Camp was born in Winchester, June 12, 1815, and spent the first fifteen years of his life on his father's farm. During this time he attended the local common school, gaining what a bright and alert brain could from the somewhat rudimentary education offered there, and later supplementing this with two years at the village academy. After completing his studies in this institution, removing to Winsted, he secured a position as clerk in the general store of Lucius Clarke. Mr. Camp's coming to Winsted and engaging in the mercantile business

were for life, and he never changed the one as his place of residence or the other as his occupation. A capacity for hard work and unusual quickness in mastering detail, together with a pleasant manner and the willingness and even desire to do his best in his employer's interests, quickly gained recognition for him, and after only four years, when he was but nineteen years of age, he was taken into partnership by Mr. Clarke. Upon the retirement of Mr. Clarke later, the firm became known as M. & C. J. Camp, and carried on the same business successfully for many years, becoming a factor in the life of Winsted in more ways than one. It quickly grew under the able management of Mr. Camp until it became the largest and most prosperous house of the kind in Litchfield county. Indeed, so great grew its reputation, not merely for successful business methods, but for the probity and honesty with which its affairs were managed, that parents anxious for their sons to engage in the mercantile life strove to have them serve their apprenticeship in the establishment, which might be regarded as a sort of industrial training school for the region. But it is not alone in this manner that the firm of M. & C. J. Camp contributed to the development of the town. It reached out, or rather Mr. Camp reached out through its instrumentality, beyond the limits of the mercantile business to the control and operation of many enterprises which were of great value in building up the town. Such was the case of the Union Chair Company of Robertsville, which was owned and managed by the Camp firm for thirty-five years. Another of Mr. Camp's ventures, engineered through the firm, was the construction of the first brick building block in Winsted, an investment which proved highly lucrative. A part of this enterprise was the building

and fitting out of a large public auditorium, which was not the least successful feature, remaining, as it did, the largest and most popular hall in Winsted for a number of years. Mr. Camp also was instrumental in introducing stone sidewalks in Winsted, and his firm organized the town's first gas company. But he did not confine his attention to home enterprise exclusively. He was interested in western industry and a great believer in the development of that vast region. The State of Minnesota especially engaged his attention, and in 1874 he organized and founded the Winona Savings Bank, in Minnesota. The institution is now a thriving one, Mr. Camp remaining a trustee for some thirty years. The Winona institution was not the only bank in the organization of which Mr. Camp had a hand. He was one of the twenty-two incorporators who in 1860 founded the Winsted Savings Bank and was a director until his death, he surviving the others by more than thirteen years. He was one of those elected directors of the Hurlburt Bank of Winsted upon its organization in 1857, an office which he continued to hold until his death. He was president of the Connecticut Western Road, and during his term of office the stock advanced one hundred per cent.

Besides the many business ventures in which Mr. Camp was engaged he was closely associated with many other departments of the life of the community. He was greatly interested in the political issues which at that time agitated the country, and was a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party. He was a devoted member of the Congregational church, and most active in the work of the congregation. He contributed substantially to the support of the many benevolences connected with the church and to its advancement generally. He also

gave much of his time to the temperance cause in Winsted. At his death he left a fund of \$25,000 to be used in bettering the condition of people who had met with reverses after having seen better times.

Mr. Camp was married, May 22, 1839, to Mary Beach, a native of Winsted, and a daughter of the Rev. James Beach, for thirty-six years the pastor of the Congregational church in that place. They were the parents of five children, three of whom survive their parents. They are Mary Mehitable, now Mrs. Hermon E. Curtis, of Redlands, California; Augusta, now Mrs. Franklin A. Resing, of Winona, Minnesota, and Ellen Baldwin, of Winsted. The two other children, James and Anna, died very young. Mrs. Camp died December 18, 1880, and on November 1, 1883, Mr. Camp married Sarah M. Boyd, of Waldoboro, Maine.

HOWE, John Ireland,

Inventor.

John Ireland Howe was born at Ridgefield, Connecticut, July 20, 1793. Having studied medicine, he served several years as a resident physician of the New York Almshouse. In 1828 he secured a patent on a rubber compound, and prepared specifications and drawings of the machinery required in the process of compounding, although he neglected to apply for a patent on the latter. In 1829 he removed to North Salem, New York, and embarked upon the manufacture of a rubber compound, but was unsuccessful. In his own words: "So far as I know, I was the first person who attempted to utilize rubber by combining other substances with it, but I did not happen to stumble upon the right substance." Having seen pins made by hand at the New York Almshouse, and believing they could be more quickly made by machinery, he spent the winter

of 1830 in experimenting toward this end, and built a machine which, though crude, combined the essential features of the successful mechanism. In the following winter he constructed a successful working model in the factory of R. Hoe & Company, New York, and after the issuance of the patent in 1832 this machine was exhibited at the American Institute Fair, where it won a silver medal.

About this time he became associated with his brothers-in-law, Jarvis Brush and Edward Cook, New York merchants, and by their financial aid completed in the spring of 1833 a more nearly perfect machine. He then secured patents in France, England, Scotland and Ireland (1833), and spent the following year in Manchester, England, building machines, and unsuccessfully trying to sell his patents. Early in 1835 he returned to New York, where in the following December he organized the Howe Manufacturing Company, of which he was for thirty years general agent and manager of the manufacturing department. A factory was established in New York during the winter of 1836, but in 1838 the business was removed to Birmingham, Connecticut, where a new rotary machine was invented by him the same year, but not patented until 1840. In 1842 Dr. Howe was awarded a gold medal by the American Institute for the best solid-headed pins, made by this machine. He obtained a patent dated December, 1842, on improvements in the method of sheeting pins, and by combining his own device with that of Samuel Slocum increased the number of packs sheeted in one day by a single person from three to thirty. By utilizing the invention of De Grasse Fowler, he increased the number to about one hundred, and by combining the improvements of Thaddeus Fowler and Truman Piper made a purely automatic ma-

chine which would sheet two hundred and fifty packs of pins in a day. In 1858, by the joint invention of Mr. Piper and Dr. Howe, "mourning" pins were produced of unexcelled smoothness and brilliancy. The "whitening" operation was also greatly facilitated by Dr. Howe's processes, its rapidity being increased some ten-fold.

He died at Birmingham, Connecticut, September 10, 1876.

GILLETTE, Francis,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Francis Gillette was born in Bloomfield (then a part of Windsor), Hartford county, Connecticut, December 14, 1807, a son of Elder Ashbel and Acsah (Francis) Gillette, and a descendant of the two brothers, Nathan and Jonathan Gillette, who came from France to New England in 1630, and settled first in Dorchester, Massachusetts, then removed to Windsor, Connecticut, when that place was settled in 1635, and became proprietors there.

Francis Gillette was graduated from Yale College in 1829 as valedictorian of his class. He studied law with General W. W. Ellsworth, but on account of ill health decided not to engage in practice, but become a farmer. He was soon, however, called to public life. He was a representative in the State Legislature, 1832 and 1836; and the unsuccessful candidate of the Liberal party for Governor of Connecticut in 1841, and of the Liberal and Free Soil parties for several gubernatorial elections. In 1854 he was elected by a coalition of the Whigs, Temperance men and Free-soilers, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the resignation of Truman Smith, and he served from May 25, 1854, to March 4, 1855. He was an active anti-slavery advocate, and introduced into the State Legis-

lature a proposition to strike the word "white" from the State constitution. He was an early member of the Republican party, and a silent partner in the "Evening Press" of Hartford, the first paper in the State to support the new party. He was a prominent promoter of the cause of education, and a trustee and for many years president of the State Normal School.

He married, in 1834, Elisabeth Daggett, daughter of Edward and Elisabeth (Daggett) Hooker, and a descendant of Thomas Hooker. He died in Hartford, Connecticut, September 30, 1879.

FOSTER, Lafayette Sabine,

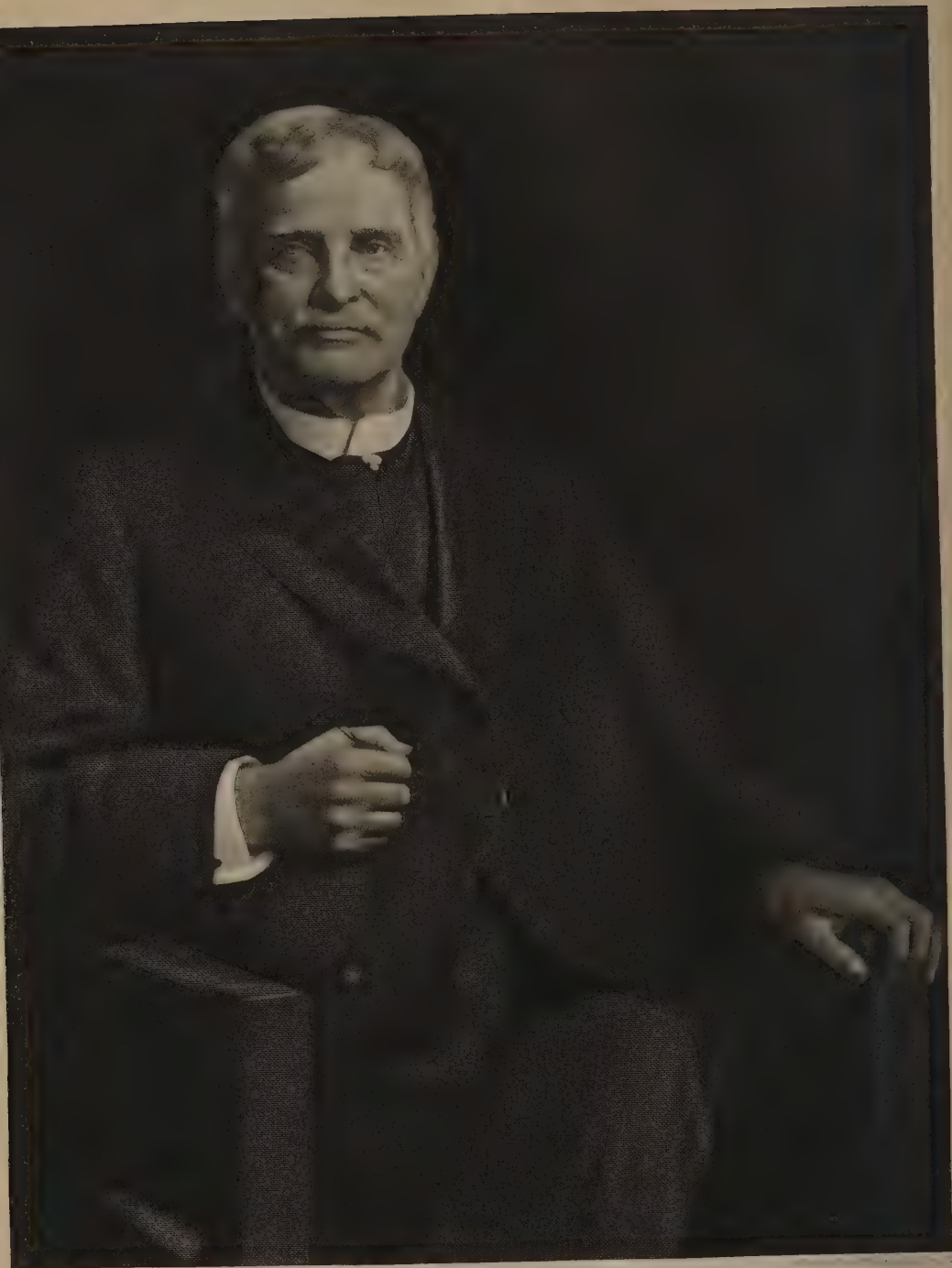
Legislator, Jurist.

Lafayette Sabine Foster was born in Franklin, Connecticut, November 22, 1806, son of Captain Daniel and Welthea (Ladd) Foster, and a direct descendant of Miles Standish through his grandmother, Hannah Standish; and of Dr. John Sabin. His father was an officer in the Continental army, and fought at Saratoga, Stillwater and White Plains.

Lafayette S. Foster was graduated from Brown University in 1828, honor man of his class, after having paid his own way by teaching. He continued to teach, meanwhile studying law, and while in charge of an academy at Centerville, Maryland, 1829-30, was admitted to the bar. He returned to Connecticut, continued his study of law under Calvin Goddard at Norwich, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1831. He practiced in Hampton, Connecticut, 1831-34, and then settled in Norwich, where in 1835 he edited "The Republican," a Whig newspaper. He was a representative in the State Legislature, 1839-40, 1846-48, and 1854, and was speaker during the last three terms. He was twice defeated as a

Whig candidate for Governor of the State; was mayor of Norwich, 1851-52; and United States Senator, 1855-61, and 1861-67, being president of the Senate *pro tempore* from March 7, 1865, to March 2, 1867, and acting Vice-President of the United States from April 15, 1865, to March 2, 1867. He was a conservative Republican, and opposed the repeal of the fugitive slave act and the bill granting the franchise to colored men in the District of Columbia without an educational qualification. He also opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Le-compton Constitution for Kansas. He withdrew from the canvass as a nominee for Senator for a third term in 1866, returned to the practice of law, and in 1869 declined the chair of law in Yale College, but was lecturer on "Parliamentary Law and legislation," there, 1875-80. He was State representative and speaker of the house in 1870, resigning in June of that year to take his seat as judge of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for President, and in 1874 was the defeated candidate for representative in Congress. He was retired as Supreme Court judge, by age limit, in 1876, and resumed the practice of law. He was commissioner from Connecticut to settle the State boundary with New York in 1878-79, and to purchase Fisher's Island in 1878. He was vice-president of the American Bible Society. He gave his library to the town of Norwich, and his residence for the use of the Norwich Free Academy.

He was married in 1858 to Kate Godfrey, of Southport, Connecticut, and his widow and four children survived him. Brown University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1851. He died in Norwich, Connecticut, September 19, 1880.



Frederick J. Kingsbury

KINGSBURY, Frederick J.,**Man of Affairs.**

Frederick John Kingsbury, whose death on September 30, 1910, at the age of eighty-seven years, deprived the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, of one of its best known and most distinguished citizens, was a member of a very ancient English family, the name of Kingsbury or Kyngesbury, as it was originally spelled, being frequently met with in the fifteenth century and even that preceding it. As early as 1300 we hear of one Gilbert de Kingsbury, a churchman of Kingsbury, in Warwickshire, with which place the name is very probably associated in its origin. There were also Kingsburys in Suffolk and other counties in that part of England a little later. The relationship of the various bearers of the name at that time is not entirely obtainable, but a family becomes traceable in Suffolk in the early part of the sixteenth century, and from the time of John Kyngesbury, of Great Cornard, Suffolkshire, who died on August 10, 1539, the line is continuous and unbroken down to the present day.

It was about one hundred years after this date that Henry Kingsbury, of the sixth generation from the John mentioned above, came to this country from Assington, Suffolkshire, with John Winthrop, and in 1638 is recorded as one of the founders of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in that year. The Kingsburys were from their advent here active members of the community, and became prominent in general affairs, religious, civil and military, many of them distinguishing themselves greatly in the services they performed for their fellow colonists. The family was represented during the Revolution by Judge John Kingsbury, who at the breaking out of the struggle was a student in Yale College. He served his

country on the sea, going on two privateering voyages with his brother Jacob. He married Marcia Bronson, a member of another prominent family of Waterbury, and was the father of Charles Denison, of whom further.

Charles Denison Kingsbury, eldest son of Judge John and Marcia (Bronson) Kingsbury, was born December 7, 1795, in Waterbury, in which place he passed practically his entire life. The record of his early life is most intimately associated with the good old times in Waterbury, and his memory was stocked up to the time of his death with a great mass of facts of inestimable value and interest to the historian and antiquarian. He first attended the local schools and there received the elementary portion of his education under some of the well known early teachers of Waterbury, among whom may be mentioned Miss Hotchkiss, a sister of Deacon Elijah Hotchkiss, and the Rev. Virgil H. Barber. Later he went away from home to attend the Rev. Daniel Parker's school at Ellsworth, in Sharon. Among his schoolfellows were Henry G. Ludlow, the well-known New York clergyman, and Charles A. Goodyear, the inventor.

In 1812 Mr. Kingsbury, then seventeen years of age, began his mercantile career, in the capacity of clerk for the firm of Benedict & Burton in the old store on the corner of Exchange Place and Harrison Alley. Here he remained for upwards of two years, when he was seized with a serious malady of the lungs, which for a time threatened to end his life. He finally recovered, but was obliged to stop work for a time. For a time he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Edward Field, his friends giving him the name of doctor, which clung to him during the remainder of his life. In the latter part of 1814 he once more began active work,

securing a position with the firm of Burton & Leavenworth. His alert mind quickly won the favorable regard of his employers, and the following winter the junior member of the firm, Mr. Leavenworth, took him on a trip to the South, for the purpose of introducing their clocks in the southern markets. The family still preserve a portion of the journal kept by him of his travels. Returning, he spent considerable time in settling up the business affairs of Burton & Leavenworth, the partners of which were dissolving the firm. This work completed, he returned once more to the south, making arrangements with the publishing house of Mitchell, Ames & White, of Philadelphia, to represent them as agent in Virginia. He spent about a year in that State, principally in Richmond and vicinity, selling law and medical books, and works of the class of Jefferson's "Notes" and Wirt's "Life of Patrick Henry." Mr. Kingsbury always referred to this year as a most delightful and profitable experience, as it brought him into contact with the cultured people of the section, often on the friendliest and most agreeable terms. He visited the legal and medical men of the neighborhood and often spent a number of days with them at their homes. He made one more stay in the south after this, spending the winter of 1820-21 in Philadelphia as the agent of the firm of Lewis, Grilley & Lewis, manufacturers of buttons in Naugatuck.

Mr. Kingsbury had been successful in his various enterprises, and by this time had saved sufficiently to enable him to embark upon an enterprise of his own. In the spring of 1821 he leased in his native city of Waterbury the store in which he had been employed as a clerk, and there established a general mercantile business. He eventually purchased the property, and carried on his enterprise for

nearly twenty years. He had but one rival in the same business in Waterbury, the old establishment of Leavenworth, Hayden & Scovill, and from the first his venture prospered well. The drug store of Dr. Johnson was closed about that time, and Mr. Kingsbury added drugs to his already wide line of stock. As his business increased and his resources grew larger, Mr. Kingsbury engaged in a number of industrial operations, in all of which he was successful. He manufactured shoes and harnesses, and was owner of a factory situated on Mad river, where he manufactured pearl buttons. This was on the site now occupied by the large plant of the American Mills Company. In 1827 Mr. Kingsbury took into partnership with him Mr. William Brown, a gentleman who had been his clerk, and who later married his employer's sister. Three years later Mr. Brown left Waterbury and went to South Carolina, and Mr. Kingsbury took Dr. Frederick Leavenworth into the business to occupy the place left vacant by Mr. Brown. The partners now operated separate stores, Dr. Leavenworth taking charge of the drug and grocery departments, and Mr. Kingsbury of the general dry goods. In 1835 the two branches were consolidated beneath the same roof.

Mr. Kingsbury's health, never the most robust, began to fail in the year 1838, and he gradually withdrew entirely from his mercantile and industrial interests, and retired to the rural estate left him by his father. Both that gentleman and his grandfather had been large property holders in the neighborhood, and it now became the purpose of Mr. Kingsbury to operate with some degree of adequacy this large tract by cultivating it and putting it to farm uses. He developed a great interest in agriculture, and for several years carried on extensive farming

operations, which under his skillful direction were a great success. The growth of the city was tending in the direction of his property, so that after some years he began to build houses and divide his property into lots, which he disposed of to great advantage. He was an authority on the matter of old property divisions and ownerships, and his mind was indeed a repository of most of the old lore of Waterbury. He held a number of public offices in the city, always to the great satisfaction of his fellow townsmen, although he did not actively enter politics. For years he was affiliated with the First Congregational Church, and at his death was the oldest member. The first four ministers of this church were the ancestors of his children. Despite his rather delicate health, he lived to the venerable age of ninety-five years, retaining his faculties and strength to a wonderful degree. His carriage was upright and firm, and he continued to keep his own accounts to within five days of his death. This occurred on January 16, 1890, in his residence on North Main street, which had been built by his great-great-grandfather, Thomas Bronson, in 1760, and occupied by himself for nearly sixty years.

Mr. Kingsbury married Eliza Leavenworth, of Waterbury, a member of the distinguished Leavenworth family of that city and New Haven, and a daughter of his partner, Dr. Frederick Leavenworth and Fanny (Johnson) Leavenworth, his wife. To Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury were born two children, the elder of whom was Frederick John, of whom further.

Frederick John Kingsbury, the elder of the two children of Charles Denison and Eliza (Leavenworth) Kingsbury, was born January 1, 1823, in Waterbury, and has there made his home during his entire life. The fondness for intellectual pursuits which marked his character dur-

ing his life, made its appearance early in his childhood, and was doubtless fostered by the circumstances which surrounded him and the careful training which he received at his mother's own hand as a child. He was not a robust boy, and his mother, who took much interest in botany and chemistry, constituted herself his teacher and took his training into her own hands for a number of years, during which the influence of her charming and beauty-loving personality had a great effect in moulding the lad's into a similar form. She read to him fairy tales and poetry along with his other lessons, subjects which the average lad reared in a rural district had but little opportunity for in those days. He spent his time on his father's large farm and as a child will, used to play at work with the hands, until growing older, jest was gradually changed to earnest, and by the time he had recovered his health sufficiently and was of an age to leave home to complete his education, he was possessed of a good practical knowledge of farming. After studying for some years under the gentle discipline of his mother, it was thought wise to send him from home to a school where he would rub with other boys and learn a little of life, as well as prepare himself for college. At this juncture, a maternal uncle, the Rev. Abner J. Leavenworth, invited the lad to visit him in Virginia, an invitation which was accepted, the excellent clergyman undertaking to superintend his nephew's studies personally. Here in a very congenial atmosphere of books and learning, Mr. Kingsbury spent the better part of eighteen months. On his return to the North, he was sent to the Waterbury Academy, and there prepared himself for college and the professional course which he proposed taking. The Rev. Mr. Seth Fuller was principal of the Waterbury Academy at that time, a man

of strong personality and much erudition, who influenced not a little the forming mind of his talented pupil. After completing his studies here, he matriculated at Yale College and there, after distinguishing himself and drawing upon himself the favorable regard of his professors and instructors, he was graduated with the class of 1846. He had long before determined to take up the law as a profession, and with this purpose in view he studied the subject in the Yale Law School. Here he came in contact with a number of interesting legal minds, among which were Chief Justice William L. Storrs and Isaac H. Townsend. He then entered the office of the Hon. Thomas C. Perkins, of Hartford, and later that of the Hon. Charles G. Loring, of Boston, to complete his reading of law. In 1848, two years after his graduation from Yale, he was admitted to the Connecticut bar at Boston, and the following year opened a law office in his native city. He was successful from the start, and would doubtless have made a name for himself in his profession, had it not been for a distracting cause which eventually led him into an entirely different career. It was in the year 1850, when he had been engaged in the practice but a twelve-month, that Mr. Kingsbury had his attention directed to the subject of banking in such a manner as to induce him to engage in that business. He did not at once give up his legal practice, following both occupations for three years. He then finally closed his law office and devoted his entire attention to banking, in which connection and as a man of scholarly attainments, he was best known in Waterbury. His success as a lawyer had been such as to attract general attention, and the recognition of his ability and integrity was such that his fellow citizens elected him to represent them in the Connecticut

State Legislature. This was in the year 1850, but two years after his admission to the bar, and it was during the term of his service in that body that his attention became directed to the subject of banks and banking, and the plan of establishing a savings bank took shape in his mind. He procured a charter for the Waterbury Savings Bank, and his plan was realized. Mr. Kingsbury was himself made treasurer of the institution and managed its affairs until his death. After finally giving up the law, he devoted his entire attention to banking problems and the direction of the Waterbury Savings Bank, which owed its existence so largely to his efforts. In the same year that he withdrew from legal practice, Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Abram Ives in association founded the Citizens' Bank of Waterbury, and the former was chosen president. This was in 1853, and he held the post until his death, his capable and just management contributing in a large measure to the success of the institution. Mr. Kingsbury's position in the financial and business circles grew rapidly to one of importance, and in the year 1858 he was elected to the directorate of the Scovill Manufacturing Company. He took such interest in the affairs of the company and gave so much of his attention thereto, that in 1862 his fellow directors determined to put him on the active official staff and elected him secretary. Two years later he was made treasurer, and in 1868 he succeeded S. W. Hall as president. For thirty-two years he held that office and at length in 1900 refused reelection, taking instead the office of vice-president, which enabled him to relax somewhat his active management of affairs. Nor was this the only important business concern, with which he was officially connected. As time went on he became one of the most prominent figures in

the business world thereabouts, and was associated with railroad and steamboat companies and other concerns.

It has already been stated that Mr. Kingsbury served his fellow townsmen as representative in the State Legislature. This he did on a number of occasions. The first was in 1850, at the time his attention was directed to banking. Later in 1858, and in 1865 he was again a member of that body and was appointed chairman of the banking committee, a position for which his experience amply qualified him. During the latter session he was also a member of the committee on the revision of the statutes of Connecticut. At one time Mr. Kingsbury was urged by the Republican party organization in the State to accept the candidacy for Governor of Connecticut, an offer which his prominence in many directions and his personal popularity rendered most appropriate. He was, however, unable to accept it owing to the many interests for which responsibility was already resting upon him, and which he could not shift and would not neglect. He allowed his name to be used as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, however. The Republican ticket was that year defeated so that it was unnecessary for Mr. Kingsbury to change any of his private obligations for public ones. In political belief Mr. Kingsbury was a staunch supporter of the principles and the policies of the Republican party, but was far too independent in thought and action to allow partisan considerations to affect his conduct, either as a voter or a legislator.

The list of Mr. Kingsbury's achievements is by no means exhausted in recounting those in the business and political worlds. His success in the realm of scholarship was quite as conspicuous, and perhaps even dearer to his heart, in view of his strong mental tendency in that direction. Mr. Kingsbury's work as a busi-

ness man, as a man of affairs was fine, but he may be said to have pursued his literary work *con amore*. His intellectual attainments were exceptional and marked by the greatest versatility. He was an enthusiast in the cause of general education, and worked hard for its spread in many ways. He was treasurer of the Bronson Library Fund from its foundation for over thirty years and by careful investments he greatly increased the original bequest; was chairman of the book committee and a member of the board of agents. In 1881 he was elected a member of the corporation of Yale College, and served on that most honorable body until 1899. In 1893 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams College, and six years later the same degree from Yale. He was appointed in 1876, to represent the State of Connecticut in the national committee at the centennial exposition in Philadelphia. He was a member of many literary and scientific clubs and associations, among which were the American Antiquarian Society, the American Historical Association, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the New Haven County Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars and the University and Century clubs. He was also a member of the American Social Science Association, a department of knowledge in which he specialized to a considerable extent during the latter years of his life. He was president of this association for a number of years. History and genealogy were subjects which exercised a strong fascination for him, and he was regarded as an authority in all matters pertaining to the records of his home locality. He was the author of an excellent history of Waterbury, and with the collaboration of Mary Kingsbury Talcott compiled the "Kingsbury Genealogy." Mr. Kingsbury was a devoted member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Kingsbury was married, April 29,

1851, to Alathea Ruth Scovill, of Waterbury, Connecticut, a daughter of William Henry and Eunice Ruth (Davies) Scovill, of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury five children were born, as follows: 1. William Charles, born in July, 1853, died March 2, 1864. 2. Mary Eunice, born June 9, 1856, married Dr. Charles Steadman Bull, of New York City, and became the mother of three children: Frederick Kingsbury, Ludlow Seguino and Dorothy. 3. Alice Eliza, born May 4, 1858. 4. Edith Davies, born February 6, 1860. 5. Frederick John, Jr., born July 7, 1863, married Adele Townsend, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, by whom he has had two children: Ruth, who married Richard Collier Sargent and has one son, Richard Collier, Jr., and Frederick John; he is now the president of the Bridgeport Brass Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

MARSH, Edward Williams,

Financier, Philanthropist.

The long sequence of cities that one passes in traveling on the north shore of Long Island Sound, and which, though separated one from another by stretches of the charming rural scenery for which that region is famous, are yet sufficiently continuous to form a sort of living chain of prosperous human industry and endeavor, are certainly a wonderful monument to the enterprise of the sturdy New Englanders whose efforts have converted what was, historically speaking, but a few years ago an untracked wilderness, into a community where all the activities of civilization are to be found at work in the most concentrated form and at the highest level of efficiency. Of all these cities there is not one that has not its full list of names, of the men, idealists and practical men of affairs, whose efforts for their own

success and the betterment of their fellows have been responsible for the striking results that we view. Bridgeport, for example, may boast of any number of talented persons identified with its progress to whom the general gratitude and honor of the community is due. Among these men no name stands out of recent years more worthy of respect because of the sterling morality for which it stands than that of Edward Williams Marsh, soldier, financier, churchman and philanthropist, in whose death not only Bridgeport, but the whole of the surrounding region, lost a prominent citizen and a conspicuous figure in its life.

Edward Williams Marsh was descended of sturdy New England stock and was born in New Milford, Connecticut, January 24, 1836, a son of Daniel and Charlotte (Bliss) Marsh, old and highly regarded residents of that town. Of natural ability and varied talents, the training that he received as a lad and youth was of a kind very well fitted to give his abilities that firm basis of self-control and reserved strength so important to the carrying out of any serious project in life. His schooling was rather superior to that enjoyed by the majority of his companions, and consisted, besides the regular courses to be had at the local public institutions, of a course at the New Milford Academy, and two years attendance at the excellent Alger School at South Cornwall, Connecticut. He began his active career as an employee of the Housatonic Railroad Company. After a short period he was given a position in the freight office at New Haven, where his alert mind and industrious habits recommended him to his superiors. In 1854 he was transferred to a similar position in Bridgeport, which thereafter became his home. He quickly interested himself in the affairs of his new home and formed associations which were

later of great value to him. He did not remain in the employ of the railroad company above a year in Bridgeport, but left to accept a much better place with the T. Hawley Hardware Company. He had been with this company for a few years when the outbreak of the Civil War intervened to alter the course of his life temporarily. In 1862, shortly after the opening of hostilities, he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, recruited from his native Litchfield county, and afterward converted into the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery. The regiment was quickly sent to the front and saw hard service throughout the war. The quickness and ability of Mr. Marsh to grasp a situation singled him out from among his companions and by the time active service was encountered he had been made quartermaster-sergeant. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to a second lieutenancy for gallantry on the field of battle. With this rank he continued actively engaged for some time, and was then sent back to Connecticut to do recruiting work. Upon his return to the front he was given a commission as captain by Governor W. A. Buckingham, and placed in command of Company M, which he commanded for the remainder of the war. With his regiment he was in Grant's army through some of the most difficult campaigns, taking part in the action at Cold Harbor and in the fighting around Petersburg. He was also with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. In spite of all the engagements in which he took part, Captain Marsh was not wounded, the only injury he sustained being inflicted upon him accidentally by a brother officer while at target practice, though even from this nothing of seriousness resulted.

When the war was brought to a close by the surrender of General Lee at Appo-

mattox, Captain Marsh returned to the north and resumed employment once more with the T. Hawley Hardware Company. His position was a responsible one, and he soon became well known in the business circles of Bridgeport. He associated himself with the banking interests, and in 1887 was elected treasurer of the People's Savings Bank of Bridgeport, holding that office for a term of twenty-six years, until his death. Having severed his connection with the Hawley company, he later became a partner of F. B. Hawley in the Spring Perch Company, in which he continued until the end of his life, holding the office of secretary for a long period. He was also connected closely with a number of other important concerns, having been president of the State Savings Bank Association, and a director of the First National Bank of Bridgeport.

Besides his business interests Mr Marsh was conspicuously engaged in the general life of the community, being a participant in many movements of importance and a liberal supporter of charitable institutions of all kinds. He was especially interested in the proper care of the sick, and was one of the leading and most active directors of the Bridgeport Hospital, and was president for a number of years. He was also greatly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, and founded the local branch thereof, retaining his zeal for its welfare to the end, being its vice-president at the time of his death. At the time of the erection of the present handsome home of the association in Bridgeport, he was treasurer of the building committee.

Mr. Marsh was a strong Republican in his belief, and took an active part in politics, although the other duties that have been enumerated might well have taxed the powers of the average man. He was soon a leader of his party in his State. He was elected to several offices, and in

1895 was sent as Bridgeport's representative to the General Assembly of Connecticut. In 1900 he was one of the presidential electors of his State. Mr. Marsh was a man of very strong religious beliefs and gave his allegiance to the Congregational church. As early as 1858 he joined the Second (South) Congregational Church of Bridgeport, and until his death was active in its affairs. He served as superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-five years and in 1870 was chosen a life deacon. Among the multitudinous activities engaged in by Mr. Marsh, those in connection with the city's social life should not be forgotten. He was particularly conspicuous in fraternal circles and was a member of Elias Howe Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and other organizations. The memberships of several important clubs included him, such as the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut and the Sea Side Club.

Mr. Marsh was twice married. By his first wife, Amanda Blandon, of Burlington, New York, one child was born, Charlotte Bliss, who died when she was but four years of age, while her father was with his regiment in the south during the war. The first Mrs. Marsh died in 1886, and in 1888 Mr. Marsh was married to Fannie Forrester Hawley, of Bridgeport, a daughter of Munson Hawley, a prominent resident of that city.

The death of Mr. Marsh was very widely felt as a severe loss. Not only those who were intimately acquainted with him personally, although these of course felt it the most keenly, but all the more casual associates, in business and other relations of life, felt the gap left in the community by the withdrawal of one who formed a large factor in the sum total of Bridgeport life. From every source expressions

of affection and sorrow were uttered, and each vied with each to do his memory the most honor. The People's Savings Bank, which he served in the capacity of treasurer so faithfully and so well and for such a great term of years, closed its doors during the afternoon of the funeral and many other tokens of respect were accorded to him.

GUNN, Frederick W.,

Founder of Famous School.

Jasper Gunn, immigrant ancestor, came to New England in the ship "Defiance," in 1635, then aged twenty-nine years. He settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor of the town, and was admitted a freeman, May 25, 1636. He removed to Milford, Connecticut, but was living in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1648. He settled finally, however, in Milford. In 1649 he was "freed from watching during the time that he attends the service of the mill." In 1636 he is called a physician in the public records. He was deacon of the church in Milford and perhaps school master, and on one occasion appeared before the court in the capacity of attorney. He was a deputy to the General Court and an extremely active and versatile citizen. He married Sarah Hawley. He died January 12, 1671. Children: Samuel; Jebomah, mentioned below; Daniel, married Deborah Coleman and died in 1690; Nathaniel, settled in Branford; Mehitabel, baptized in 1641; Abel, baptized in 1643, a physician at Derby, Connecticut.

Jebomah, son of Jasper Gunn, was born 1641. He was also a resident of Milford. He married, in 1660, Sarah Lane. Among their children was Captain Samuel, mentioned below.

Captain Samuel Gunn, son of Jebomah Gunn, was born in Milford in 1669, died

there in 1749. He married, in 1698, Mercy Smith. Among their children was Lieutenant Samuel, mentioned below.

Lieutenant Samuel (2) Gunn, son of Captain Samuel (1) Gunn, was born at Milford, January 15, 1701, died in 1756. He married Sarah Clark, who was born October 24, 1706. Among their children was Samuel, mentioned below.

Samuel (3), son of Lieutenant Samuel (2) Gunn, was born in Milford in 1740, died in Washington, January 7, 1782. He settled at Woodbury, Connecticut. He married Phebe Northrop, born April, 1735, a descendant of Joseph Northrop, a founder of Milford. Among their children was John Northrop, mentioned below.

John Northrop, son of Samuel (3) Gunn, was born at Milford, June 5, 1772, died in Washington, October 3, 1826. He was a farmer, but for many years held and discharged the duties of deputy sheriff, an office then held in much honor, which he so acceptably filled that he became widely known and still lives in local tradition as "Sheriff" Gunn. He married, at Washington, Connecticut, October 25, 1797, Polly Ford, born June 19, 1773, at Milford, died January 15, 1827. She was highly esteemed for her goodness and refinement and for her ready kindness and skill in nursing the sick. She was the daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Stone) Ford. Her grandfather, Samuel Ford, died 1760, was son of John Ford, born 1654, died 1711, and grandson of Thomas Ford, who came from England and died at Milford in May, 1662. Children of John Northrop and Polly Gunn: John Northrop, born August 1, 1798; Louisa, March 3, 1800; Susan, October 10, 1801; Abby, November 30, 1804; Lewis, November 30, 1806; Sarah, October 1, 1809; Amaryllis, September 14,

1811; Frederick William, mentioned below.

Frederick William Gunn, son of John Northrop Gunn, was born at Washington, formerly Woodbury, Connecticut, October 4, 1818, died August 19, 1881. At the age of thirteen he began to attend a school in Cornwall kept by Rev. William Andrews. He prepared for college in 1831-32 at Judea Academy, then taught by Rev. Watson Andrews, son of Rev. William Andrews, and he graduated from Yale College in the class of 1837. He taught in the academy at New Preston during the winters of 1837-38; in the Judea Academy, 1839-43; in the New Preston Academy, 1845-47; in Towanda, Pennsylvania, 1847-48-49. He established the famous private school at Washington, 1849, and it came to be known as "The Gunnery," in his honor. It is at the present time one of the foremost preparatory schools of the country, of National fame. He was master of the Gunnery from 1849 to 1881. As a thinker and teacher, Mr. Gunn was far in advance of his time; in his school and town he exercised a powerful influence for the good of the community. The gratitude and reverence of his pupils are expressed in the book written and published by them entitled "The Master of the Gunnery." The people of Washington have shown their appreciation of his life and work among them by erecting the Gunn Memorial Library, a beautiful building which stands on a corner of Washington Green. Mr. Gunn was always a strong supporter of the Ecclesiastical Society of the First Congregational Church of Washington, of which his wife and daughters were members.

He married, at Washington, April 16, 1848, Abigail Irene Brinsmade, born at Washington, July 18, 1820, died September 13, 1908, daughter of Daniel Bourbon

and Mary Wakeman (Gold) Brinsmade. Children: 1. Daniel Brinsmade, born January 9, 1849, at Towanda, Pennsylvania, died April 19, 1865, at Washington. 2. Mary Gold, January 20, 1853, at Washington; married, October 4, 1876, John Chapin Brinsmade.

OWEN, Elijah Hunter,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

John Owen, immigrant ancestor of Elijah Hunter Owen, was born in Wales, December 25, 1634, died February 1, 1698-99; he emigrated to this country and settled at Windsor, Connecticut, but later removed to a place called Polly's Orchard; he married Rebecca Wade. Their son, Isaac Owen, was born May 27, 1670; was one of the first settlers of Turkey Hills, Connecticut; married Sarah Holcomb. Their son, Elijah Owen, was born October 7, 1706, died September 22, 1741; married Hannah Higley. Their son, Elijah (2) Owen, was born probably in 1738-39; resided at Turkey Hills; married Lydia Clarke. Their son, Elijah (3) Owen, was born April 17, 1763; married Hannah Mather. Their son, Elijah (4) Owen, was born at East Otis, Massachusetts, died in New York; married Sarah Hunter, and they became the parents of Elijah Hunter Owen, of this review.

Elijah Hunter Owen, son of Elijah (4) Owen, was born in Otis, Massachusetts, November 30, 1810, died April 14, 1881. He was one of the leading merchants and business men of his day in Hartford, and took besides a large and active part in charitable enterprises. He was a member of the firm of Owen, Root & Childs, dry goods.

Early in 1861 his private means and business connection were used by Governor Buckingham for purchases of equipments for the Connecticut troops, and it

was mainly due to his skill and energy that the Connecticut men were the first to reach the field with tents and field equipments ready for campaigning. The original subscription for the Kansas rifles, marked "pd" in Mr. Owen's well-known autograph hand, is in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society. The list of names and date prove that something had occurred prior to the so-called "Topeka murders" which led the thinking men, good deacons and leading citizens of Hartford, as well as Boston and New Haven, to furnish John Brown, Owen Brown and Owen Lovejoy with Sharp's rifles. Mr. Owen probably did not know that John Brown was a distant cousin, but took an interest in Brown's venture as an original Abolitionist and stockholder in the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society. Mr. Owen was remarkable for personal uprightness no less than for the generous and wise aid and advice which he gave to young men, especially of his own profession.

He married, June 13, 1836, Susannah, born May 2, 1813, daughter of Thomas Danforth and Elizabeth (Lewis) Boardman. Her father was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, January 21, 1784, and was the son of Oliver and Sarah (Danforth) Boardman. Her mother was the daughter of Abel and Joanna (Bidwell) Lewis. Her father and mother were married May 28, 1812. Her father lived to the age of ninety, and set up the first steam engine at Hartford, Connecticut. Children: 1. Charles Hunter, born March 15, 1838, resides in Hartford; married Esther Dixwell, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. 2. George Boardman, November 9, 1839, died December 25, 1858. 3. Henry Elijah, May 28, 1843. 4. Edward Thomas, March 4, 1850, resides at Madison, Wisconsin; married Emily B. Pratt, of Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR, Origen Storrs,

Jurist.

Origen Storrs Seymour was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, February 9, 1804, and died there, August 12, 1881. He was the son of Ozias and Selina (Storrs) Seymour, grandson of Major Moses Seymour, and the seventh in descent from Richard Seymour who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1635, and was the ancestor of all of this name in America. This branch of the family continued to reside in Hartford until the time of Major Moses Seymour, who removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, where he enlisted in the patriot army; he attained the rank of major at the end of the war; was for thirty-seven years (1789-1826) town clerk; from 1795 until 1811 was a member of the Legislature; was largely instrumental in securing to the cause of common school education the proceeds of the sale of the Western Reserve lands, and is credited with originating the plan.

Origen S. Seymour was graduated from Yale College, Bachelor of Arts, 1824, Master of Arts, 1827, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He was clerk of Litchfield county, 1836-44; a representative in the Connecticut Legislature, 1842 and 1849-50, being speaker of the House in 1850; was a Democratic representative in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses, 1851-55; was judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, 1855-63; was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of the State in 1864; was elected by the State Legislature, then controlled by the Republicans, a judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1873 he succeeded as Chief Justice, retiring in 1874, having reached the age limit. He was chairman of the commission that settled the boundary between New York and Connecticut in 1876; was

chairman of the commission that prepared the State practice act; was an annual lecturer at the Yale Law School, 1876-81; and was again elected a representative in the State Legislature in 1881. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1866, and by Yale College in 1873.

He was married, October 5, 1830, to Lucy Morris, daughter of Major-General Morris Woodruff, and they were the parents of four children.

TAFT, Cincinnatus A.,

Eminent Physician.

Robert Taft, immigrant ancestor, was born in Ireland, about 1640, died in Mendon, Massachusetts, February 8, 1725, removing there from Braintree. His son, Robert (2) Taft, was born in 1674, was living February 17, 1747-48, when his will was dated; resided in Uxbridge, one of the leading citizens. His son, Israel Taft, was born April 26, 1699, and his will was allowed, September 19, 1753; married Mercy Aldrich. Their son, Samuel Taft, was born September 23, 1735, died August 16, 1816; he was a noted tavern-keeper in his day and had the honor of entertaining General Washington and his staff on one of his journeys north. His son, Frederick Taft, was born in Uxbridge, June 19, 1759, died there, February 10, 1846; was a prominent citizen and held various positions of trust and honor; married Abigail Wood. Their son, Frederick Augustus Taft, was born in Uxbridge, April 7, 1791, died at Dedham, September 18, 1837; was the founder of the Dedham Manufacturing Company; married (first) Amanda Wheaton, (second) Eliza Flagg. Among the children of his first wife was Dr. Cincinnatus A. Taft, of this review.

Dr. Cincinnatus A. Taft, son of Fred-

erick Augustus Taft, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, in March, 1828, died at Hartford, Connecticut, June 26, 1884. He attended the public schools. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Lewis, of Boston, and of his brother, Dr. G. M. Taft, of Hartford, the first to practice homœopathy in Hartford. He attended lectures at Harvard Medical School, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in 1846. Notwithstanding his allopathic preparation, he followed his brother in the practice of homœopathy, though he exercised a certain eclectic independence which looked rather to cure than to creed, and was not entirely within the limitations of any one school. Before Hartford had any homœopathic physician, the late Dr. Gray, of New York, was frequently consulted by people in Hartford, and at length he sent to that city a young physician who had been a student in his office, Dr. G. M. Taft, who soon acquired a large practice. Believing that he could successfully cope with yellow fever, Dr. G. M. Taft went south in 1845, and lost his life in the attempt, himself a victim of yellow fever. His brother, Dr. C. A. Taft, came to Hartford in 1847, and was at that time a tall, slender young man of very delicate health. Indeed, his medical friends said that it might interest him to begin practice, but they said he could not live a year. He suffered from frequent and severe hemorrhages of the lungs, and though he lived to practice nearly forty years, it is a fact that he had the full use of but one lung. Few people ever thought that Dr. Taft with his erect frame and broad shoulders was not strong and well, but he told a friend not long before he died that he had never run as much as the length of a single block since he had been in Hartford. He could not do it. He was able to endure the strain which

his large practice brought upon him by a life as regular in its methods as the interruptions that come to every physician would permit, and by as nourishing and liberal a diet as possible, and when his appetite failed his strength rapidly failed. He went about his practice long after he would have ordered to bed any of his patients similarly run down, and from the day when he was compelled by weakness to cease making professional calls, he was unable to leave his bed and hardly able to raise his head from the pillow. His breakdown, when it came, was complete. The last day he was out was May 22, 1884.

It is impossible to say in how many homes and to how many persons Dr. Taft occupied and so ably filled the important office of family physician, but his practice was undoubtedly larger than that of any other physician of his day and probably larger than any other physician who ever has practiced at any time in Hartford. His professional calls were brief, as a rule, and his words few, but his manner in a sick room was so cheerful and self-possessed that he always inspired the fullest possible confidence in the patient and family. He was very reserved by nature and to many he seemed to have a certain harshness of manner, but it was merely a shield behind which beat a tender heart and much more sympathy than he cared to show. Yet, in spite of his reserve, the affection of his patients was irresistibly drawn towards him and in spite of the lack of words, the trust of his patients in his skill was unbounded. Many there were who believed they owed to him their lives and health. He himself seemed scarcely aware of the confidence and gratitude of his patients, and when reminded of their sentiments he treated the matter with a humility that was in striking contrast to his positive-



J. L. Hertz.

ness in other affairs. How entirely he devoted himself to his profession may be inferred from the fact that for a period of more than twenty years he was not absent from the city forty-eight consecutive hours. As if by clock work his life was ordered and when not keeping his office hours he was making professional calls. He took no time for social calls and social pleasure. Outside of his own home, his entire life was devoted to his practice, going from one sick room to another. He found most enjoyment in life in relieving sickness and in conquering pain and disease. In his later years, his friends urged him to abandon his calls and continue only his office practice and consultation, but he was unwilling to lay aside the duties he had performed so long and so well. In personal appearance Dr. Taft was distinguished—tall and of great breadth of shoulders, with a long white beard in later years, of scrupulous neatness in clothing and person. He was quick at repartee, keen of wit and sharp in retort, but original and frank in speech to such a degree that many of his epigrams and sayings have been remembered and treasured by his patients and their friends and families. His practice brought him a handsome income and he invested his savings wisely. Various corporations sought his services as a director, but he always declined, saying that he lacked the time to perform the duties of the office and he would not take any position in which he could not do his duty. During his long career he had but one medical student under his instruction, Dr. G. B. Cooley, now of New Britain, and but one partner, Dr. P. S. Stare, with whom he was associated from 1872 to 1877.

Dr. Taft married, in 1854, Ellen, daughter of Ezra Clark, of Hartford. One of his children was Laura W., who married Robert H. Schutz, of Hartford.

HETZEL, Joseph L., M. D.,

Physician, Ideal Citizen.

Joseph L. Hetzel, M. D., was so closely associated with the town of Southport, during all of the most active years of his career, and associated in such a way as to make his name generally honored and loved there, that the mere fact that he was born in quite a different part of the country, and, indeed, spent most of his life without the limits of Connecticut, is a minor factor in deciding in what environment his life should be considered. It was in Southport that his characteristic work was done, in Southport that he became best known and most honored, and it was in that town that the misfortune of his death was felt most keenly.

The town in which he was born July 22, 1862, was Branchville, Sussex county, New Jersey, a son of J. S. and Jane (Hunt) Hetzel, for many years residents of that place. Dr. Hetzel spent his boyhood in New Jersey, and was there educated, attending the public schools and some excellent private institutions. Upon completing his studies he turned to the profession of teaching, and soon won an excellent reputation for himself. He secured the position of instructor in a number of schools situated in different parts of the State of New Jersey, and eventually became principal of a school in Deckertown. It was with no idea of making this a permanent career, however, that the young man pursued teaching for a time. He had determined upon medicine as his profession, and all the time that he was employed in the New Jersey schools he was preparing himself for the study of his chosen subject. He began his medical course at the Bellevue School, where he distinguished himself greatly in all his classes, and drew the favorable attention of his professors. He was graduated with the class of 1891, and for a time

located at Stillwater, New Jersey, where he remained until after the death of his mother, who had been an invalid for many years. Of an enterprising and somewhat adventurous nature in his youth, Dr. Hetzel gave up the practice he had already begun, and removed to the west. About this time Saginaw College at Saginaw, Michigan, was in process of establishment, and at this place Dr. Hetzel arrived at the psychological moment. He was promptly chosen Professor of Physiology in the new institution, but did not hold the chair above a year. At the end of that period he resigned, and returned to the east. He first reentered the Bellevue School for a post-graduate course, which, having completed, he went directly to Southport, Connecticut, and there established himself in general practice, April 12, 1897, and from that time onward until death ended his career, the Connecticut town was at once his home and the scene of his busy activity. From the outset he was extremely successful in the practice of his profession, many circumstances contributing to this result. Beneath them all, of course, was his real skill and ability in his science, which rendered him an extremely successful diagnostician and prescriber. He was especially fond of the surgical side of his work, and many are the stories told of his resourcefulness in time of emergency. Especially striking is that of the occasion when called suddenly into a serious case he was confronted with the necessity for immediate operation, without his instruments. No time existing in which to obtain them, he calmly proceeded to perform with entire success, a delicate operation with his pocket knife. In addition to these fundamental prerequisites to success in medical and surgical work, he possessed a character well-nigh as necessary to the practitioner, that of personal magnetism. His very appear-

ance in the sick room was the occasion of a rise in the patient's spirits, and the feeling of well being that his cheerful attitude induced was perhaps as largely influential as his prescriptions in accomplishing his cures. He was not one to trust to any such power to the point of neglecting the material means at hand, and his office was a model one, containing every modern appliance of the science and a splendid medical library. Dr. Hetzel's profession was a very serious matter with him, and he neglected no opportunity to increase his skill and knowledge and keep abreast of the times. He never gave up a case undertaken by himself until death or complete recovery had resulted, and he was noted for the difficult cures his skill and determination had wrought.

A man of these characteristics was naturally a popular physician, but it was not on these grounds alone that the great popularity of Dr. Hetzel rested. Possessing one of the most charitable hearts in the world, he treated all who requested it without reference to their ability to pay, thus doing much charity work, yet he bestowed upon such patients the same care and consideration as upon the most wealthy, so that the love and affection with which he was regarded was universal and not confined to class or station. His sudden death, with which his exertions during the hard winter of 1912, doubtless had much to do, was a sore blow to many of his poor patients, who were thereafter at a loss to obtain efficient medical service.

Dr. Hetzel was a remarkably versatile man. Although the practice of his profession, which was not confined to Southport but extended many miles into the country, made the greatest demands upon his time and energy, yet he seemed always able to shoulder one more burden if it appealed to his idea of what was bene-

ficial to the city, no matter in what department of life it was included. He possessed the broadest and most varied tastes, and although not essentially fond of the conventional social relations, did not hesitate to mix with men in the pursuit of any object. He gave generously of attention and effort to every public enterprise of benefit to the community, and was especially interested in the local fire department, it being due in a large measure to his efforts that the money was collected for the construction of the new city fire house. Even in the active work of the department, the actual fighting of fires, he was often called upon to direct the men, and this he did in a manner so unassuming as to gain for himself great popularity with "the boys."

One of the most gracious sides of Dr. Hetzel's character was his intense fondness for nature in all its aspects. He had a fine farm near the city of Southport, and spent much of his spare time there. He seemed to possess an intuitive understanding of things agricultural, and though he had but little time to study modern scientific methods, seized upon the principles with great readiness and was able to direct his men as an expert. He delighted, too, in taking a hand himself in the work to be done. Another form in which his fondness for nature expressed itself, was his enjoyment of hunting big game, and he took, as often as possible, a vacation in the Canadian woods, from which he brought back a number of handsome hunting trophies for the adornment of his home and office. He was greatly interested in the preservation of our native American birds, and was chosen to attend the State Legislature at Hartford in his characteristic function of influencing legislation for their protection.

Dr. Hetzel married, October 17, 1900, Mary Wells, a daughter of the Rev. Ed-

ward Livingston Wells, late rector of the Episcopal church, Southport, and of Mary (Hughes) Wells, his wife. To Dr. and Mrs. Hetzel were born four children, as follows: Joseph Linn, Paul Hunt, John Edward and Roderick Wells. The four sons and their mother all survive Dr. Hetzel. Shortly before he died Dr. Hetzel and his wife moved into the substantial old residence situated on Sasqua road, Southport, which the former had recently purchased, and there they continued to make their home until his death, and Mrs. Hetzel up to the present time.

After the account given above of Dr. Hetzel, there still remain many aspects of his life unnoticed, even in the brief manner necessary in a short sketch. His general prominence in the community had resulted in his becoming associated with many of the financial and business institutions of the place, and he was a director and important stockholder in both the Southport Trust Company and the Southport Savings Bank, both of which institutions, together with the Fire Department, passed appropriate resolutions at the time of his death. It was inevitable that one of such alert and original mind should be interested in the great political issues agitating the country at that time, and such was the case with Dr. Hetzel. In national politics he generally voted the Democratic ticket, but in local affairs he was free of all party considerations and cast his ballot for the man he considered best. He was a valued member of the Pequot Library Association and for several years, until his death, he was the efficient and painstaking auditor of its treasurer's accounts. He was a member of Pequonnock Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Bridgeport, and the B. C. and M. M. R. Club of Southport. All of these institutions were draped in black on the occasion of his death, which

occurred February 3, 1912, and all business in the town was suspended during the continuance of the funeral. It was difficult to believe in witnessing all the spontaneous signs of grief in this sad event that he who had drawn all hearts to him in such measure and had forged for himself so important a place in the life of the community, was not in reality a native of Southport at all, but merely one who had made it his home for the last fifteen years of his life. Yet such was the loss to many, especially the poor, that there are not a few who feel that his place can never be filled.

KERFOOT, John Barrett,

Clergyman, Educator.

Right Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, first bishop of Pittsburgh, seventy-eighth in succession in the American Episcopate, and seventh president of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1816, and died in Myersdale, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1881. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1819, and who settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

He was graduated from Dr. Muhlenberg's Institute at Flushing, Long Island, known as St. Paul's College, in 1834. He was ordained deacon in St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, March 1, 1837, and priest, March 1, 1840, by Bishop B. T. Onderdonk. He was chaplain and assistant professor of Latin and Greek at St. Paul's College, 1837-42, and president of St. James College at Hagerstown, Maryland, 1842-64. During the Civil War he was a staunch Unionist, while the sympathies of practically all the students of the college were with the South. He continued the school until the buildings were taken for the use of the Confederate troops, when he was arrested and held

prisoner until exchanged for Dr. Boyd, a Southerner. In September, 1864, he became president of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and Hobart professor of ethics and metaphysics there, and continued as such until 1866, and he was a member of the board of visitors of the same institution from 1871 to 1881. In 1865 the western portion of the diocese of Pennsylvania was set apart as the diocese of Pittsburgh, and he was elected its bishop, and was consecrated in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, January 25, 1866, by Bishops Hopkins, McIlvaine, Whittingham, John Williams, J. C. Talbot, Coxe and Clarkson. He attended the first and second Lambeth conferences, and the Old Catholic Conference at Bonn. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Hobart College in 1843; that of Doctor of Divinity from Kenyon in 1846, from Columbia in 1850, and from Trinity in 1865, and that of Doctor of Laws from the University of Cambridge, England. He was a deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church in 1865, and was influential in reuniting the church in the North and South. His published writings consist of sermons and addresses:

FESSENDEN, Samuel,

Man of Great Ability.

The Fessenden family, worthily represented by the late Hon. Samuel Fessenden, one of the foremost citizens of Connecticut, had among its members many men who have been prominently identified with public affairs. His father, the Rev. Samuel C. Fessenden, and his uncle, Hon. Thomas A. D. Fessenden, represented Maine in the Thirty-seventh Congress; and another uncle, William Pitt Fessenden, gained an honorable place in history by his able and patriotic service

as a statesman during the Civil War, and the trying period of reconstruction which followed.

The Rev. Samuel C. Fessenden was born in New Gloucester, Maine, March 7, 1815, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, April 18, 1882. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and prepared for the ministry in the Theological Seminary at Bangor. He served as pastor of the Congregational church at Rockland, Maine; was editor of the "Maine Evangelist," later took up the study of law; was judge of the Municipal Court at Rockland; was examiner-in-chief at the United States Patent Office, and served in the Thirty-seventh Congress. He married Mary A. G. Abbe. Their son,

Samuel Fessenden, was born in Rockland, Maine, April 12, 1847. He prepared for college in the Lewiston Academy at Lewiston, Maine, of which institution he was a pupil at the beginning of hostilities between the North and South, and he accordingly gave up his studies and enlisted as a private in the Seventh Maine Battery, which was destined to win such an illustrious name in the great conflict. He served under General Grant in the campaign which was made memorable by the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and for the bravery, tact and devotion exhibited by Samuel Fessenden he was recommended by General Grant for a commission and was promoted from sergeant-major to second lieutenant, under commission signed by President Lincoln, in the Second United States Infantry, and later was promoted to captain. Later he accepted a commission in the First Maine Light Artillery, and subsequently served on the staff of General A. P. Howe until the close of the war.

Upon his return from the war, he at once resumed his studies, and applied

himself to the study of law, completing in the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated, March 4, 1869. His family having removed to Stamford, Connecticut, he was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county, and began practice at Stamford as a member of a firm in which the senior partners were the late Joshua B. Ferris and Calvin G. Child. On Mr. Child's retirement, the firm name became Ferris & Fessenden, and continued thus until Mr. Ferris retired wholly from professional life. The firm was then reorganized under the name of Fessenden & Carter, Galen A. Carter becoming a member, and later Homer S. Cummings was admitted to partnership and the firm name became Fessenden, Carter & Cummings, but subsequently was again changed to Fessenden & Carter. Many important cases were entrusted to the care of the firms of which Mr. Fessenden was a member, and these were brought to successful issues. In 1880 he was elected State's Attorney for Fairfield county, and his work as such was notably effective, he having made the law literally a "terror to evil-doers."

Mr. Fessenden always cast his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, and since early manhood had taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature, where he was placed on the judiciary committee, itself a recognition of his legal ability; in 1879 he was again a member of the Legislature, a leader among his associates; and again in 1895 he was a member of the Legislature, being the unanimous choice of his party for speaker. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency; that of 1880, when James A. Garfield was nominated; and that of 1888, when Benjamin Harrison

was chosen. He sat in the Republican State Convention of 1896, at New Haven, which nominated delegates to the Republican National Convention, and drafted and advocated that plank of the platform which was adopted, declaring that "we are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper currency, either by the government or the banks; and to the free coinage of silver, at any ratio, and favor a single standard of value, and that standard gold. We believe that this policy, with a sound and stable currency upon a gold basis, will furnish sufficient revenue to meet all requirements of the government and properly support it." He was chosen a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. In that body he was made a member of the committee on resolutions and took an active part in the discussions before that committee, and the work of the convention and in the advocacy of the gold plant in the platform which was adopted by that convention. In the convention there were two leading candidates for the nomination for President—William McKinley, of Ohio, and Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Levi P. Morton, William B. Allison and Matthew S. Quay also receiving votes. Connecticut was divided between the two leading candidates, McKinley receiving seven votes and Reed five. Mr. Fessenden was the leader of the five Reed delegates from Connecticut, and he took a prominent part in the work for Mr. Reed. Mr. Manley, who also went to the St. Louis convention as a Reed man, came under the influence of the late Mark A. Hanna, who had general charge of the McKinley forces, and Mr. Manley changed over to Mr. McKinley. When Mr. Fessenden discovered that Mr. Manley had deserted the Reed colors, he uttered the words which were quoted throughout the country, "Joe, God Al-

mighty hates a quitter." In 1893, although not a candidate, Mr. Fessenden received twenty-six votes in the caucus of his party for United States Senator; in 1899, seventy-four votes; in 1905, seventy-three votes. In 1905-06 he was a State Senator, and *pro tempore* president of that body.

Throughout his life he continued to manifest an interest in military affairs, and in 1872 Governor Jewell appointed him judge advocate, with rank of major, for the Fourth Regimental District, National Guard. He was for many years a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, District of Columbia Commandery.

Mr. Fessenden married, June 28, 1873, Helen M. Davenport, who bore him three children: Helen G., Content, and Gladstone. Mrs. Fessenden died November 3, 1905; her husband survived her, and died in 1908.

WOOD, Henry O.,

Prominent Citizen.

Henry O. Wood, whose death, April 18, 1913, at his home in Waterbury, Connecticut, robbed that city of one of its most prominent and highly respected citizens, was a member of a family long resident in Thomaston, Connecticut, where they were highly thought of and where his father played a conspicuous part in the affairs of the town. His parents were John H. and Mary (Ostrom) Wood, Mr. Wood, Sr., being one of the incorporators and the president for many years of the Thomaston Savings Bank. He was also the representative of his town in the State Legislature, elected in 1877, and was appointed, by Governor Phineas C. Lounsbury, Commissioner of Banking for the State. Mary (Ostrom) Wood was a cousin of Senator Orville H. Platt.



Henry O. Wood

Henry O. Wood was born November 21, 1852, at Thomaston, Connecticut, and there passed his childhood and early youth. He obtained his education in the local schools and after completing his studies, secured a position in the Seth Thomas Clock Company, of which his father was the superintendent. He remained in this employ for a number of years, and became his father's assistant. In the year 1892, when Mr. Wood was forty years of age, he received an excellent offer from the Waterbury Brass Company to take charge of its shipping department, an offer Mr. Wood promptly accepted. He removed his residence to Waterbury in order to be near his work, and from that time until he died he made his home in that city. He held this position until the year 1909, when he was forced by ill health to resign. His malady was the same as that which eventually ended his life, and from that time to the end never entirely left him, though he was temporarily greatly relieved. A few months after the resignation of his position with the Waterbury Brass Company, Mr. Wood repaired to the woods of Maine, where a complete rest wrought a great improvement in his condition. During the time of his business life Mr. Wood had not spared himself other activities, and had become a prominent factor in the conduct of the affairs of the community. His popularity was on the increase at the time of the breakdown of his health, and although the part he had played in politics had been a modest one, and the only public office he had held was a membership on the board of education for a year, his party saw in him the most available candidate for the office of city comptroller in the campaign of 1910. It is not often that a man's popularity is an instrument for his destruction, but one can hardly avoid the conclusion that in this case it

proved so. The question of his nomination for comptroller or mayor was under discussion at the very time he was leaving for the Maine woods, and the decision of his party to name him for the former office doubtless cut short his beneficial rest. He was elected to the office, running on the same ticket with William B. Hotchkiss, the candidate for mayor, and thus involved in duties which, though most honorable, were also arduous. During the last year of his incumbency, Mr. Wood was operated upon at Grace Hospital, New Haven, and though much benefited, it proved but a temporary respite. The last few months before his death were spent in an effort to regain his once more failing health. This effort included a trip to Florida, but with rough weather and an attack of the grippe which he contracted in the South, the benefits were negatived and his health too much broken to stand the final attack of his trouble. Mr. Wood was a member of the Republican party, and was spoken of as a possible candidate for mayor in the fall of 1913. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist church, and he was an attendant at the services of the First Church of that denomination for many years. He was very prominent in fraternal circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Continental Lodge, No. 76; of Lafayette Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, Bridgeport; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Hartford. He was also a member of the order of Elks, and one of its governing board. He was a very prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was one of the incorporators of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Home of New London, Connecticut, being the one who brought the movement before the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Wood married, April 15, 1896, Lena Burns, of Waterbury. He is survived by his wife and mother and a nephew, the Rev. Frederick Sawyer, pastor of the Methodist church, at Woodbury, Connecticut.

This sketch can conclude with no more fitting words than those of two tributes offered immediately after his death by close associates. The first of these consists of a communication addressed to Mrs. Henry O. Wood by the grand patriarch of the Connecticut section of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Samuel Prince, on receipt of the news of our subject's death:

MY DEAR MRS. WOOD:—Your postal received this p. m. informing me of the death of Mr. Henry O. Wood, past grand patriarch and past grand representative of the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

Please accept my sincere sympathy in this time of your bereavement, but we must look upon such events as the inevitable, and hope in the truth of the Scripture, "That to die is to gain," that our sojourn here is but the initiatory to a better and brighter beyond.

The Odd Fellows of this jurisdiction have lost a valuable member, one whose wise councils have been valuable in conducting its affairs to its present prosperity. He was a true friend and brother, and his presence will be greatly missed in the future conclaves of our beloved order. The city of Waterbury has lost a spirited citizen and the Commonwealth of Connecticut one of her most respected sons, and you who have been his devoted companion for so many years, in prosperity and adversity, cannot but realize the void that has been made in home surroundings and in your future life. The jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of Connecticut extend to you and your family their condolence in this the hour of your trial, and hope that you and yours may be comforted by the rays of light so beautifully expressed in Holy Writ. * * * He has gone from us, but his memory will ever have a sacred spot in our hearts, and although his light has gone out his nobility of character and the influences he exerted for the good of his fellow men will live on forever.

The second tribute was that spoken by W. B. Hotchkiss, ex-mayor of Waterbury, upon hearing of his brother officer's death:

I feel very keenly the loss of ex-Comptroller Henry O. Wood. He was one of the quiet, unassuming kind, and a man of real worth and honesty, always considerate of others, and a perfect gentleman to the core. I was intimately associated with him for two years when I had the honor of being mayor, and not once was he ever but a true friend and a real help. He was absolutely one of the finest men I ever knew, and the soul of honor in every particular. My heart goes out to his wife in this her great hour of bereavement.

PERKINS, George Leonard,
Man of Enterprise.

John Perkins, immigrant ancestor of Colonel George L. Perkins, was born at Newent, County Gloucester, England, about 1590, died in 1654; he came to Boston, Massachusetts, in the ship "Lion" in February, 1631; removed to Ipswich, 1633, and was deputy to the General Court, 1636. His son, Jacob Perkins, was born in England, 1624, settled with his father in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he died January 29, 1701. His son, Jabez Perkins, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, May 15, 1677; removed from there to Norwich, in the part of the town afterwards named Lisbon; married (first) Hannah Lathrop, (second) Charity Leonard. His son, Jacob (2) Perkins, was born in Norwich, May 22, 1709; married Jemima Leonard. Their son, Hezekiah Perkins, was born in Lisbon, January 15, 1751, died in Norwich, September 11, 1822; married, about 1783, Sarah Fitch, of Windham, Connecticut, and they were the parents of Colonel George L. Perkins, of this review.

Colonel George Leonard Perkins, son of Hezekiah Perkins, was born in Norwich, August 5, 1788, died September 5,

1888, at Groton, Connecticut, aged one hundred years one month. He married Emily Lathrop, June 1, 1819, and she survived him.

He was known everywhere for more than forty years as the "venerable treasurer of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company," and always lived at Norwich, where he was highly honored and respected for his fine character. When he was twenty-two he was thought to have consumption, and was sent on a sea voyage to Brazil for his health. He was so feeble when he started that his attendant had to carry him on board ship, but his voyage had such a good effect that he returned home in good health, and once said to a friend: "When I landed in New York I felt as if I could jump over any tree on the Battery, and I have gone on jumping ever since." He engaged in business in Norwich, Connecticut, as writer of newspaper advertisements, on March 9, 1809. When the war of 1812 broke out he was appointed paymaster of the second district, including Rhode Island and Connecticut, with the rank of brigade major, and this office brought him in contact with many officers and men in high position in the country, whose friendship he always kept. At the end of the war he again engaged in business. He was one of the original corporators of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company, and was on its first board of directors; he was its first treasurer, signed its first check, and remained in his office until his death, a period of fifty-three years. He was a member of the Park Congregational Church of Norwich, and was the first to establish Sunday schools there. He voted at every presidential election from Madison on, and several of the presidents called on him when passing through Norwich. He walked from Norwich to Poughkeepsie in order to be a

passenger on Fulton's wonderful steamboat going to New York City. In 1861 he was chosen by Governor Buckingham of Connecticut to be a bearer of dispatches from him to President Lincoln, a task which was very difficult.

He was a man of strict moral character, and his advice to young men was never to take spirituous liquors except by the advice of a physician, and "not then, if the physician himself drinks them." He always rose early, and even went to work sometimes before breakfast, accomplishing much work before his clerks appeared. He had a marvelous memory, and could relate anecdotes in every particular which happened almost a century before and possessed a keen relish for humor. When he was over one hundred he seemed but seventy-five, being tall and vigorous in appearance, with the faculties of perfect manhood. The anniversary of his one-hundredth birthday came on Sunday, and his name was mentioned in many sermons that day in the different churches. He entertained his friends on the next Monday, and remarked that he "had reached par." He died just one month after his birthday, at the Fort Griswold House, Groton, where he was spending his vacation with his family. Children: 1. Mary Lathrop, born August 30, 1821, died 1842. 2. George Perit, October 14, 1823, died 1849. 3. Thomas Hezekiah, August 13, 1834. 4. Emily Newton, October 11, 1836.

DAY, Henry Noble,

Clergyman, Educator.

Henry Noble Day was born in New Preston, Connecticut, August 4, 1808, son of Noble Day, grandson of the Rev. Jeremiah Day, and nephew of Jeremiah Day, president of Yale College.

He was prepared for college chiefly at

New Preston Academy and the Hartford Grammar School, and was graduated from Yale College, in 1828. He was tutor at Yale, 1831-34; spent the year 1834-35 in Europe; and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 9, 1836. His ministry there terminated October 1, 1840, on his acceptance of the chair of rhetoric and homiletics in Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio. In 1858 he resigned this charge and was president of the Ohio Female College at Cincinnati, 1858-64. He resigned the office in 1864 and removed to New Haven, Connecticut, where he devoted himself to the preparation of textbooks. Iowa State University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1877. He also received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Farmers' College, Cincinnati, and that of Doctor of Laws from Ingham University, New York.

Besides numerous contributions to the leading periodicals, he is the author of: "The Art of Elocution" (1844; rev. ed., 1860); "The Art of Rhetoric" (1850), "Fundamental Philosophy" (1848); "Rhetorical Praxis" (1860); "The Art of Book-keeping" (1861); "The Logic of Sir William Hamilton" (1863); "Elements of Logic" (1867); "The Art of Discourse" (1867); "The Art of Composition" (1867); "The American Speller" (1867); "Introduction to the Study of English Literature" (1867); "The Young Composer" (1870); "Logical Praxis" (1872); "The Science of Aesthetics" (1872); "The Elements of Psychology" (1876); "The Science of Ethics" (1876); "Outlines of Ontological Science, or a Philosophy of Knowledge and Being" (1878); "The Science of Thought" (1886); "The Elements of Mental Science" (1886); "The Science of Education" (1889). He died in New Haven, Connecticut, January 12, 1890.

TERRY, Alfred Howe,

Soldier.

General Alfred Howe Terry was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 10, 1827, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, December 16, 1890. He attended the schools of New Haven, and Yale Law School, and began the practice of law in Hartford in 1849. He served from 1854 to 1860 as clerk of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Connecticut.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he took the field at once with the Second Regiment of State Militia, of which he had been in command for seven years, enlisting in the call for three months' troops. He was appointed colonel of the Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers and took part in the battle of Bull Run. Returning to Connecticut, he organized the Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, and served in the capture of Port Royal, South Carolina, and the siege of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, having charge of the fort after its surrender. He was promoted to brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, April 25, 1862, and participated in the demonstration up the Stono river, July 8, 1863. He landed his force of thirty-eight hundred men on James Island during the operations against Charleston, South Carolina, and commanded the troops on Morris Island during the bombardment of Forts Wagner and Sumter. He was given command of the Department of the South, and commanded the First Division, Tenth Army Corps, Army of the James, in the Virginia campaign of 1864; was brevetted major-general, United States Volunteers, August 20, 1864; commanded the Tenth Army Corps, October-December, 1864, and the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, in the battles of Chester Station, Drewry's Bluff, Fussell's Mills,



F. B. Rice

Deep Bottom, and the siege at Petersburg. He coöperated with the fleet under Admiral David D. Porter in a second attack on Fort Fisher, his force comprising the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Army Corps, white and colored troops. Major-General Terry arrived off Beaufort, January 8, 1865, and on January 13 the fleet engaged the fort, keeping up a continuous bombardment. On January 15, a combined assault of soldiers and sailors was agreed upon and a bombardment from the fleet took place at 9 a. m., which was the most severe in the history of naval warfare to that time. The heavy guns of Fort Wagner were silenced, and the assaulting column of sailors and marines was landed, and charged up the beach under a sharp fire from the Confederate rifles. The charge was stopped when at the very foot of the fort, the Confederate fire proving too heavy, as the sailors were armed only with cutlass and pistol, and a retreat was made with a loss of about three hundred killed and wounded. Meanwhile Major-General Terry had intrenched against a force of the enemy threatening him from the direction of Wilmington. Simultaneously with the attack of the navy, the attack of the troops on the western extremity of the fort was made, and the parapet gained. Hand-to-hand fighting ensued, and after a most gallant defence the Confederate force fell back, disorganized and defeated, surrendering to General Terry more than two thousand men and officers, besides quantities of ammunition, artillery and ordnance.

General Terry was promoted to brigadier-general, United States Army, and major-general, United States Volunteers. He commanded the Tenth Army Corps under General William T. Sherman in North Carolina; was breveted major-general, United States Army, March 13,

1865, for his services at the capture of Wilmington, North Carolina; commanded the Department of Dakota, and two columns in the movement against the hostile Sioux Indians in Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. He established a supply camp at the mouth of Powder river, June 9, 1876, and detached the Seventh Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer to the Upper Rosebud, a tributary of the Big Horn river, where the entire command was to assemble on an appointed day. Colonel Custer started June 22, and on arriving at the Little Big Horn he sent Major Reno with three companies into the valley of the stream, while he attempted to cross about five miles lower down. Major Reno was completely overwhelmed by the Indians, and was forced to recross, where he made a stand, and on June 27, 1876, General Terry's command arrived and the Indians withdrew. Colonel Custer's command was entirely wiped out in the valley, and General Terry immediately started in pursuit of the Indians, who surrendered in October, 1876. He subsequently commanded the Department of the South and the military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters in Chicago. He was a member of the board of officers appointed to examine the evidence in the Fitz-John Porter case, April 12, 1878. He retired from the army in April, 1888.

RICE, Frederick Benjamin,

Enterprising Citizen.

Frederick Benjamin Rice, in whose death on April 22, 1905, the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, lost one of the most prominent and public-spirited of its citizens, was by origin and every association a New Englander, although his birth occurred in the middle west.

He was descended on both sides of the

house from old and highly respected Connecticut families, whose honorable records it was his privilege to sustain and even add to. The earliest paternal ancestor who can be positively traced was Isaac Rice, who took a creditable and active part in the American Revolution, but it seems reasonably certain that the family named before that period was Royce, which would prolong the line much further. On the maternal side Mr. Rice was able to trace his descent back through the well known Bronson family to Richard Bronson who lived in England and died as early as 1478. Mr. Rice's parents, who were Archibald Elijah and Susan (Bronson) Rice, were natives of Waterbury, and had passed their youth in that place, but moved to Hudson, Ohio, where Frederick Benjamin Rice was born, September 30, 1843. His parents, however, did not prolong their stay in Ohio for a great period after his birth, but returned to Waterbury while he was a mere child, so that all his youthful associations were with the home of his ancestors. It was there that he was educated, in the local public schools, and it was there that he spent practically his whole life, the only exceptions being short absences such as that in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a course in Eastman's Business College, and his stay in the South with the Union army during the Civil War.

Upon the return from the former, Mr. Rice began his business career by taking a position as clerk in the employ of the L. D. Smith Company, a Waterbury concern in which his father was a stockholder. He later accepted a better position, although also clerical, with the Apothecaries Hall Company, a large company doing a wholesale and retail drug business. It was while thus employed that the Civil War broke out, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Union army. He served

for a period of thirteen months, most of which time his regiment was in Louisiana in the command of General Banks. He was a corporal in Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. In the month of August, 1863, he received his honorable discharge and returning to Waterbury, resumed his connection with the Apothecaries Hall Company, in the capacity of secretary. Mr. Rice's next business connection was with the Waterbury Lumber and Coal Company, in which he took the position of secretary, resigning his similar office with the Apothecaries Hall Company for the purpose. He remained with the lumber concern during a period of several years, and in the meantime his father, who was interested in the lumber and coal business, secured a controlling interest in the company, the elder Mr. Rice and his son finally selling out their interests to a New Britain syndicate. It was while an officer in the Waterbury Lumber and Coal Company that Mr. Rice had his attention directed to that line of business which he finally followed with so much success. The rapid growth and development of Waterbury were raising the prices of real estate throughout the neighborhood to higher and higher levels, and this fact could not fail to be apparent to a man of Mr. Rice's perspicacity, nor the correlated fact of the great opportunity offered to investment by this property. He at once engaged in real estate operations and the building business on a very large scale, and his exertions were a very important factor in the development of the city. He particularly directed his attention to the development of new tracts of property in the region of the city, and was able to foretell the direction of the latter with such accuracy that he never made a serious mistake in his operations. These grew to great proportions and included

several large areas of land, of which that known as the "Glebe Land" was typical. In the case of the "Glebe Land," Mr. Rice selected a tract of what had previously been agricultural land, although agricultural land of an extremely ungenerous and difficult character. It was situated to the northwest of the city, and Mr. Rice believed that properly handled, it might be turned into an attractive residence section. Accordingly he spared neither effort nor expense, and in the first place he had removed a solid bed of rock some thirty-four feet in height which surrounded the whole property, an operation which cost him twenty-five thousand dollars. The event amply justified him, however, as he had at his disposal sixty-five building lots situated on three streets, upon which he erected residences of a high type. At present the "Glebe Land" forms the flourishing northwest section of the city of Waterbury. During the carrying out of this and many other similar operations, Mr. Rice continued his building business, with an equal degree of success. From the time of his entrance upon this line until his death, he built in all seven hundred and twenty-four buildings, including all types from dwellings costing as little as eighteen hundred dollars, to great business blocks costing one hundred thousand. Among the largest and most prominent of these were the Concordia Hall, the Grand Army of the Republic building, and a number of large apartment houses. In the "Elton," one of the largest and handsomest hotels in New England, he was deeply interested. In the case of the last named structure it was erected by a company known as the Waterbury Hotel Corporation, of which Mr. Rice was president. Mr. Rice himself gave the whole operation his most careful supervision, to which fact is attributable in large measure the perfection

of its fittings and appurtenances, but he was not destined to witness its completion, his death intervening shortly before. During the latter years of his life Mr. Rice assumed a position of great importance in the Waterbury business world, and exercised a great power in financial circles in that part of the State. He became president of a number of large organizations, besides the Waterbury Hotel Corporation, notably the Apothecaries Hall Company, in which he had been clerk and secretary years before, and the F. B. Rice Company, a corporation organized by himself for the more efficient carrying on of his own great business. Besides this he was a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Waterbury.

Mr. Rice did not confine his activities to the conduct of his personal business or the management of the various great financial interests confided to him, onerous as the duties involved in their successful management would seem to most men. He was an active participant in almost all the departments of the community's life. He was greatly interested in politics, both local and general, and played a conspicuous part in the management of the city's affairs. His prominence and general popularity made him particularly available as a candidate, and he was elected successively to the offices of tax assessor, which he held for five terms, and councilman for three terms, and besides these elective offices he also served at different times upon the committees on the water supply, finance and a number of other municipal boards.

Mr. Rice's broad sympathies were such as to interest him vitally in many charitable and semi-charitable movements, and in this field also, he gave most generously of his time and energies. Three institutions were of particular interest to

him, the Waterbury Hospital, the Waterbury Industrial School, and the Girls' Friendly League, all of which he served as a member of their governing boards. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury, and took an active part in the work of the parish, materially aiding in the support of the many philanthropies connected therewith. He was a man in whom business decision and judgment were nicely balanced with a generosity of nature and broadness of human interest which made him a particularly valuable member of the community and caused his loss to be mourned, not only by his immediate family and friends, but by his fellow citizens generally.

Mr. Rice was married, May 23, 1866, to Miss Helen McCullough Mintie, a daughter of Alexander and Helen (Kenyon) Mintie. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice were born two children, Helen Susan and Archibald Ernest, of whom the former died in early childhood, and the latter, together with his mother, survives Mr. Rice.

GOODWIN, Daniel Raynes,

Educator, Clergyman.

Rev. Daniel Raynes Goodwin was born in North Berwick, Maine, April 12, 1811, son of Samuel and Anna (Gerrish) Goodwin. He was prepared for college at Berwick and Limerick academies, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1832, with the first honors of his class. After teaching at Hallowell Academy for the year 1832-33, and studying a year at Andover Theological Seminary, he was appointed tutor in modern languages and librarian at Bowdoin, and on being advanced to the chair of modern languages to succeed Professor Henry W. Longfellow, he continued his studies in Europe, principally at Paris and Heidelberg. In 1835 he returned to his chair at Bowdoin,

and was made librarian of the college library in 1838, filling both positions until 1853. While filling that chair he completed his theological course, and was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, July 13, 1847, and a priest, September 10, 1848.

He was president of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, from July 27, 1853, to June 27, 1860, and professor of ethics and metaphysics there, 1858-60, and provost and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1860-68. During his presidency of Trinity College he raised the standard of requirements in the institution and improved its discipline. During his tenure of office of provost he strengthened the spirit of instruction in the University of Pennsylvania, and brought about an air of discipline from the lack of which the university was suffering, and during his administration, for the first time since the early days of prosperity, the university took rank with similar institutions in the United States. The auxiliary Department of Medicine was added in 1865 through the liberality of Dr. George B. Wood, who provided for its permanence during his lifetime, and its endowment after his death. He was connected with the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia as professor of Apologetics, 1862-65; of systematic divinity, 1865-68; as dean, 1868-84, and again as professor of systematic divinity, 1884-90. For twenty-five years he was a delegate to every general convention of his church in the United States, and there was scarcely a controversy pertaining to the religious life of his time, in which he did not take a prominent and vigorous part. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1861, and was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the

American Oriental Society, and was the first president of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Bowdoin College in 1853, and that of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868.

Dr. Goodwin published ninety-six reviews, pamphlets, speeches, tracts and treatises which cover a wide range of subjects, and in the domain of ethics, theology, ecclesiastical controversy, the higher metaphysics and philology, he was a vigorous and forcible writer. Among his works were the "Notes on the Revision of the New Testament Version" (1883) and "Christian Eschatology" (1885). Dr. Goodwin married, January 2, 1838, Mary Randall, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Merrick. Dr. Goodwin died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1890.

BIGELOW, Hobart B.,

Legislator, Governor.

Hobart B. Bigelow, thirty-second Governor of Connecticut, was born in North Haven, New Haven county, Connecticut, May 16, 1834, and died October 12, 1891. He was a son of Levi L. and Belinda (Pierpont) Bigelow, his father a descendant of Massachusetts stock, one of a family that has been prominent from early times, and his mother was a descendant of Rev. James Pierpont, second minister of New Haven and one of the founders of Yale College.

Hobart B. Bigelow attended the district school and a local academy until he was seventeen years of age, in South Egremont, Massachusetts, whither his father removed when he was ten years of age. He then removed to Guilford, Connecticut, where he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, but completed his apprenticeship in the employ of the New

Haven Manufacturing Company, of which his uncle, Asahel Pierpont, was manager. He then became foreman of a machine shop, and in 1861 acquired an interest in the business, and later acquired the foundry connected with the establishment, and conducted the business under the name of the Bigelow Manufacturing Company. A department for the manufacture of boilers was added, and in 1870, owing to the increase of business, they were compelled to remove to a site where buildings could be erected as required. In 1883 a corporation was organized under a special charter from the Legislature, and took the name of the Bigelow Company, with plant in New Haven, and it became one of the most important foundry, boiler and machine works in Connecticut.

Mr. Bigelow filled successively the offices of common councilman in 1863-64, alderman in 1864-65, supervisor in 1871-74, fire commissioner in 1874-76, member of the General Assembly in 1875, and mayor of New Haven in 1879-81. He was elected Governor on November 2, 1880, and took his seat January 5, 1881. While serving as mayor he rendered important service in creating a system of parks and the planning of harbor improvements, and during his service as Governor he conducted himself with "quiet dignity, thorough impartiality, and great good sense." For several years he was a director of the Merchants' National Bank, and in 1882 was elected its president.

He was married in New Haven, May 6, 1857, to Eleanor, daughter of Philo and Eleanor (Swift) Lewis, who bore him two sons.

BEARDSLEY, Eben Edwards,

Clergyman.

William Beardsley, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1605, died

at the age of fifty-six years; came to America in 1635, located in Hartford, 1638, and in the following spring removed to Stratford, of which he was one of the first settlers; was deputy to the General Court seven years. His son, Joseph Beardsley, was born in 1634; exchanged his property in Stratford for property in Brookhaven, Long Island, but later he returned to Stratford and died there in 1712. He married Abigail Dayton. Their son, Thomas Beardsley, married Sarah Deming, and died in 1773. Their son, Israel Beardsley, was born December 3, 1708, died in Newtown, Connecticut, in 1791, whither he removed before 1761; he married Elizabeth Blagge. Their son, Elisha Beardsley, born August 17, 1735, died in Monroe, April 6, 1824; he married Mehetable Hurd. Their son, Elihu Beardsley, was born in May, 1777, died February 29, 1844; he married (first) Priscilla Silliman, of Monroe, Connecticut, (second) Ruth Edwards, and they were the parents of the Rev. Eben Edwards Beardsley, of this review.

Rev. Eben Edwards Beardsley, D. D., LL. D., son of Elihu Beardsley, was born at what is now the town of Monroe, Fairfield county, Connecticut, formerly the town of New Stratford, January 8, 1808.

His boyhood was spent largely on his father's farm and in the district schools. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the Staples Academy at Weston, where he began his classical studies. While a student he taught a few seasons in the district schools of the vicinity. He went to the Episcopal Academy at Norwalk to prepare for college under Rev. Reuben Sherwood, then rector of St. Paul's Church at Norwalk, when Rev. Allen L. Morgan was head master of the academy. He entered Trinity College in 1828, and took the academic course of four years. He was especially fond of literature, and

he took a place of honor at graduation. About the same time he received pay for a magazine story that had been accepted, and this money, he often said, seemed the best to him of any that he ever earned or received. He taught school for one year in Hartford, and for two years was a tutor in Trinity College, pursuing at the same time the study of theology by himself, with what help he could get from the college curriculum. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Brownell, August 11, 1835, and immediately placed in charge of St. Peter's Church at Cheshire, Connecticut. In 1838 he was called to the position of principal of the Academy at Cheshire, and he continued also as rector of the church there. Under his management the school prospered. He was anxious to have a new church built, and offered to give his services without salary, if the undertaking were accomplished within a given time. The church was built. Soon afterward he resigned as rector to give his undivided attention to the school; but in 1844 the parish again had need of him, and he relinquished the academy for the church, and became rector once more. He continued his good work in this field of labor from 1835 to 1848. He then came to New Haven, as the first rector of the Third Parish, St. Thomas' Church. This church was organized by men of modest means, and had a small beginning. At first services were held in the chapel of the First Ecclesiastical Society, beginning April 20, 1848. The increase in numbers came sooner than expected, and preparations were soon made for building a church. A lot was bought on Elm street, and a brick chapel, seating about three hundred, was erected in the summer of 1848. On this site a handsome new church was erected a few years later, and consecrated April 19, 1855. Great difficulties had to be overcome by the

rector and his parishioners; but the church continued to grow, and now St. Thomas' is unsurpassed in richness, convenience and beauty by any church in the city. He continued in the same parish until his death in December, 1891, a faithful, gifted and popular pastor and preacher.

Dr. Beardsley was a trustee of Trinity College from 1851 until his death, a period of forty years, and his wisdom and zeal were of great service to this institution. He opposed the removal of the college from the center of the city to the suburbs. He did not approve of the building up of Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown about the person of Bishop Williams. He was trustee of the Diocesan School at Cheshire for a long time, and was always alive to its well being and never absent from its anniversaries; he had doubtless the largest sense of responsibility for the institution of any of the trustees. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Trinity College in 1854, and it was well earned, though unsought and unexpected. He was in July, 1851, orator at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college. In 1859 he was elected to the standing committee of the diocese, the bishop's council, and served the remainder of his life in this office. He declined other calls from parishes that sought him as rector, and year by year grew in influence and reputation. All kinds of offices came to him unsought, because of the good judgment and wisdom, the strong and manly character he possessed. The sixth decade of his life was devoted largely to the preparation and publication of historical works. He was throughout life a student of history, and especially fond of local and church history, and especially fond of local and church history of his native State. He often wrote historical sermons and lec-

tures, and was frequently called upon as orator for historical celebrations. A series of parochial lectures in his own church led to the preparation of the "History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut," his first large work. The first volume was printed in 1865, the second in 1868. This book was a labor of love. He was careful in research, and thorough in verifying facts, seeking the original records and corresponding with living witnesses to the facts of which he was writing. In later years he took a unique place as adviser and counsellor in the church. He was a constant and productive worker, taking few and brief vacations. He went abroad in 1870, and was welcomed heartily in England and Scotland; his history had made him known across the sea, and he formed many new friendships there. In 1868 he was a member of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, composed of the house of bishops and the house of clerical and lay deputies, four from each diocese. He sat in eight conventions, and presided over the lower house in 1880 and 1883. He always served on the most important committees, and exerted a potent influence in the deliberations of the conventions, though he was not given to frequent speaking. He undertook the writing of a biography of Dr. Samuel Johnson, commonly known as the Father of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, and also the first president of Columbia College. He spent three arduous years in the preparation of this work, which was published in 1873. Dr. Johnson, it may be said, was the first in Connecticut to teach the Copernican theory of astronomy, when Yale College and the Pope of Rome still agreed that the sun went around the earth. Dr. Beardsley's "Life of Bishop Seabury" was finished in 1880, and in the same year he attended the provincial synod of the Church of

England, at Montreal, as representative of the American Episcopal church.

He loved his work, his church, and the services of the church, and often attended divine services in other churches. He was rarely disabled by sickness, and enjoyed uniformly good health all his life. The first Sunday of August, 1890, was the first time in forty years, unless out of the country, when he failed to be present on the first Sunday of the month to administer communion. A collection of his historical papers and addresses at various anniversaries was made at the request of his friends, and published under the title of "Addresses and Discourses." In 1884 he was one of a deputation from Connecticut to Scotland and the Scotch Episcopal church to commemorate the consecration of Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut, at Aberdeen, and to renew and strengthen the bond between the two Episcopal churches. He had many friends in Scotland then to welcome him. He was interested in the new diocesan school called St. Margaret's for girls, established in Waterbury in 1875, and in the raising of the diocesan fund for the support of the bishop to one hundred thousand dollars, bringing much relief to the churches and parishes and improving the financial condition of the diocese. Friendship with Philip Marett, to whom New Haven owes in great measure its public library, led to placing Dr. Beardsley in a position of great trust and responsibility in the disposition of his estate at the death of his daughter, Mrs. Gifford. Many worthy institutions were benefited. Dr. Beardsley was the one man above all others in whom Bishop Williams trusted, and on whom he leaned in later years.

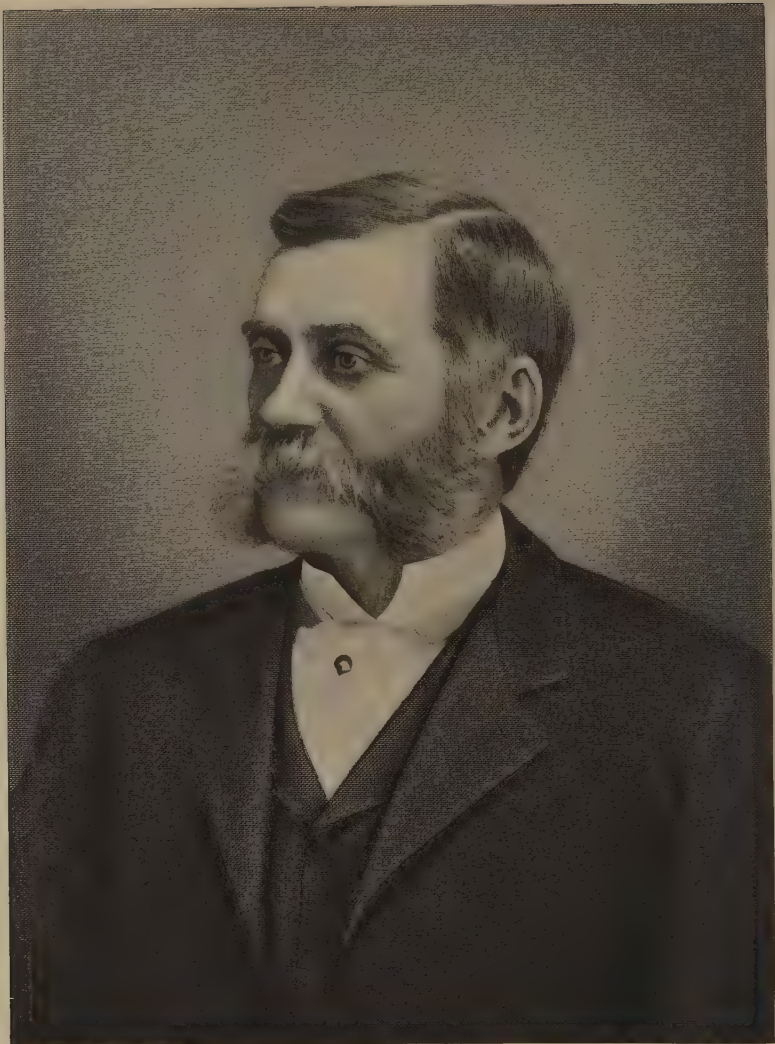
Dr. Beardsley was a remarkably wise man; shrewd in good sense, able to look at things in a quiet, judicial way, to see the probable course of things and the end from the beginning. It

was New England wisdom of a good kind. He had his own way of judging men, and he felt strongly on many questions; but he measured men quite accurately, and made not many mistakes. He knew well the Connecticut parishes, and was in full sympathy with them in their desire to keep in the old paths. He knew how the people in the parishes felt, what traditions were behind them, what feelings and motives and desires appealed to them and were likely to influence them. Of course Dr. Beardsley was a conservative, a man not given to change, distrusting a good many new methods and ideas in the religious world. He trusted to the ministry of the Word and Sacraments, to the preaching of the Gospel, to ordinary parochial ministrations, to build up the church.

He made no selfish struggle for place or power. He did his work, and let it pass for what it might. He did the work close at hand, and took up one task after another as they came to him. * * * Of highest ideals as regards integrity and honesty and justice, a man of great gentleness and kindness, his life lightened up with a sense of humor, a plain, approachable, straightforward man of the best New England type, reverent, God-fearing, associated in a helpful way with many institutions and interests, very useful in his day and generation, a man of unusual wisdom and judgment, a lover of truth in speech and in writing, and a lover of righteousness—having large if quiet part in many movements which make for religion and for common good. * * * He kept his interest in life, and he worked on to the end: no break in his usefulness or his work, having the reward of temperate, orderly, godly living and high thinking.

The foregoing is cited from the address of Rt. Rev. Bishop Edwin S. Lines, D. D., on the occasion of the presentation to the New Haven Colony Historical Society of a portrait of Dr. Beardsley, November 19, 1902. Dr. Lines was then president of this society. Dr. Beardsley was its vice-president 1862-73, and its president 1873-84, and to him the society owes much of its importance and possessions. He died December 21, 1891.

Dr. Beardsley published: "Historical Address at Cheshire" (1844); "History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut," of



The American Historical Society

Portrait of E. W. Snodgrass

E. W. Snodgrass

which a second edition was published in 1869 in two volumes; "History of St. Peter's Church at Cheshire" (1837); "Life and Career of Samuel Johnson, D. D." (1874); "Life and Times of William Samuel Johnson" (1876); and other works. He contributed a number of papers that are published in the proceedings of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

He married, in Cheshire, Jane Margaret Matthews, born at St. Simon's Island, Georgia, March 20, 1824, died August 30, 1851, daughter of Rev. Edmund Matthews, of St. Simon's, Georgia; her father was born at Charleston, South Carolina. Mrs. Beardsley was the only daughter. She had a brother, Dr. Henry W. E. Matthews. Mrs. Matthews and daughter came north to live among friends in the village of Cheshire. The only child of Dr. and Mrs. Beardsley was Elisabeth Margaret, born at Cheshire, March 16, 1844, living at New Haven, and well known in church and society.

SEYMOUR, Edward Woodruff,

Lawyer, Legislator, Jurist.

Edward Woodruff Seymour was born August 30, 1832, at Litchfield, Connecticut, son of Origen Storrs and Lucy M. (Woodruff) Seymour. He was a member of a most illustrious family which for hundreds of years traced its descent in this country and in England.

Judge Seymour passed practically his entire life in his native town, but spent a part of his boyhood in Farmington, Connecticut, where he attended the Classical School of Simeon and Edward L. Hart, preparing himself for a collegiate course, and later spent four years at New Haven while a student in Yale University. At the latter institution he was a member of the class of 1853, famous for the many notable men it contained, and graduated

in that year with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He took up the study of law in his father's office, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar in Litchfield county. He at once began practice in association with his father, and from the outset was successful. In 1870 his father was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors in Connecticut, and three years later became Chief Justice. All participation on the part of the elder man in the practice of law was cut short by this election, and his son conducted the work alone for five years, when he formed a new partnership with his younger brother, Morris W. Seymour, the two making their headquarters in Bridgeport, where a very large practice was built up.

Following in the footsteps of his father and of many of his ancestors, Judge Seymour early turned his attention to politics and the conduct of public affairs. He was chosen judge of probate; in 1859 was elected to represent his native town in the State Legislature, serving in that year and the next, and again during the term of 1870-71; in 1882 he was elected a State Senator, and was continued in that office until 1886; in 1889 became an associate of the Supreme Court of Errors, and he served but three years therein when death interrupted his brilliant and useful career, while still his powers and faculties were in their very prime. As a member of the Supreme Court of Errors, by his conduct on that high tribunal, Judge Seymour worthily crowned a reputation already most enviable, yet there seems but little doubt that had his life been spared him through those maturer years when, as a rule, the chief laurels of the jurist are won, he would have reached even higher dignities and honors. Of his services on this bench Judge Augustus H. Fenn said at the time of his death: "While of his services upon that court,

this is neither the time nor place to speak with fullness, it has been the privilege of the writer to know them somewhat thoroughly, and because of such knowledge he can the more truly bear witness of the rare spirit of fidelity to duty, to justice, to law, as a living, pervading and beneficent rule of action, with which, whether upon the bench listening to and weighing the arguments and contentions of counsel, in private study in the consultation room, or in the written opinions of the court which bear his name, the high duties of that great office were faithfully discharged."

On May 12, 1864, Judge Seymour married Mary Floyd Talmadge, a native of New York City, born May 26, 1831, a daughter of Frederick Augustus and Elizabeth (Canfield) Talmadge, of that place. Mrs. Seymour was a member of an illustrious New England family which has resided there since about the year 1630, and numbers among her ancestors the renowned Colonel Benjamin Talmadge, of Revolutionary fame. Judge Seymour died October 16, 1892, when but sixty years of age, and in the midst of a brilliant career.

WAINWRIGHT, William A. M.,

Eminent Physician.

Peter Wainwright, immigrant ancestor of Dr. William A. M. Wainwright, was an English merchant, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, after the Revolution; after his marriage to Elizabeth Mayhew he went to Liverpool, England, but returned to Boston in 1801. His son, Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, was born in Liverpool, England, February 24, 1792, died in New York City, September 21, 1854; came to the United States in 1801; graduated at Harvard College in 1812; was admitted to the priesthood of the Episcopal

church in Christ Church, Hartford, Connecticut, August 16, 1817, and became assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, in 1819, rector of Grace Church, New York, 1821, and of Trinity Church, Boston, 1834; became assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York (St. John's Chapel), 1838, and was consecrated bishop of the Diocese of New York, November 10, 1852; he married, at Hartford, 1818, Amelia Maria Phelps, born in New Haven, January 24, 1797, and they were the parents of Dr. Wainwright, of this review.

William Augustus Muhlenberg Wainwright, M. D., son of Rev. Jonathan Mayhew and Amelia Maria (Phelps) Wainwright, was born in New York City, August 13, 1844, and was the youngest of fourteen children.

He received his name from Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, the founder of St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. His earlier education was at a private school, and he graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, 1864. He began the study of medicine under the tuition of Doctors Alexander Hosack and Henry B. Sands, of New York, and after successfully passing his examination in December, 1866, went into the New York Hospital. He was interne there from March to December, 1865, and received his diploma after two years' service in the hospital. He settled in Hartford, where he afterwards made his home. In 1890 he was elected a member of the board of medical visitors to the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford. In 1872 he was elected attending physician and surgeon of the Hartford Hospital, and later a visiting surgeon. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the first company of Governor's Foot Guards under the command of Major John C. Kinney, and held that position for ten years. He was appointed medical

supervisor for the State Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, the Union Mutual Company of Maine, and the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, and one of the medical examiners of these companies and of the Mutual Life Company of New York. He was medical examiner of the Charter Oak Life Company, and after the death of Dr. Jackson was made medical director, and filled that position until the company became insolvent. He was a member of the American Medical Association and of the State Medical Society. For several years he was clerk of the Hartford County Medical Society, that being the only officer whose duties continued from year to year. He was president of the society in the one hundredth year of its existence, and made a brilliant presiding officer through all the exercises of the Centennial celebration. He was a forceful and pleasing speaker. He was a member and vestryman of St. John's Church, Hartford, and was several times a delegate to the State Diocesan convention, and was sent as delegate to the general convention of the church at New York in 1889 and at Baltimore in 1890. At the first dinner and annual meeting of the Church Club of the diocese of Connecticut, in January, 1893, he was chosen president of the club, which was a marked compliment. In 1865 he became a member of Holland Lodge, No. 8, Free Masons, of New York City, and on removing to Hartford joined the St. Johns Lodge. He was also an active member of the Connecticut Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the board of managers. His contributions to medical literature have been able and carefully prepared. He wrote the medical history chapter for the "Memorial History of Hartford County," and had reported several cases and read various papers before

the State society. At the centennial anniversary of the Connecticut Medical Society, his paper was "Medico-Legal Aspects of Chloroform." It was a consideration of a surgeon's accountability when his patient dies under the effects of the anesthetic given for an operation. He died at Hartford, September 24, 1894.

He married, January 14, 1869, Helena Barker, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor and Sarah A. (Jones) Talcott. Children: Mabel Wyllys, born December 9, 1869; John Howard, June 15, 1871, died same day; Talcott, May 22, 1872, died July 3, 1876; Jonathan Mayhew, February 20, 1873; John Ledyard, May 10, 1875, died August 29, 1875; Helena Talcott, March 28, 1877, died December 30, 1878; Elizabeth Mayhew, April 16, 1878; Katherine Grosvenor, December 28, 1880, died July 15, 1881; William Talcott, August 24, 1883, died July 29, 1884; Philip Stanley, May 12, 1885; Margaret, October 26, 1887, died February, 1888.

HAMMOND, Henry,

Anti-Slavery Advocate, Legislator.

The ancestors of Hon. Henry Hammond were prominent in the French and Indian wars, and whether as mechanics or farmers fulfilled their destiny as able and conscientious members of their respective communities. Eleazer Waterman Hammond, father of Hon. Henry Hammond, was born in Johnston, Rhode Island, May 12, 1772, and died at Pomfret Landing, Windham county, Connecticut, March 23, 1855. He learned the trade of printing, and found employment in New York, Boston and New London. He married Ann M. Brown, born in Pomfret, Connecticut, November 6, 1783, died June 21, 1847.

Hon. Henry Hammond was born at Pomfret Landing, Windham county, Connecticut, October 15, 1813, and died at his

home in Danielson, same State, April 3, 1895. After acquiring a meagre education he went to Brooklyn, Connecticut, where he worked at the trade of blacksmith, and during his leisure time he improved his mind by careful reading, having access to the library of Judge Robinson, of that town. After leaving Brooklyn, Mr. Hammond lived for a time in Dudley, Massachusetts, and in 1840 returned to his native town, and later opened a blacksmith shop which he conducted until 1851, in which year he removed to Danielson, and for the following two years was employed as bookkeeper in the store of William Humes. He assisted in forming at Brooklyn, Connecticut, the first anti-slavery society in the State and also founded a similar one in Dudley, Massachusetts, in company with his brother, Stephen W. Hammond, and the Rev. Joseph D. Merrill and Mr. Hammond were sent as delegates to the memorable convention in Boston, where was first agitated the question of a political anti-slavery plank; in this meeting all phases of the subject were exhaustively discussed, and such men as the Rev. Mr. Phelps, who died in prison, charged with assisting fugitive slaves to reach Canada, were among the forceful and impressive speakers. In 1840 Mr. Hammond organized the Windham County Liberty Association, and in 1847 the first general National Anti-Slavery Convention was called at Buffalo, New York, to which Mr. Hammond and Sherman M. Booth were sent as delegates from Connecticut. Mr. Hammond was selected as one of the members of the committee on resolutions, and was thus associated with Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; Gerritt Smith, of New York; Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and others who became prominent in the great struggle, and the resolutions adopted by this convention became the memorable Buffalo

platform. Mr. Hammond was active in the affairs of the Liberty party. He cast his first presidential vote for Hon. James G. Birney, the candidate for the Liberty party, and afterward for Hon. John P. Hale and Martin Van Buren, candidates respectively of the Free Soil and Free Democracy parties, and in 1852, in Baltimore, where the American party was born, Mr. Hammond entered that organization for the purpose of controlling in it the interests of anti-slavery, and upon the birth of the Republican party he began a career of hard work, and was afterward one of the most prominent leaders of the State. In 1854 he was a member of the House of Representatives; in 1865 a member of the House; represented the Sixteenth District in the Senate during 1881-82; was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Third District of Connecticut by President Johnson, and held many other prominent positions of trust. He was president of the First National Bank of Killingly, and an active trustee of the Windham County Savings Bank, and an active director of the Danielson Cotton Company.

Mr. Hammond married, April 8, 1840, Emma Dorrance, born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, April 4, 1813, daughter of Samuel and Amy (Kenyon) Dorrance.

MORRIS, Luzon Burritt,

Legislator, Governor.

Luzon Burritt Morris, thirty-seventh Governor of Connecticut (1893-95), was born at Newtown, Fairfield county, Connecticut, April 16, 1827, son of Eli Gould and Lydia (Bennett) Morris.

At the age of seventeen he was engaged in tool-making and blacksmithing to earn means to go on with his education, and at the age of twenty-one he entered the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield.

He worked his way through Yale College with the class of 1854, but had not sufficient means to graduate with his class. He received his degree in 1858. In college, notwithstanding the fact that his financial resources were extremely moderate, he received much attention from the faculty and students. He was an eloquent debater in the various societies and a popular member of the D. K. E. and Skull and Bones societies. He supported himself in college by work done in vacations at the edge-tool factory in Seymour.

After leaving college, he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and meantime was elected a member of the Legislature from the town of Seymour, being reelected in 1856. In 1870 he was representative from New Haven; in 1874 he was State Senator from the old Fourth District, and president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and in 1876 and subsequently several times represented New Haven in the House. He was six times elected judge of probate for the district of New Haven. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor in 1888, when he received a plurality of 1,475 votes, and again in 1890, when he received a plurality of 3,666 votes, which was a majority upon the face of the returns, but his inauguration in regular form at the opening of the legislative session following in January, 1891, was defeated by the Republicans on technicalities which long occupied the attention of the courts. According to the State Constitution, a majority of all votes cast is required to elect. On his third candidacy, in 1892, he received a plurality of 6,100 votes, being a majority of 995, and his election was declared amid much enthusiasm.

In his own city he was a member of the Board of Education, president of the Connecticut Savings Bank, and a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford

Railroad. Judge Morris' career was one of uninterrupted success. He was chairman of the commission appointed by the Legislature of Connecticut to revise the probate laws. He was early admitted to the New Haven bar, and became one of its most distinguished members. His personal character and honorable record gave him a high place in the esteem of his associates and fellow citizens. He was married, in 1856, to Eugenia L. Tuttle, who bore him six children. Judge Morris was stricken with apoplexy, August 22, 1895, and died a few hours later.

HARRISON, Henry Baldwin,

Legislator, Governor.

Henry Baldwin Harrison, thirty-fourth Governor of Connecticut (1885-87), was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 11, 1821. He studied at the Lancastrian School at the same place, and afterwards went to Yale College, where he took the academic course, and was valedictorian of his class in 1846. After leaving college he began to practice law in 1848.

In 1854 he was nominated by the Whig party for Senator from the Fourth District of Connecticut, and was elected by a large majority. He was chairman of the committee on temperance legislation, and in that capacity framed the Maine law of the State. He also drafted the personal liberty bill, which practically annulled the fugitive slave law. This bill imposed a penalty of \$5,000 fine and five years in State prison for pretending that a free person was a slave, while similar provision was made for perjurers, and strong provisions were inserted in order to secure the enforcement of the law. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Mr. Harrison threw himself warmly into the slavery question. He was one of the few

men in Connecticut who assisted in the organization of the Republican party, and became its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1856, Gideon Welles, of Hartford, afterwards United States Secretary of the Navy, being the nominee for Governor. Of course, these candidates were defeated, as this was the mere infancy of the party. During the period immediately preceding the Civil War, Mr. Harrison was an earnest and faithful Republican. While that struggle was on, he continued to be a strong friend of the party, but he would accept no office. He pursued his profession steadily and made a reputation for himself, equal to that of any one in the State. It fell to him to conduct or assist in conducting a number of important cases, one of which, for instance, was that of the murderer, Willard Clark, who was acquitted on the ground of insanity. But Mr. Harrison was more particularly engaged in professional work as counsel for banks and corporations and in disputed wills, settlement of estates, and, in a general way, in financial matters. He was a very methodical and persistent worker, rather than what is commonly termed a genius; yet he was not less successful on that account.

In 1865 Mr. Harrison was elected representative from New Haven to the lower house of the Legislature, and was made chairman of the committees on railroads and Federal relations. During the first session he made an elaborate speech in favor of amending the constitution by erasing the word "white" so as to allow colored men to vote. Mr. Harrison was very prominent and influential in debate, and he was frequently spoken of as a forthcoming candidate for Governor. He could have had the nomination in 1866, but he withdrew in favor of General Hawley, believing that the war-stained patriot deserved the preference. In 1873 he was

again elected to the house from New Haven and served with great efficiency on the judiciary committee, being also chairman of the committee on the constitutional convention. In this position he reported a bill for the calling of such a convention, which aroused a good deal of public feeling in regard to it, and the house voted the bill down. In 1878 he was a strong compromise candidate for United States Senator, but did not receive the nomination. In 1883 he was nominated and elected from New Haven to the House of Representatives of Connecticut, and was at once elected speaker, in which position he added greatly to his reputation and his popularity, presiding over the house with strict impartiality and entire fidelity to the interests of the entire commonwealth. During his gubernatorial term (1885-87), a bureau of labor statistics was created, and provision was made for the compulsory education of children between the ages of eight and sixteen, unless otherwise instructed. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Yale University in 1885.

Governor Harrison was married to a daughter of Judge T. B. Osborne, a professor in the Yale Law School. He died in New Haven, October 29, 1901.

WILMOT, Samuel Russell,

Manufacturer.

The Wilmot family descended from old and honored English stock, and was closely allied with the English nobility, one of the ancestors of the family being Sir John Eardly Wilmot. Dr. Samuel Wilmot, the immigrant ancestor of the line herein followed, was a surgeon in the British army, and also served as surgeon to the king; he came to America during the Revolutionary War, being taken prisoner at the battle of Bunker Hill. His

son, Dr. Robert Wilmot, was born at Exeter, England; was a graduate of Eton College, England, and a physician and surgeon by profession; made an important discovery of the functions of the brain, and published a book on the brain; came to America in 1837, and settled on a farm in Indiana; was the father of Samuel Russell Wilmot, of this review.

Samuel Russell Wilmot, son of Dr. Robert Wilmot, was born in England, July 28, 1829, died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, February 4, 1897. He came to this country with his parents, residing during his youth on his father's farm. He attended the local schools, but was largely self-educated. He was by nature a vigorous, manly, self-reliant character, and being possessed of great inventive ability became a skillful machinist and manufacturer. His trend of mind was essentially mechanical and inventive, and during his life he obtained about one hundred patents for his inventions from the United States government, many of which were patented in England and other foreign countries. His first conspicuous invention was a portable steam sawing machine for felling forest trees and sawing them into lumber in an incredibly short space of time. It was known as the Wilmot Steam Saw, and it added greatly to the wealth of the country by making available timber that was formerly inaccessible to the water-power mills or water courses. Nathaniel Wheeler and Mr. Hough, of Watertown, were interested in the manufacture and development of this invention. The machines were easily moved from one location to another. At the outset they were manufactured by Fairbanks & Company, of Brooklyn, New York, of which concern Mr. Wilmot was a member, having surrendered his patents for the transfer of their estimated value in the capital stock of the company. Later

on disaster came to the company, and the entire thing, with the patents, passed into the hands of parties in New Orleans, Louisiana, Mr. Wilmot thereby meeting with a crushing reverse in his early business career. This experience came in 1856, but had little effect upon his indomitable will, as he soon turned his attention to other lines and his inventive genius was never at rest. A prominent business at this time was the manufacture of hoop skirts out of whalebone, but the material soon became too scarce to meet the requirements of the business, and Mr. Wilmot conceived the idea of substituting steel spring metal for whalebone, which proved so successful that he derived a large and profitable income from it, the result of which gave him the financial basis for the more extensive business enterprise that followed. It was in 1859 that he started a brass business in Brooklyn, New York, soon after taking with him a younger brother. Daniel W. Kissam became his bookkeeper, and later on he put a small amount of money into the venture, with the privilege of withdrawing it in a year if he so desired. But the prosperity of the business warranted a larger plant, and in 1865 they removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and organized the Bridgeport Brass Company. All the plans for the new plant and provision for its prospective possibilities were arranged for and drawn by Mr. Wilmot's own brain and hand. He was president of the company for many years, Mr. Kissam being secretary.

After retirement from active connection with the Bridgeport Brass Company, Mr. Wilmot spent several years in experimenting with details for larger schemes, meanwhile patenting various small inventions that brought him many thousands of dollars. He concentrated his thoughts upon a new caloric engine

with a system of tubing suggested by the intestinal principles of the human body, and while constructing a large model of it there came a necessity for steel of different quality than he could buy, and a need for tubing with a seam so perfect that it must be invisible. From this grew a large business and the postponement of his larger scheme. After six years of hard work and much expenditure of money, he had completed a cold rolling mill for steel, all the details being done under his personal supervision and according to original ideas of his own. In 1884 he organized the Wilmot & Hobbs Manufacturing Company, formerly known as the firm of Wilmot, Hobbs & Company, which business was established in 1877 by Mr. Wilmot; in 1894 Mr. Hobbs sold out his entire interest. The list of this firm's entire products is a long one. Bessemer, open hearth, and the celebrated "Swedoh" steel billets, bands, sheets and strips for pressed, stamped and drawn work, anti-rust, copperized, and nickel-plated oilers, lamps, engineers' and steam-boat sets, bicycle tubing and nickel-plated stove edge and ring trimmings, may be mentioned among them.

For a number of years these works were conducted on the departmental plan, and the hot rolling department was deserving of special mention. This was advantageously located on a branch track of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. Here, each year, the company received its raw materials, thousands of tons of domestic and foreign billets, these to be cut by enormous shears to the desired size and weight, heated in large gas furnaces capable of turning out one hundred tons per day, passed to and fro through the hot rolling mill train, operated by engines of some fifteen hundred horse-power, and thus turned into bands and plates. A portion of the annealing

and pickling of hot rolled steel was conducted at the hot rolling department, or lower mill, situated at the corner of Howard and Wordin avenues, and a portion at the main works at Railroad and Hancock avenues. On the night of February 4, 1895, the cold rolling mills were burned to the ground, destroying machinery, and the patterns and drawings therefor that had been the work of years to accumulate. Shortly afterward a substantial fireproof structure was erected in the place of the old, with greatly increased facilities for handling the extensive business. At the time of Mr. Wilmot's death he had in development several mechanical ideas which were designed to add to the already completely appointed plant, the perfecting of which devolved upon his son, Frank A. Wilmot, who was his successor as president of the Wilmot & Hobbs Manufacturing Company.

For many years Mr. Wilmot was a member of the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport, being one of its deacons for twelve years. He recognized the need of religious privileges in the neighborhood where he resided, and purchased a property on East Main street, near Stratford avenue, on which he erected a church building and parsonage. A society was formed called the Berean Church, which steadily grew and was a blessing to many people. Mr. Wilmot was the first president of the Christian Alliance, of which Rev. A. B. Simpson, of New York City, was the moving spirit, and to this cause Mr. Wilmot gave liberally. His private charities were numerous, and the substantial aid he was wont to give to young inventors by his quick insight into the value or uselessness of their inventions brought men from far and near to seek his counsel. In politics he was a staunch Republican, but never sought nor held public office.

Mr. Wilmot married, in 1855, Sarah M., born September 20, 1838, at Sharon, Connecticut, daughter of Ebenezer Guernsey, of Watertown, Connecticut, whose ancestors settled in Connecticut in 1663. Children: 1. Florence E., born September 5, 1859, at Watertown, married Willis F. Hobbs, of Providence, Rhode Island; child, Clifford R. Hobbs. 2. Jendall, died aged six months. 3. Effie May, born at Watertown, died aged three years. 4. Frank Ashley. 5. Ethelyn M., married Percy L. Bryning.

ELIOT, Samuel,

Educator.

Samuel Eliot was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 22, 1821, son of William Howard and Margaret (Bradford) Eliot, grandson of Samuel and Catherine (Atkins) Eliot and of Alden and Margaret (Stevenson) Bradford, and a direct descendant from Andrew Eliot, born at East Coker, England, 1627, who joined the First Church of Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1670, and of Governor William Bradford, of Massachusetts Bay Colony. His grandfather, Samuel Eliot, was founder of the Eliot professorship of Greek literature in Harvard University.

Samuel Eliot was graduated from Harvard College in 1839; was in a Boston counting room, 1839-40, and in Europe for travel and study, 1841-44. He then engaged in missionary work as an educator of vagrant children and young working men in Boston, where he organized a charity school. He went to Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1856, as Brownell professor of history and political science, and was elected president of the institution, serving from December 18, 1860, to January 29, 1864. He was afterward lecturer on constitutional law and political science, 1864-74; was

university lecturer at Harvard, 1870-73; head master of the girls' high school, Boston, 1872-76; superintendent of Boston public schools, 1878-80; president of the American Social Science Association, 1868-72; an overseer of Harvard, 1866-72; a member of the Boston school committee, 1885-88; a fellow of the American Academy of Sciences; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; president of the Boston Athenæum, of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, and a trustee of various charitable institutions. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College in 1842, and from Trinity in 1857, and that of Doctor of Laws from Columbia in 1863 and from Harvard in 1880. His published works include: "Passages from the History of Liberty," Part I, "The Ancient Romans" (1853); and Part II, "The Early Christians" (1853). Part III, "The Papal Ages." Part IV, "The Monarchial Ages," and Part V, "The American Republic," though carefully planned, were never executed. He also published: "Manual of United States History, 1492-1872" (1856, rev., 1873); "Poetry for Children" (1879); "Stories from the Arabian Nights" (1879); "Selections from American Authors" (1879); "Life and Times of Savonarola," and "Translations from the Spanish of Zorilla."

In 1853 he married Emily Marshall, a daughter of William Foster Otis, of Boston, and granddaughter of Harrison Gray Otis. Mr. Eliot died at Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, September 14, 1898.

EATON, William Wallace,

United States Senator.

William Wallace Eaton was born in Tolland, Tolland county, Connecticut, October 11, 1816, son of Hon. Luther Eaton. He was educated in the schools

of his native town, supplemented by private instruction. On attaining years of manhood he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Columbia, South Carolina, and thus continued for four years, at the expiration of which time he returned to his native town, studied law in the office of Judge Waldo, and was admitted to the Tolland county bar in 1837. He established a law business in Tolland, in which he was highly successful.

Between the years 1847 and 1874 he was elected nine times to the Legislature of Connecticut, serving in 1853 and 1873 as speaker of the House, and in 1850 as a member of the Senate. He was a judge of the Hartford City Court, city recorder for four years, and clerk of the courts for many years. He was elected to the United States Senate as successor to William A. Buckingham for the term beginning March 4, 1875, and on the death of Senator Buckingham, February 3, 1875, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, thus serving in the Senate from February, 1875, to March 3, 1881. In the Senate he opposed the appointment of an electoral commission to determine the presidential contest of 1876-77; was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs; favored a tariff commission, and introduced a bill to effect its appointment. He also introduced a bill giving the citizens of this country authority to purchase vessels abroad for use in foreign service, but his measure being strongly opposed by the domestic shipbuilders it was defeated. He was a representative in the Forty-eighth Congress, 1883-85, having been elected as a Democrat in a strongly Republican district. At the close of his term of service in 1885, Mr. Eaton retired from active political life, though his counsel was often sought in the weightier matters of public polity.

He was married, at Somers, Connecti-

cut, in 1841, to Eliza M., daughter of Captain William and Betsey Wood, and had one son, William L. Eaton, a lawyer of Hartford. Senator Eaton died in Hartford, Connecticut, September 21, 1898.

WILLIAMS, John,

Clergyman, Author.

Right Rev. John Williams, fourth bishop of Connecticut, and 54th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, August 30, 1817. He attended Harvard College, 1831-33; was graduated from Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1835; studied theology under Dr. Samuel Jarvis, and was admitted to the diaconate, and advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Thomas C. Brownell, in 1838. He was a tutor at Washington College, and assistant at Christ Church, Middletown, Connecticut, 1837-40, and rector of St. George's Church, Schenectady, New York, 1840-48, being prominent among the proposed successors to Bishop B. T. Onderdonk, of New York, in 1845. He was president of Trinity College, and Professor of History and Literature, 1848-53. He was elected assistant bishop of Connecticut, and was consecrated October 29, 1851, by Bishops Brownell, Hopkins and De Lancy, assisted by Bishops Eastburn, Henshaw, Chase and George Burgess. He was vice-chancellor of Trinity College, 1853-65; chancellor, 1865-99, and lecturer on history there, 1853-92.

In 1854 the Berkeley Divinity School was founded at Middletown, Connecticut, and he was dean of the institution and principal instructor in doctrinal theology, history of the reformation and prayer book, 1854-99. On the death of Bishop Brownell, in 1865, he succeeded to the diocese of Connecticut as its fourth

bishop. He was appointed first lecturer on the Bishop Paddock foundation, at the General Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1881, and delivered the first series of Bedell lectures at Gambier College, Ohio, the same year. In 1887, on the death of Bishop Horatio Potter, he became senior bishop of the American church; on the death of the bishop of British Guiana, senior bishop of the entire Anglican communion in America; and on the death of Bishop Southgate, in 1894, senior bishop of the episcopate, with the Archbishop of Canterbury as the acknowledged head. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Union in 1847; by Trinity in 1849; Columbia in 1851; and Yale in 1883, and that of Doctor of Laws by Hobart in 1870.

He edited, with additional notes, an American edition of Bishop Harold Browne's Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles (1864); and is the author of "Ancient Hymns of the Holy Church" (1845); "Thoughts on the Gospel Miracles" (1848); Paddock Lectures on "The English Reformation" (1881); Bedell Lectures on "The World's Witness to Jesus Christ" (1882); "Historical Sermons in the Seabury Centenary" (1885); "Studies on the Book of Acts" (1888). He died in Hartford, Connecticut, February 7, 1899.

PIERCE, Moses,

Man of Great Enterprise.

Moses Pierce was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, then known as North Providence, July 3, 1808, eldest of the eight children—five boys and three girls—of Benjamin B. and Susan (Walker) Pierce, the former a native of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and a tanner by trade, but later in life a cotton manufacturer.

Moses Pierce received his education in

the district schools of his native State and at the age of twelve years began work as a chore boy in a factory store, at the wages of seventy-five cents per week. At the age of fourteen years he became the bookkeeper, and from that time until he was twenty he was engaged in that and other capacities in the cotton mill business, thereby gaining a thorough knowledge of cotton manufacturing. In 1828 he located in Willimantic, Connecticut, and as superintendent took charge of a small cotton mill, one of the first in that now thriving manufacturing center. The bleaching business had begun to attract attention, and at the solicitation of men of capital Mr. Pierce became the junior member of an enterprising firm, and built, started and superintended mills in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

In October, 1839, on the invitation of the late Jedediah Leavens, Mr. Pierce came to Norwich to consider the outlook for the bleaching business. The following May, having concluded his other engagements, he secured a lease of water from the Water Power Company, and the ground was broken for the first mill on the site of what was, until recent years, the Norwich Bleaching & Calendering Company. On September 10, 1840, the machinery started, and the history of that great company was begun. From 1840 to 1888 Mr. Pierce was the real head of, first, the company, and, afterward, the corporation. In 1863 Mr. Pierce, with about twenty others, chiefly of Norwich, united to form the Occum Company, to acquire lands and flowage rights which should enable them to control the Shetucket river from the tail race of the Baltic mill to the upper end of the Greenville Pond. Three years later Taftville began its career. Associated with Mr. Pierce in this enterprise were E. P. and Cyrus Taft, of Providence, and James L. Arnold, of

Plainfield. A charter was obtained from the Legislature, though violently opposed because of the large amount of money involved, permitting a capital of \$1,500,000. The stock was marketed, and when the company was organized Mr. Pierce became a director, holding this place until 1887, when, by a sale of certain stock, the management passed into other hands.

Among other ventures in which Mr. Pierce played a conspicuous part was the Ashland Cotton Company at Jewett City, of which he was president for thirty-five years. Another was the Aspinook Company of the same village. From 1873 the water power at Jewett City, easily made serviceable by a dam across the Quinebaug, was a pet project of Mr. Pierce. Twenty years later he saw his dream realized by the erection of a printing, bleaching and calendering plant on the plateau south of the falls, and of this company he was president up to the time of his death. In all the various concerns with which Mr. Pierce was prominently connected, about two thousand persons are constantly employed, and the annual payroll cannot be less than a million dollars.

In the political world Mr. Pierce was from 1831 a strict advocate of temperance principles, giving of his time and money to further the cause. He was an Abolitionist until the close of the war, and afterward voted with the Republican party. In 1854 he represented his district in the State Legislature. Although positive in his own opinions he was tolerant toward the views of others. While residing at Fall River, in 1834, Mr. Pierce united with the Congregational church, for many years was a member of the church at Norwich town, and remained connected with that denomination for the remainder of his days, later transferring his membership to the Park Church, in Norwich.

Mr. Pierce's charities were legion. From the beginning of his career he gave in proportion to his means. In 1878 he gave to the United Workers the large house at Norwich Town, now known as the Rock Nook Children's Home. One of the buildings connected with the training school for Negroes and Indians at Hampton, Virginia, made famous by its founder, General Armstrong, costing way up into the thousands, was built with Mr. Pierce's money. His practical consideration has assisted many an object whose end was the good of humanity. Until a few years before his death his constitution was robust, a fact which he attributed to his temperance in all things. He was able to ride out up to within ten days of his death. Mr. Pierce was a very methodical man, and possessed of a great deal of energy, his native energy being far superior to his strength in his old age, and he was always in danger of over-taxing himself. He loved to be doing something, and always did as much as his strength would allow. He retained every faculty until the last.

Wholly without any solicitation on his part Mr. Pierce was called to many public positions. In Fall River, at the age of twenty-two, he was captain of a fire company of eighty-six men. In 1858 he was elected director of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad. He was president of the Norwich & New York Steamboat Company for eleven years, and was for years a member of the board of directors of the Second National Bank and the Chelsea Savings Bank. In the forties he was vice-president of an Association of Inventors, holding their meetings in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. He was trustee of the Hampton School, which he often visited. At the time of his death he was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New York; a fellow of the American Geographical Society in New York,

and of a library association in Boston; and a member of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association and of the Home Market Club of that city.

Mr. Pierce had traveled extensively, crossing the Atlantic eight times for business and rest. His faith in the future of his own country made him venture much, and amply was he repaid. In his business affairs he was ever found honest and progressive, faithful to duty, and considerate of his employees. His life, showing what one man can accomplish by industry, honesty and perseverance, suggests possibilities and gives courage to those aspiring youths who are obliged to hew their own way. In this age when the worker—the doer—is the man most honored, the career of Moses Pierce cannot fail to give a lofty conception of right and purposeful living. He died in Norwich, August 18, 1900. His remains rest in Yantic cemetery at Norwich.

COOKE, Lorrin Alanson,

Legislator, Governor.

Lorrin A. Cooke, former Governor of Connecticut, was a lineal descendant of Solomon Cooke, an active participant in the Revolutionary War, whose son, Lewis Cooke, was a captain in the Massachusetts State militia, married Abigail Rhoades, who was a descendant of Resolved White, of "Mayflower" fame, and their son, Levi Cooke, married Amelia Todd, a descendant of Christopher Todd, who emigrated from England to New England, and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, about 1640. Levi and Amelia (Todd) Cooke were the parents of Governor Lorrin A. Cooke.

Lorrin A. Cooke was born at New Marlboro, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, April 6, 1831, and died August 12, 1902. He attended the common schools of his

native town and an academy in Norfolk, Connecticut. He began his active career by teaching, in which capacity he served several years in various schools, and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in the town of Colebrook, Connecticut, which he represented in the Legislature. He removed to Riverton, Connecticut, in 1869, and for the following two decades was manager of the Eagle Scythe Company, which prospered under his excellent management. He was chosen a member of the State Senate in 1882, was again elected the following year, was chairman for three years of the committee on education, and in 1884 was president *pro tem.* of the Senate. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1885, served in that office for two years, and in 1895 was again elected, and in the following year he was elected Governor, and received a majority of forty-four thousand votes, the largest ever polled in the State by a Republican candidate for the office. The War with Spain took place during his administration, and notwithstanding the extra expenses of the State during that period, the treasury was in a better condition than for many years, owing to the economic conditions existing. Governor Cooke was a member of the Congregational church and of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He married (first) Matilda E. Webster, and (second) Josephine E. Ward, who bore him two sons and a daughter.

PYNCHON, Thomas Ruggles,

Clergyman, Educator.

The Rev. Thomas Ruggles Pynchon, ninth president of Trinity College, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 19, 1823, son of William Henry Ruggles and Mary (Murdoch) Pynchon, grandson of Thomas Ruggles and Re-

becca Pyncheon and of James and Mary Murdoch, and a descendant of Colonel William and Anna (Andrew) Pynchon, immigrants to Massachusetts from England in 1630. His grandfather was a prominent physician of Guilford, Connecticut.

Thomas R. Pynchon was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School; graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, Bachelor of Arts, 1841, Master of Arts, 1844, and was a tutor in classics there, 1843-47. He studied theology; was admitted to the diaconate, June 14, 1848, and to the priesthood, July 25, 1849; was rector of St. Paul's, Stockbridge, and Trinity, Lenox, Massachusetts, 1849-54; Scoville Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences at Trinity College, 1854-77; studied in Paris, and made a geological tour through Southern France, Italy and Sicily, with special reference to volcanic action, including the ascent of Mount Etna by night, 1855-56; was librarian of Trinity College, 1857-82; chaplain, 1860-64 and 1866-67; president, 1874-83; in 1877 became professor, and in 1888 Brownell Professor of Moral Philosophy. Immediately after his becoming president of Trinity, he began to push forward the work of erecting the new college buildings. In 1875, ground was broken, and in 1878 the west side of the proposed quadrangle, including Seabury and Jarvis halls, was completed. Large additions were made to the library and cabinet during Dr. Pynchon's administration, and the number of students was larger in 1877-80 than had ever been before. He became an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a founder and vice-president of the American Metrological Society, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Geological Society of France. He received the degree of Doctor

of Divinity from St. Stephen's College, New York, in 1865, and Doctor of Laws from Columbia College in 1877. He was the author of: "A Treatise on Chemical Physics" (1869); "An Examination and Defense of Bishop Butler's Analogy, and his Argument Extended" (1889) and several treatises. He was the owner of one of the three copies extant of "The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption," published in 1650, by his ancestor, William Pynchon, aforementioned. Dr. Pynchon died in 1904.

KELLOGG, Stephen Wright,
Congressman, Governor.

The surname Kellogg is found in England early in the sixteenth century, and there are differences of opinion as to its origin. The earliest record of the family is in Debden, County Essex, England, when in January, 1525, Nicholas Kellogg was taxed. Phillippe Kellogg, the earliest known ancestor of the line herein followed, lived in 1583 in Bocking, County Essex, England, a parish adjoining Braintree. His son, Martin Kellogg, was baptized in Great Leigh, November 23, 1595, died at Braintree, in 1671. He married Prudence Bird. Their son, Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg, was baptized at Great Leigh, England, April 1, 1626, died in 1707; he was the immigrant ancestor; he was selectman of Hadley many years; he married (first) Joanna —, and (second) Abigail Terry. His son, John Kellogg, was baptized in Farmington, December 29, 1656; lived in Farmington and Hadley; married (first) Sarah Moody, and (second) Ruth —, who survived him. His son, Joseph Kellogg, was born in Hadley, November 6, 1685, and resided in South Hadley; married Abigail Smith. Their son, Jabez Kellogg, was born February 11, 1734; removed to Hanover, New

Hampshire, in 1775, and died there in 1791; he married Abigail Catlin. Their son, Julian Kellogg, was born in South Hadley, September 27, 1765, died in Shelburne, August 4, 1813; he was a representative to the General Court in 1808; he married Molly Pool. Their son, Jacob Pool Kellogg, was born in Shelburne, February 16, 1793, died there, October 6, 1843; he married Lucy Prescott Wright, and they were the parents of General Stephen Wright Kellogg, of this review.

General Stephen Wright Kellogg, son of Jacob Pool Kellogg, was born April 5, 1822, in Shelburne, died January 27, 1904. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where he worked in the summer until twenty years old. After he was sixteen he taught school in the winter months, and attended an academy at Shelburne Falls for a short time. At the age of twenty he entered Amherst College, where he remained for two terms, then, at the beginning of the third term, entered Yale. He graduated from the latter in 1846, with one of the three highest honors of his class. In the fall of that year he became principal of an academy in Winchendon, Massachusetts, but the following winter returned to New Haven and entered the Yale Law School. In June, 1848, he was admitted to the New Haven bar, and immediately opened an office in Naugatuck, where he remained until 1854. In that year he was elected judge of probate for the Waterbury district, which included Naugatuck, and removed to Waterbury, where he had his law office. In 1851 he was clerk of the Connecticut Senate; 1853 a member of the Senate from the Waterbury district, and in 1856 a member of the house. In 1854 he was appointed by the Legislature judge of the New Haven county court, and held the office of judge of probate for seven years. From 1866-69 he was city attorney, and

during that time secured the first legislation for supplying the city with water. From 1877 to 1883 he was again city attorney, and drew up a bill for the establishment of a sewerage system for the city, procuring its passage by the Legislature.

In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and a member of the committee in that convention which drew up the platform upon which Abraham Lincoln was first elected President. He was also a delegate to the National conventions, 1868 to 1876, and in the latter chairman of the Connecticut delegation. In the Civil War, from 1863 to 1866, he was colonel of the Second Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard, and from 1866 to 1870, brigadier-general. In 1869 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress, and reelected in 1871-73. During his six years of service in Congress he was a member of the committees on the judiciary, patents, war claims and Pacific railroads, and chairman of the committee on civil service reform in the Forty-third. He was thought to be one of the best representatives the district ever had, with a peculiar aptitude for the practical side of legislation. From the organization of the Bronson Library in 1868 he was one of the agents, and while in Congress succeeded in making it one of the six depositories in the State for the valuable publications of the government. After his retirement from Congress Mr. Kellogg devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He never lost his interest in public affairs, and frequently wrote articles for the press upon political and other subjects of interest.

He married, September 10, 1851, Lucia, daughter of Major Andre Andrews, born July 8, 1782, and Sarah Mehitable Hosmer, born August 4, 1794, and granddaughter of Chief Justice Hosmer, of Middletown. She was born March 11,

1829, in Buffalo, New York. Children, born in Waterbury: Sarah Andrews, September 11, 1852, married Frank Cameron Plume; Lucy Wright, January 14, 1855; Frank Woodruff, July 26, 1857; John Prescott, March 31, 1860; Elizabeth Hosmer, March 14, 1864; Stephen Wright, March 8, 1866; Charles Poole, April 27, 1868.

LOUNSBURY, George Edward,

Legislator, Governor.

George Edward Lounsbury, fortieth Governor of Connecticut, was born at Poundridge, Westchester county, New York, May 7, 1838, and died in Farmingville, Connecticut, August 16, 1904. He was a son of Nathan and Delia A. (Scofield) Lounsbury, grandson of Enos and Catharine (Waterbury) Lounsbury, great-grandson of Nathan and Elizabeth (Seeley) Lounsbury, great-great-grandson of Henry Lounsbury, and great-great-great-grandson of Richard Lounsbury, the immigrant ancestor, of Lounsbrough, England, who settled at Stamford, Connecticut, about 1651.

George Edward Lounsbury removed with his parents to Ridgefield, Connecticut, when he was an infant. He was graduated at Yale College with high honors in 1863, and from the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, in 1866. He had charge of Episcopal parishes in Suffield and Thompsonville for some time, and was obliged to give up the pulpit on account of an affection of the throat. In 1867, with his brother, Phineas C. Lounsbury, he engaged in the shoe manufacturing business in South Norwalk, Connecticut, and for many years he was connected with that enterprise under the name of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Company. He was also president of the First National Bank of Ridgefield, Connecticut.

He had never aspired for public office, but in 1895 was elected as a Republican State Senator, and was reelected in 1897, serving as chairman of the committees on finance and humane institutions, and as chairman of the latter presided over the hearings and wrote the report in an important reformatory matter as well as in the difficulty over the oral instruction for deaf in the Mystic school. In 1898 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, on the Republican ticket, and served from January, 1899, to January, 1901, when he was succeeded by George P. McLean. He kept up the economical policy of his predecessor, Governor Cooke, reducing the State debt by \$1,000,000. He vetoed seven measures, among them being the "Cash Bill" which lessened the amount of railroad taxation, one raising the salary of the school-fund commissioner, and two bills giving the right of eminent domain to private corporations; in every instance his veto was overwhelmingly sustained by the Legislature. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Wesleyan University in 1900. He became an acknowledged authority on the history and legislation of the State.

Governor Lounsbury was married, in New York City, November 29, 1894, to Frances Josephine, daughter of Joseph J. Potwin, of Amherst, Massachusetts.

COIT, Robert,

Public Official.

For upwards of two hundred and fifty years the members of the Coit family have been prominently identified with the interests of the ancient town of New London. The progenitor of the New London and Norwich branches of the family was John Coit, a native of Wales, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, prior to 1638, six years later moved to Gloucester, Mas-

sachusetts, afterwards received a grant of land in New London, where he settled in 1650; he married Mary Ganners, or Jenners; he died August 29, 1659, and his widow died January 2, 1676. Their son, Deacon Joseph Coit, born about 1633, died March 27, 1704; he spent the greater part of his life in New London, Connecticut; he married Martha Harris. Their son, John Coit, was born in New London, December 1, 1670, died October 22, 1744; he married Mehetabel Chandler. Their son, Joseph Coit, born in New London, November 15, 1698, died April 27, 1787; he married (first) Mary Hunting, (second) Lydia Lathrop. His son, Hon. Joshua Coit, born in New London, October 7, 1758, died September 5, 1798; he was a graduate of Harvard in 1776; practiced law in New London; represented New London in the lower house of the General Assembly in 1784-85-88-89-90-92-93, serving repeatedly as clerk and speaker, was a representative in the United States Congress from 1793 until his death; he married Ann Boradill. Their son, Robert Coit, born November 16, 1785, died in October, 1874; he was a successful business man of New London; served as president of the Union Bank and the Savings Bank, and as deacon in the Congregational church of New London; married Charlotte Coit and they were the parents of Robert Coit, of this review.

Robert Coit was born in New London, Connecticut, April 26, 1830, died there, June 19, 1904. He attended private schools of New London and Farmington, then entered Yale College, and was graduated with the class of 1850. He studied law with William C. Crump, and at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New London county in 1853, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native town. In 1860 he was elected judge of probate for the New

London district and served for four years, then became registrar of bankruptcy for his district, continuing as long as it was in force. In 1867 he became treasurer of the New London & Northern Railroad, of which he was afterwards made president, and he held both these offices until his death. He was elected mayor of New London in 1879, and in the same year he became State Representative, and served on the judiciary committee and the committee on constitutional amendments. Following this service he was for four years a member from the Ninth District of the State Senate, where he served on various committees, being chairman of the committees on corporations, cities, boroughs and insurance. During his second term of two years, he was president *pro tempore* of the Senate. In 1879 he was again elected to the General Assembly, and was chairman of the committee on corporations. For many years he was identified with the banking interests of New London, and with other corporations and enterprises, being president of the Union Bank, vice-president of the New London Savings Bank, president of the New London Steamboat Company, president of the New London Gas & Electric Company, secretary and treasurer of the Smith Memorial Home, and a trustee of the J. N. Harris estate.

Mr. Coit married, August 1, 1854, Lucretia Brainard, and they were the parents of two children: Mary Gardner and William Brainard.

HOLLISTER, David Frederick,

Prominent Attorney.

John Hollister, immigrant ancestor, came to this country about 1642, probably from Weymouth, England. He served as deputy to the General Court at Hartford, and was a lieutenant of the

militia. He married Joanna Treat. Their son, Stephen Hollister, married (first) Abigail Treat, (second) Elizabeth Reynolds. His son by first wife, Gideon Hollister, was born in 1698, married Rebecca Sherman. Their son, Captain Gideon Hollister, was born September 21, 1725, was an officer in the Revolution, married (first) Esther Preston, (second) Patience Hurd. His son by second wife, Gideon Hollister, was born January 13, 1761, died January 2, 1835; married Currence Hicock. Their son, Gideon Hollister, was born February 2, 1792, died September 25, 1867; married (first) Harriet Jackson, (second) Lydia J. Minor. He and his first wife were the parents of David F. Hollister, of this review.

David Frederick Hollister was born at Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 31, 1826, and died at his home in Bridgeport, May 4, 1906. He attended the public schools of his native town, and in his sixteenth year removed with his family to the town of Woodbury and continued, by the wish of his father, to follow farming several years more. He finally secured the consent of his father to prepare for college. He was for a short time a student at the Gunnery, but largely by private study fitted himself. When he left home to take the examinations at New Haven he assured his friends that in spite of his lack of preparation he would not be seen at home again until he was a member of the class of 1851. He was successful, however, and had a brilliant college career. He was the first president of the Linonian Literary and Debating Society of Yale, then deemed the highest tribute to scholarship in the gift of his classmates. He graduated in 1851 and in the following December was admitted to the Litchfield county bar and immediately opened an office and began to practice at Salisbury, Connecticut. From 1854 to the

time of his death he lived and practiced law in Bridgeport. He became a leader in his profession and was a prominent attorney for more than half a century. In 1866 he was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Yale.

In 1858 he was elected judge of probate for the district of Bridgeport and re-elected in 1859. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Connecticut and he served until his district and the second were consolidated, and afterward as collector of the new district under appointment from President Grant, serving until 1883, when all the districts of the States were consolidated. During the twenty-one years in which he was collector, he served under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. At the time of the Civil War he was exempt from service on account of disability from an accident to his foot, received in youth, but he was a zealous supporter of the Union and paid for two substitutes in the field. Owing to his official position, he performed various duties that called for personal interviews with President Lincoln, for whom he always had the highest regard and appreciation. At the expiration of his official life, he resumed the practice of law in the firm of Hollister & Kelsey.

Judge Hollister was prominent in various business enterprises and philanthropic institutions in Bridgeport. Soon after moving to that city, he invested in land in various sections and from time to time took pleasure and profit in laying out and developing the property. He obtained the charter for the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he was particularly active, the Boys' Club, the Citizens' Water Company, and the West Stratford Horse Railroad Company. He was ruling elder in the Presbyterian

church forty-three years, and the beautiful church, chapel, Sunday school building and parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of State street and Myrtle avenue, Bridgeport, are in great measure the result of his planning and efforts, as chairman of the building committee. He was one of the organizers and for many years was vice-president of the Boys' Club. He was president of the City Savings Bank, trustee and attorney of the Bridgeport Orphan Asylum, and at one time a member of the Bridgeport Board of Trade. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Seaside Club of Bridgeport. He married, September 23, 1852, Mary E. Jackson, of Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Samuel Jackson. Children: Harriet Lydia, married Frederick W. Read, of Bridgeport; Mary Francis, married the Rev. Harris Schenck, of Philadelphia; she is deceased.

TORRANCE, David,

Civil War Veteran, Jurist.

David Torrance, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1840, son of Walter and Ann (Sharp) Torrance, who emigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled at Norwich, Connecticut.

David Torrance attended the public schools of Norwich, but at an early age went to work in a cotton mill there, and subsequently learned and for some years worked at the trade of paper making. On July 17, 1862, during the progress of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and shortly afterward was made a sergeant in the company. In 1863 he was captured and held prisoner in Libby Prison and at Belle Island. In July, 1864, he was appointed captain of

Company A, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Regiment, was advanced from that rank to major, then to lieutenant-colonel, all in the same year. After the fall of Richmond, he remained with his regiment in the defenses there for a time, later did guard duty in Maryland, and in the summer of 1865 sailed with the command for Texas. He was mustered out of service at Brownsville, Texas, October 24, 1865.

He then returned to Derby, New Haven county, Connecticut, where he took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with Colonel Wooster, under the firm name of Wooster & Torrance, a relation that continued until the appointment of the junior member as judge in 1885. He was chosen to represent Derby in the lower house of the State Legislature in 1871, and served in that and the following year; in 1878 was elected Secretary of State, on the Republican ticket; and served during 1879-80; appointed judge of the New Haven Court of Common Pleas in 1880 to serve for four years from 1881; in 1885 was appointed judge of the Superior Court by Governor Henry B. Harrison; in 1890 was appointed by Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley to be judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, reappointed, and from October 1, 1901, until his death, was Chief Justice, term 1901 to 1909. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was connected with the Congregational church.

He married, February 11, 1864, Annie France, daughter of James and Margaret France, and they were the parents of three children: Walter S., James F., Margaret, wife of Walter W. Holmes, of Waterbury. Judge Torrance died at his home in Derby, September 6, 1906.

ATWOOD, Lewis John,

Successful Manufacturer.

The surname Atwood originated in the custom of designating persons by the locality in which they lived to distinguish them from others bearing the same baptismal name, hence John At-the-wood, later Atwood. The medieval spelling of this surname was Atte Wode, modified to Atwood and in most cases to Wood. Some branches of the family, however, have retained the prefix and spell the name Atwood. Dr. Thomas Atwood, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family, was born in England, and was one of Oliver Cromwell's captains of horse during what is known as the first civil war in England; he settled at Plymouth about 1650, removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1663, and died there in 1682. His son, Dr. Jonathan Atwood, was born June 8, 1675, died January 1, 1733; he settled in Woodbury, Connecticut, and was one of the first physicians in that section. He married Sarah Terrill. Their son, Oliver Atwood, was born in Woodbury, March 11, 1717, died January 30, 1810; he married (first) Lois Wheeler, (second) Nancy Wells, (third) Naomi Fairchild. His son, Deacon Nathan Atwood, was born in Woodbury, 1741, died in 1803; he married Rhoda Warner. Their son, Nathan (2) Atwood, was born in Watertown, May 30, 1767, died in 1853; he married (first) Susanna Minor, (second) Althea Gillette. His son, Norman Atwood, was baptized at Watertown in 1792; settled in Goshen, Connecticut; married Abigail Woodward, and they were the parents of Lewis John Atwood, of this review.

Lewis John Atwood, son of Norman Atwood, was born in Goshen, April 8, 1827. Healthy and active in his boyhood, he learned in early life habits of industry and self-reliance. His youth was spent

partly on a farm in the country, partly in the village. He attended the public schools and had little time for play. He was fond of mechanics and early in life developed much skill, but he was obliged to earn his livelihood and took the opportunity first at hand and worked as clerk in a store at Watertown, beginning at the age of twelve. For five years he divided his time between the store, the farm, the grist mill and saw mill. In 1845 he left Watertown for Waterbury and continued in mercantile business there. At the age of twenty-one he entered partnership with Samuel Maltby, of Northford, Connecticut, in the manufacture of buckles and buttons, but they lacked capital, and he soon returned to mercantile business, as clerk in a flour and feed store. He next embarked in business on his own account as a manufacturer of daguerreotype cases, lamp burners and other brass goods. In January, 1869, he and others organized the firm of Holmes, Booth & Atwood, now the well-known Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company. At first he had charge of a department in the manufacture of lamp burners for kerosene lamps, etc. When the concern was incorporated as the Holmes, Booth & Atwood Manufacturing Company he was one of the principal stockholders. The business grew rapidly to large proportions and became one of the most prosperous industries of the city of Waterbury. From 1874 to 1890 he was secretary of the corporation; since that time until his death he was the president. In 1865 he became interested also in the American Ring Company and for many years was manager of that company.

From the time he engaged in manufacturing, Mr. Atwood displayed his great inventive genius in many patented devices. During a period of forty years he took out seventy patents, many of which

proved of great value and usefulness to the world and brought him a handsome financial return. Perhaps no mechanic in the world did more to develop the science of domestic lighting. He devised many burners for oil and kerosene lamps, various lamps and fixtures for all kinds of uses. He built an ingenious hydraulic press for forcing scrap metal into a compact form to prepare it for remelting, a process formerly accomplished by pounding the metal with hammers in a cast-iron vessel, technically known as "cabbaging." Mr. Atwood's process is in general use at the present time. Mr. Atwood's substantial success as an inventor and manufacturer gave him a place in the front rank of the industrial and financial leaders of this city of large and varied manufacturing interests.

Mr. Atwood was an earnest and practical Christian, a member for many years of the Second Congregational Church, of which he was deacon since 1884, and he served on the building committee when the present fine edifice was erected. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Waterbury for five years and was chairman of the building committee of that organization when the present home was constructed and paid for. He was generous in other charities and active in other benevolent organizations. In politics he was a Republican. He died February 23, 1909, after a short illness. Faithful, upright and conscientious in business and private life, Mr. Atwood expected others to follow his example, and his influence has been most wholesome as an employer and citizen.

He married, January 12, 1852, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Almon Platt. Children: Elizabeth Elvina, died in childhood; Frances Finnette, married Albert J. Blakesley; Irving Lewis, born May 19, 1861, married Jennie Ford, of Lakeville,

Connecticut; he is the only surviving child; now a resident of Waterbury.

At the funeral his pastor, Rev. Dr. J. G. Davenport, said:

Of the notable group of far-seeing and energetic men, who have built their life into this rapidly-growing community, I suspect that there is scarcely one whose influence has been more uniformly valuable and inspiring, conservative of all that was best among us and ever looking for something better, with clearer vision and more progressive spirit establishing our city's industrial life upon sound and enduring foundations, than he whom we mourn to-day. To him and his fellow workers our city owes more than it can ever repay. To-day it honors this our brother's memory. In the humble home of many a laborer his name is mentioned with respect and regard. In every class of society among us his departure awakens keen regret. This great gathering testifies to the place he held in the thought and esteem of Waterbury. Through skillful management of men and of matters, by the exercise of habitual integrity and faithfulness to obligation, by business foresight and enterprise which never failed him, he has made his way quite to the front among our useful and honored citizens. We rejoice in all that he has accomplished; we are proud of his successes; we feel that in many respects he presents a model for the imitation of our youth.

One of our city papers represents him as saying what in one form or another many of us have heard him declare as advice to the young man who would make a success of life: "Be honest and truthful; lose sight of yourself in your interest in your employer's prosperity; have the courage of your convictions in matters of right and wrong; use the best judgment at your command in dealing with men and affairs; be kindly, considerate in your relation with others; give good heed to the needs of your higher nature and you will not fail to succeed in life." These are sentiments worthy to be written in letters of gold and placed in sight of all the youths of our city. I wish that they might be hung upon the walls of our Young Men's Christian Association, where those who gather there could read and think upon them and apply them to their own profit. * * * We would have been glad for many years to sit under the shadow of his wisdom and grace, but he had more than completed four-score years, the work of his life was done and well done, he has made an impression for good

that will abide, he has left with us a noble and inspiring memory, and has gone on to the realization of the hopes he so fondly cherished.

Bryant's poem, "The Old Man's Funeral," was read at the close of the address.

TALCOTT, Russell Goodrich,
Representative Citizen.

The Talcott family is of ancient English origin, and the family are said to have come from Warwickshire to County Essex. The coat-of-arms borne by the family is: Argent, on a pale sable, three roses of the field. Crest: A demi-griffin erased, argent, wings endorsed collared sable, charged with three roses of the first. Motto: *Virtus sola mobilitas*.

The first known ancestor of the line herein traced was John Talcott, who was a resident of Colchester, County Essex, England, before 1558, and died there, leaving a large estate. His son, John Talcott, who was a resident of Braintree, England, died early in 1604, before his father's death. His son, John Talcott, was born in Braintree, England, and he was the pioneer ancestor of the family in America. He embarked for New England, June 22, 1632, in the ship "Lion," and first settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman, November 6, same year. He served as deputy to the General Court, selectman, and was the fifth largest owner of land in Cambridge. He removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, and was one of the founders of that city. He was a member of the first Court of Magistrates, deputy to the General Court, assistant treasurer of the Colony, commissioner of the United Colonies, and was called "the Worshipful Mr. John Talcott." His son, Captain Samuel Talcott, was born probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1634-35, and

died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, November 11, 1691. He graduated at Harvard College in 1658; he was admitted a freeman in 1662; commissioner in Wethersfield from 1669 to 1684; deputy to the General Court during the same period; secretary of October session, 1684; lieutenant in the Wethersfield train band; lieutenant of Hartford county troop; captain of troop of Hartford county; commanded the company of dragoons sent to Deerfield at the outbreak of King William's War, 1670; and from 1683 until his death, except the year 1688, during the Andros administration, he served as assistant. His son, Deacon Benjamin Talcott, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, March 1, 1674, and died in Glastonbury, Connecticut, November 17, 1727. He erected his house in Glastonbury in 1699 on Main street and it was fortified and used as a garrison house; it stood until torn down in 1851. He was lieutenant of the train band and later was captain. His son, Colonel Elizur Talcott, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, December 31, 1709, and died November 24, 1797. He was deputy from Glastonbury to the General Assembly; was moderator of the meeting of the town of Glastonbury when the Boston Port Bill was denounced; served in the old French War, 1756-58; colonel of a troop of horse and of the Sixth Regiment before and during the Revolution, and which he commanded in the campaign around New York in 1776, and served with and commanded the Connecticut troops; was in New York when the British came; was taken home sick and was never able to return to the service. His son, George Talcott, as born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, September 30, 1755, and died there, June 13, 1813. He and two of his brothers also served for a short time in the Revolution, and he was in the retreat of the

American army from Long Island. His son, Russell Talcott, was born in Glas-tonbury, Connecticut, September 22, 1788, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, Sep-tember 26, 1818. He was engaged in busi-ness in New York City for four years, then returned to Hartford where he was a member of the firm of Woodbridge & Talcott, and he served as superintendent of their cotton mill at Monson, Massachu-setts. He married, June 5, 1815, Harriet, daughter of Hon. Andrew and Mary (Os-born) Kingsbury, and they were the par-ents of Russell Goodrich Talcott, of whom further.

Russell Goodrich Talcott was born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 15, 1818. He began his business life as a clerk in the store of Hudson & Goodwin, book-sellers, and entered the Hartford Bank as clerk in 1840. In 1844 and 1845 he traveled in Europe, and acquired a taste for art and literature which remained with him through life. After his return he en-gaged in the iron business under the firm name of Ripley & Talcott, which after-wards became E. G. Ripley & Company. He held various offices of trust; was first vice-president and then president of the Young Men's Institute; a director of the Hartford Bank. He was much interested in the founding of the Pearl Street Church, now the Farmington Avenue Church, and was clerk of the society and church. He was a member of the board of managers and secretary of the Retreat for the In-sane. He died in Hartford, March 3, 1863.

He married, October 28, 1846, Mary Seymour, born in Hartford, November 1, 1820, died April 18, 1883, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Perkins) Sey-mour, and a descendant of Richard Sey-mour, a settler of Hartford in 1639, and also of other early Connecticut settlers, among them Governor John Haynes, Gov-ernor George Wyllys and Governor John

Webster. Child: Mary Kingsbury, born November 3, 1847, living in Hartford, un-married.

Miss Talcott has done much historical and genealogical work. She prepared five chapters in the "Memorial History of Hartford County," 1886; edited two vol-umes of the "Talcott Papers," consisting of the correspondence of Joseph Talcott, Governor of Connecticut from 1725 to 1741, for the publications of the Connect-icut Historical Society; wrote the ac-count of Hartford in "Historic Towns of New England," published by G. P. Put-nam's Sons, 1898; the chapter on "Hart-ford in the Revolution," 1899; sketches of the Woodbridge Family, the Wyllys Fam-ily, and others, and has done much other work more strictly genealogical, includ-ing the compilation of the "Genealogy of the Descendants of Henry Kingsbury, of Haverhill, Mass.," a volume of 730 pages, published in 1905. She has held the office of registrar of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, since its organization in November, 1892, and has been a member of the board of managers, and registrar of the Connect-icut Society of Colonial Dames since 1894. She is a member of the Society of May-flower Descendants, the Connecticut His-torical Society, the American Historical Association, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the Society for the Preservation of New England An-tiquities, besides two organizations men-tioned above.

TRUMBULL, James Hammond,

Philologist, Historian.

James Hammond Trumbull was born at Stonington, Connecticut, December 20, 1821. After completing his preliminary studies, he entered Yale College in 1838, but was prevented by illness from com-

pleting his undergraduate course. In 1842-43 he assisted in the preparation of catalogues of the mammalia, reptiles, fishes and shells of Connecticut. In 1847 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State, in which office he served two terms, and in 1858 he was again appointed to the same office, serving until 1861, in which year he was elected Secretary of State, and remained in office as such during the Civil War.

In Hartford, in which city he took up his residence upon his first appointment as Assistant Secretary of State, he associated himself with the Connecticut Historical Society, and served in the capacity of corresponding secretary for fourteen years from 1849 to 1863, and subsequently was president for a quarter of a century. He was also chosen as trustee and librarian of the Watkinson Free Library of Hartford, trustee of the Wadsworth Athenaeum, State Librarian of Connecticut, and for a short time was lecturer on Indian languages at Yale College. He prepared a dictionary and vocabulary to Eliot's Indian Bible, which it was said no other man had the ability to read. The various honors which were conferred upon Dr. Trumbull were in recognition of his merits as historian and philologist. By his historical research he threw considerable light on the early history of New England, and as a philologist was the accepted authority on matters pertaining to Indian dialects. He also attained distinction as a bibliographer, particularly as the compiler of the catalogue of the Brinley Library. Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A. in 1850, and of LL. D. in 1871; Harvard similarly honored him, and Columbia gave him the degree of L. H. D. He was a member of nearly all the learned societies of the country, and in several of them held the office of president.

His publications comprise a quantity of articles written for magazines and various learned societies, and a number of larger works, some of which, though only edited by him, were made practically new by his learned annotations: "The Colonial Records of Connecticut" (1850-59); "Historical Notes on Some Provisions of the Connecticut Statutes" (1860-61); "The Defense of Stonington Against a British Squadron in 1814" (1864); "Roger Williams' Key Into the Language of America" (1866); "Thomas Lechford's Plain Dealing; or Newes from New England" (1867); "The Origin of McFingal" (1868); "The Composition of Indian Geographical Names" (1870); "The Best Method of Studying the Indian Languages" (1871); "Some Mistaken Notions of Algonkin Grammar" (1871); "Historical Notes on the Constitution of Connecticut" (1872); "Notes on Forty Algonkin Versions of the Lord's Prayer" (1873); "On the Algonkin Verb" (1876); "The True Blue-Laws of Connecticut, and the False Blue-Laws Invented by the Rev. Samuel Peters" (1871); "Indian Names of Places in and on the Borders of Connecticut, with Interpretations" (1881); "Memorial History of Hartford County, Conn." (2 vols., 1886).

Dr. Trumbull married, in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1855, Sarah A., daughter of David Franklin and Anne (Seymour) Robinson. Their daughter, Annie Eliot, has published a number of stories, of high order. Dr. Trumbull died at his home in Hartford, August 5, 1897.

CLEMENS, Samuel Langhorne,

Author.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known under his *nom de plume* of "Mark Twain," was born in Florida, Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835, son

of John Marshall and Jane L. (Lambton) Clemens. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to Hannibal, Missouri, and in the village school the lad obtained a modest practical education, attending the same until he was twelve years old. His father died at that time, leaving the mother and children without means, as he had lost all his savings by endorsing notes for friends. The son, in order to contribute to the support of the family, entered the office of the Hannibal "Courier" as an apprentice, and continued in the employ of that newspaper office for nearly three years, during a portion of the time assisting in editing the same. He also worked in the printing office of his brother, Orion Clemens. In 1853 he journeyed to Philadelphia and New York, in which cities he worked at his trade, and from 1854 to 1857 worked at his trade in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Muscatine and Keokuk. In the latter named year he returned to Hannibal, and carried out his long-cherished ambition to become a steamboat pilot, in due course of time receiving his pilot's license. From 1857 to 1861 he served as pilot on a steamboat plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, and this period of his life is graphically described in "Old Times on the Mississippi."

At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the service of the Confederate army, being appointed second lieutenant, but his service only covered a period of two weeks, after which he went with his brother to Nevada, of which territory the elder Clemens had been appointed secretary, and Samuel L. acted for a short time as his brother's private secretary. He then engaged in silver mining, but without success. In 1862 he accepted the city editorship of the "Enterprise," of Virginia City, Nevada. He was sent to Carson to report the proceedings of the legislature, and he signed his letters "Mark

Twain," a familiar call from the leadsman to the pilot of every Mississippi river steamboat. He remained with the "Enterprise" for two years, and he then accepted the position of reporter on the "Morning Call," of San Francisco, California, and in the following year (1865) engaged in mining in Calaveras county, but soon returned to his more congenial work in San Francisco. In 1866 he visited the Hawaiian Islands, and wrote for the Sacramento "Union" a series of brilliant letters, principally upon the sugar industries of the islands, several of which were afterward incorporated in his "Roughing It." Upon his return to the United States, he located in California and began his vocation as a humorous lecturer, his first audiences being the miners of that State and Nevada. In 1867 he went to New York and there published his "Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras." The same year he joined a party of tourists in an excursion on the "Quaker City" to the Old World, visiting France, Italy and Palestine. On his return he went to California, where he wrote out his experiences of the voyage in book form under the title, "Innocents Abroad," which, sold by subscription, proved instantly successful, and gave its author an international reputation, passing into American literature as a standard humorous work. He then became editor of the "Express," of Buffalo, New York, of which he was also part proprietor. He soon, however, retired from journalism, and in 1871 settled in Hartford, Connecticut, where he resided for many years. He was in constant demand as a platform lecturer and magazine correspondent. In 1872 he went to Europe on a lecturing tour, and in 1884 established in New York City the publishing house of C. L. Webster & Company, which firm assumed the publication of his works. In 1885 they

brought out the "Memoirs of General Grant," which had the largest circulation of any popular subscription book up to that time, paying to Mrs. Grant a copy-right of \$350,000. In 1893 the firm failed, and Mr. Clemens was obliged to return to his pen and the lecture platform to recover his fallen fortunes. He succeeded so well that in 1898 he had liquidated the entire indebtedness of the firm. In 1895-96 he made a tour of the world, under direction of a lecture bureau, and in 1896 went to London, where he wrote "Following the Equator." His works have all been republished in England, the earlier ones with his sanction, and many of them have been translated in German and French.

Among his works are: "Innocents Abroad," 1869; "Roughing It," 1872; "The Gilded Age," written in conjunction with Charles D. Warner, 1874; "Sketches, Old and New," 1875; "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," dealing with his boyhood experiences in Missouri, 1876; "Punch Brothers, Punch," 1878; "A Tramp Abroad," 1880; "The Stolen White Elephant," 1882; "The Prince and the Pauper," 1882; "Old Times on the Mississippi," 1883; "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," 1885; "A Library of Humor," 1888; "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," 1889; "The American Claimant," 1891; "Tom Sawyer Abroad," 1894; "The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson," 1894; "The Comedy," 1894; "Those Extraordinary Twins," 1894; "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," 1896; "How to Tell a Story, and Other Essays," 1897; and "Following the Equator," 1898.

Mr. Clemens also attracted attention as an inventor, and for a number of years more than one hundred thousand of his scrap-books were sold annually. He long since took rank as the foremost humorist

of his time. His humor was unctious and natural. He was a shrewd and kindly student of human nature, and his style was strong and terse. He was a man of marked personality and rare conversational powers, and in manner he was generous, kindly and democratic. Mr. Clemens died April 21, 1910.

HARRISON, Benjamin F.,

Physician, Civil War Soldier.

Benjamin F. Harrison, M. D., in whose death, April 23, 1886, the town of Wallingford, Connecticut, lost one of its most distinguished citizens and one whose name was identified more closely, perhaps, than that of any other with its recent development, was a native of Northford in the town of North Branford, Connecticut, where he was born April 19, 1811. His parents, Elizur and Rebecca (Bartholomew) Harrison, were old residents of that region, where his father owned and operated a farm.

This farm was the scene of Dr. Harrison's youthful life, he there grew to manhood and there was the recipient of that farm training, which in the earlier days of our national history produced that sturdy, self-possessed kind of manhood which has come to be looked upon as typically American. Like the average farmer's son of that epoch, Dr. Harrison's schooling was chiefly conspicuous by its absence. His parents were not well off and though they desired to give him every advantage possible, it was necessary to terminate his studies and put him to work on the farm as soon as his size and strength made him of use there. But though his educational advantages were meagre enough, he was of that ardent nature which makes the best of such opportunities as offer, and he was not slow to supplement what he picked up in



B. C. Harris

the district school with such study and observation as he could manage on his own account. Whatever his means may have been he was able to educate himself to the point where he could himself fill the position of teacher in the very district school where he had shortly before been a student. This place he filled during winter, and in the holiday season he returned to his father's farm and continued his labors there. By this means he was able in the course of time to accumulate sufficient funds to take a course in medicine in Yale University, having made up his mind to a professional career.

He graduated with the class of 1836 and immediately went to New York City to gain the requisite hospital experience. This final portion of the training completed, he returned to Connecticut and became associated with Dr. French, of Milford, who was engaged in active practice in that town. He did not remain a great while in Milford, however, a much more favorable opportunity arising in Wallingford at about that time. He removed to that town, which with a few short years excepted, was to be his home for the remainder of his life. Here he established himself in a successful practice which continued uninterruptedly for a period of ten years, at the end of which time Dr. Harrison had won for himself an enviable reputation as a skillful and conscientious physician. It was characteristic of the man, however, that he would not rest content with a degree of skill and knowledge in his profession fully the equal of the average practitioner and which had already placed him well to the front of his profession in that region, while there was more knowledge to be had. He decided, therefore, to take up his residence in Europe for a time, where in addition to the usual aims of the traveler, he could acquaint himself with the

state of the theory and practice of medicine in the great centers of culture abroad. He made Paris his headquarters and there attended the courses of the most famous exponents of his own subject and the cognate branches of science. He also visited the other important European centers, where he still pursued his object of becoming conversant with the most modern developments of science. After spending a considerable period of time in this manner, Dr. Harrison returned to the United States, it being his intention to begin practice in Cincinnati, Ohio. He actually opened an office in that city, but circumstances seemed to render it the part of wisdom to return to Wallingford and it was but a short time before he was once more installed there. In Wallingford he quickly resumed the thread of success, and was once more firmly established, when his practice was again disturbed, this time by an external and terrible event. This was nothing less than the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Harrison being prompt to respond to the need of the Union. He was commissioned on August 1, 1862, by Governor Morgan, of New York, as surgeon of the Independent Corps, New York Volunteer Light Infantry, which had already taken the field and was at that time stationed at Yorktown, Virginia. The term of his regiment's service expired February 7, 1864, on which date Dr. Harrison was mustered out and found himself once more free to follow his own purpose. But Dr. Harrison was ever a man to place public obligation, as he saw it, ahead of personal wishes, so he at once entered the service of the government sanitary commission and was assigned to duty in South Carolina and Florida. At the close of the year 1864, however, he returned to Wallingford and there continued to make his home during the remainder of his life.

He soon regained his former practice and came to occupy the leading place in his profession throughout that district.

Important as was the service rendered by Dr. Harrison in the way of his profession, and surely no man in that part of the State ever did more for the health of the community than he, yet it is to be doubted if the less formal service wrought by the influence of his strong and wholesome personality was not even greater. For Dr. Harrison was in many respects a unique character, combining in his single person many virtues which though often the possession of men separately, are not often to be met with in so fortunate a union. He was at once a student and a man of affairs, a moralist and an artist. A keen observer of men and things, approaching his subjects without prejudice or bias, a great reader, his motto in scientific research, as, indeed, in life generally, was truth. No matter how strong the associations surrounding any belief might be, no matter what venerable prejudice was threatened, he never hesitated to apply his acid test of close analytical reasoning, in the certain confidence that facts and the truth they represented was the result most worthy of attainment. But this cold and unflinching inquirer after truth was warmed and softened in all his human intercourse. His knowledge was indeed a trenchant weapon in his hand, and it was delightful to see him, his wits stimulated by contact with other clever minds, rise to the height of the brilliant conversationalist that he was. But formidable as his weapon was, it was ever wielded in the cause of and never against virtue and innocence and true and worthy sentiment. His memory was at once long and mobile, his mind was stored with the results of his own keen thinking and that of the many great minds he came into contact with through books, and all

this wisdom was ready to his tongue at an instant's call, yet he never made use of it merely for the sake of prevailing, but always in some impersonal or disinterested cause. One of his particular pleasures, and in that he kept up with the most unwearying consistency through life, was the scientific observation of the weather. He provided himself with a complete meteorological equipment and kept a faithful record of the daily rainfall and changes in temperature, together with other weather conditions from the year 1856 until his death, with the single break occasioned by his service in the Civil War. Dr. Harrison's scientific attainments were not by any means hidden under a bushel. On the contrary they attracted general notice, to such an extent, indeed, that they were taken cognizance of by Yale University, which conferred upon him in 1872 the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Dr. Harrison's artistic side showed itself most conspicuously in the somewhat unusual department of public affairs. His political and aesthetic ideals were the same in a large measure, and it was in the development of a community, beautiful and worthy in all particulars, that his aesthetic nature strove to express itself. His ideal was, to be sure, far in advance of the comprehension of most of his fellow citizens, and far beyond what he could hope to realize concretely in this life, but Dr. Harrison did not flinch from working for an ideal only to be realized by posterity, nor scorn to avail himself of the somewhat prosaic means at hand to help him on his way. The picture which he formed in his mind was doubtless of a very ideal character, but no one realized better than Dr. Harrison that as a basis for any such community of the future, the present must lay a solid material foundation consisting of adequate

water supply and other public utilities. For these things he therefore labored with all his heart, and with a high degree of success, not forgetting to influence as much as he could, both by precept and example, his fellow townsfolk to beautify their own homes and the streets of Wallingford. His own activity took the shape of planting handsome shade trees, an act to which the town owes much of its great beauty.

It would be difficult to praise too highly Dr. Harrison's dealings with men, in all relations of life, both public and private. His code of morals was a high one and he a severe judge where his own conduct was concerned, though charitable and tolerant to others. His conscience played umpire to all his acts, and where it had once given its decision, no other consideration, whether of interest, public opinion or ridicule, served to alter it. It is impossible that such a life, wheresoever it is placed, can fail to bring about good to its environment, and certain it is that in the case of Dr. Harrison his life has been absorbed into the structure of the community, which is what it is partly in virtue of his strong and beneficent influence upon it.

Dr. Harrison married (first) Susan Lewis, of Wallingford, to whom he was wed June 8, 1837, and who died September 10, 1839. To them was born one child, a daughter, Susan Lewis Harrison, who died when she was seventeen years of age. Dr. Harrison married (second) June 20, 1868, Virginia Abell, of Franklin, Connecticut, who died childless on December 27, 1869. Dr. Harrison married (third) Sarah Electra Hall, of Wallingford, in June, 1885, who survives him.

Mrs. Harrison is a daughter of one of the oldest and most highly respected families in that part of the State of Connecticut, and is related on both sides of

the house to many prominent New England families. The Halls were among the founders of Wallingford back in the old Colonial days, when our pious forefathers carried guns to church on the Sabbath for fear of the Indians. The family increased largely and was very prominent in the neighborhood, there being at one time as many as twenty families of the name resident in and about Wallingford. Augustus Hall, the grandfather of Mrs. Harrison, owned half the land which forms the present site of Wallingford, and his son, Joel Hall, Mrs. Harrison's father, owned four hundred acres of land in the neighborhood. He was a well-to-do farmer of the type which has made New England what it is and more than any other single class in the community has written its stirring records in their sweat or blood. He was a man of whom those two expressive old phrases were often and appropriately used, to the effect that "his word was as good as his bond" and that "he was honest in the dark." He was married to Hannah Beach, of a prominent and wealthy family of Branford, Connecticut. Of Mrs. Harrison's great-grandfather Beach, the local legend ran that he had a chest of gold and silver too heavy for a single man to lift. Mr. and Mrs. Joel Hall were the parents of seven children, as follows: Julia, who became Mrs. H. M. Wallingford and is now deceased; Mary, who became Mrs. Almer Hall and is now deceased; Sarah Electra, now Mrs. Harrison; Alice, deceased; Agnes, who became Mrs. Frederick Hall and is now deceased; John, now a resident of New York City; Augustus, who still resides in the old Hall homestead. The Halls were all members of the Congregational church, and all the children received excellent educations at boarding schools. Mrs. Harrison was educated at Miss Dutton's Private School

at New Haven, and is a woman of great culture who has always played an active and prominent part in the life of Wallingford, particularly the intellectual side thereof. She was a member of the building commission which had in charge the erection of the Wallingford Public Library and is now a member of the finance committee of the Library Board. Dr. Harrison's fine library, of which he was justly proud, Mrs. Harrison has given to Yale University, knowing well that no other disposition of it could have so well pleased its late owner. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Harrison, with Miss Jessie Martin, a niece who resides with her, has done much traveling both in the United States and abroad.

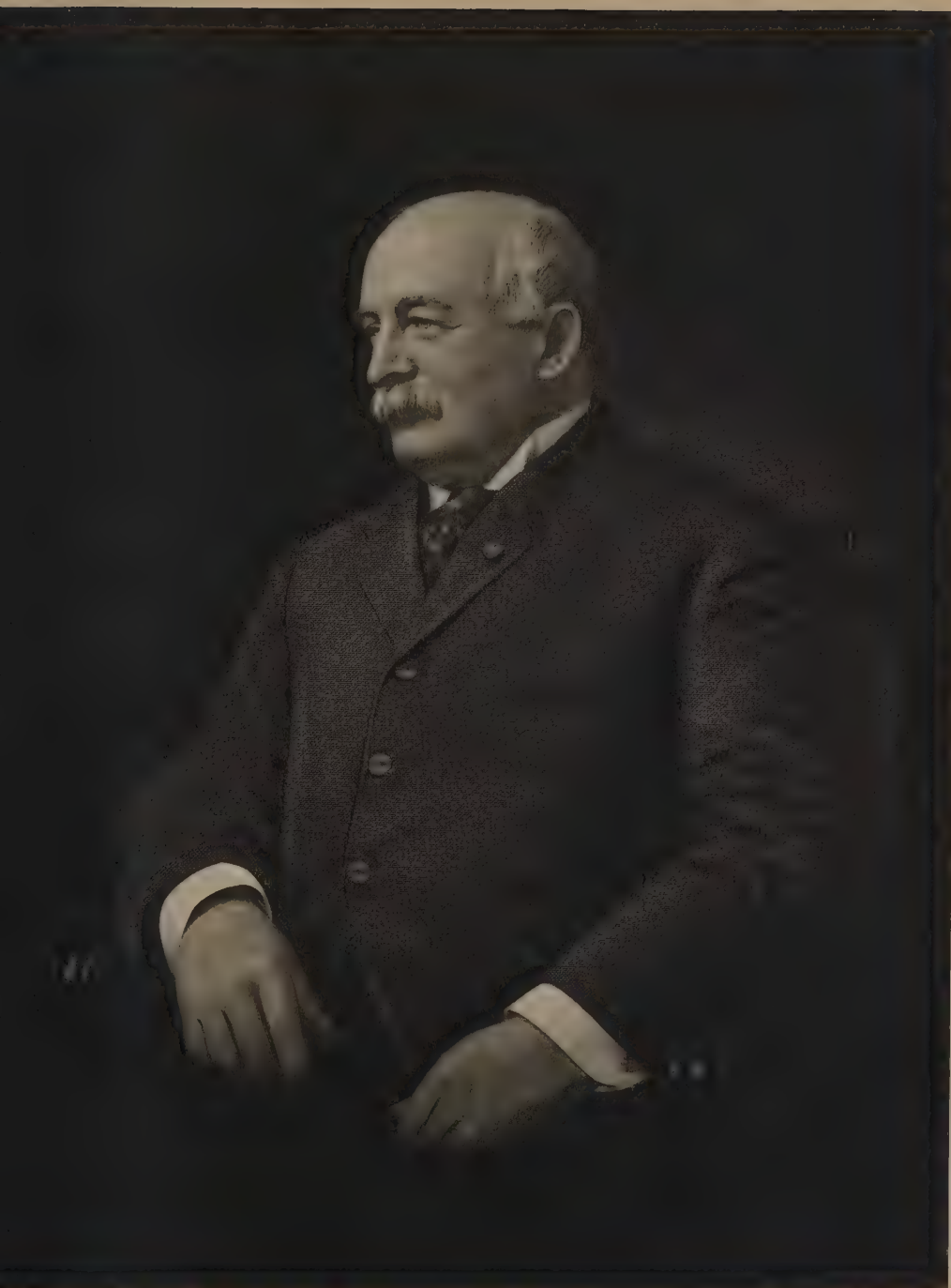
LANE, John Sherman,

Soldier, Man of Affairs.

John Sherman Lane, in whose death on September 28, 1913, the city of Meriden, Connecticut, lost one of its most prominent citizens and successful business men, was a member of a well known and highly regarded Connecticut family, the Lanes having sprung from fine old Puritan stock which so largely settled New England in the early times. On his mother's side he was even more prominently related to the distinguished Sherman family which has furnished the history of New England with so many illustrious names. His father was Daniel P. Lane, a soldier of the War of 1812, and a conspicuous figure in the life of the State in his day, having represented his district in the Connecticut State Assembly in the year 1840. He was a lifelong resident of Kent, Connecticut, and in that place his children were born. To him and his wife were born five children, John Sherman being the second.

John Sherman Lane was born Novem-

ber 27, 1839, in Kent, Connecticut, and there passed his boyhood and early youth until he reached the age of eighteen years. He was a product of that magnificent training which falls to the lot of the farmer's boy, but which a smaller and smaller proportion of the youth of this country enjoy as time goes on. There is something about the close contact which farm life necessitates with the elemental facts of nature that seems calculated to develop strong and steadfast character, and certainly Mr. Lane himself was an exemplification of this truth. Up to the age of thirteen years he attended the local school in the winter and worked on his father's farm during the summer months. At that age he secured a position as clerk in the neighboring store, remaining there a year. At the age of eighteen years he left the parental roof and his native town and made his way to the larger place, Bridgeport, where it was his intention to make his fortune. Although it was not in Bridgeport that he was destined to accomplish this, he had taken the right way to go about it, nor was he afraid to take the surest if the most arduous course to fortune, that which lies from the very foot of the ladder to the top. Mr. Lane secured work first with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the humble capacity of a track repairer. He was not the sort of man to remain long at that work, however, and was shortly promoted to the position of foreman over the kind of gang he had previously worked in. Later he secured a similar position with the Housatonic railroad, his work being on the double track which was then being laid between New York and New Haven. Mr. Lane possessed one of those enterprising natures of which his native region has given so many to the world, which is continually on the outlook for an opportunity to better



John S Lane

itself, and the courage to take advantage of such opportunity whatever its nature and wherever perceived. It was just about this time that the wonders of the West were the theme of so much discussion among the young men of the East and so many of them were following the advice of Horace Greeley. The great California gold agitation had somewhat worn itself out, its greatest time having been in 1849 about ten years before, but that great land full of vast and unknown possibilities held out no less a lure to adventurous youth than previously, and Mr. Lane was one of those to feel its appeal most potently. Accordingly in the year 1859 he went to Peoria, Illinois, but had not remained there more than two years when destiny cut short his visit.

The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 was followed by two calls for volunteers on the part of President Lincoln, the second, after the first battle of Bull Run, being for five hundred thousand. Mr. Lane was one of those who responded to this appeal, but desiring to enlist from his native State, he quickly returned to Connecticut and there joined the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers at New Milford, September 14, 1861. His regiment was sent to the front and he began at once to see active service. Possessed of great natural courage he distinguished himself highly for gallantry in a number of important engagements, among them the famous actions at Roanoke Island; New Bern, North Carolina; siege of Fort Macon, North Carolina; Antietam; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Fort Huger, Virginia; Fort Darling, Virginia; Cold Harbor; Petersburg; Watthall Junction and Fort Harrison. He was promoted through the various ranks of non-commissioned officers and at length became a first lieutenant, an office which he held when on October 14, 1864, he was mustered out of service.

His many years from home had bred a strong desire to return there and he accordingly went to Connecticut where he accepted the offer of a position of supervisor of the Housatonic railroad, remaining with that company until 1880. In that year he returned to the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the same capacity and thus came into contact with the business in which he later made his fortune. It happened in the following manner: Mr. Lane's duties as supervisor included overseeing the construction and maintenance of the road bed and ballasting the tracks. For this purpose crushed stone of a certain variety is used, and it entered Mr. Lane's head that the business of furnishing this material should be a very remunerative one. He consequently caused inquiries to be made and discovered that the hills about the city of Meriden were largely formed of the required quality of rock. Moving to that city, he established the firm of John S. Lane & Son, his son, Arthur S. Lane, becoming his partner. From the start the business prospered. A ready market was found in the various railroads of the region which were all at that time engaged in extensive construction. Under the able management of the Lanes, father and son, the business grew to enormous proportions and is to-day one of the great industries of Meriden. The quarries were opened in the year 1891 in the Meriden hills, and two years later another was opened near Westfield, Massachusetts, along the line of the Boston and Albany railroad, and that line was thenceforth supplied therefrom. His own business so successful, Mr. Lane became one of the prominent figures in the industrial and financial world, exerting a powerful influence among his associates in business, who could not fail to recognize and value his great ability and wisdom. His company

was finally incorporated under the name of John S. Lane & Son, Incorporated, and there have been founded a number of allied companies also controlled by him during his life. Besides being president of the original company, he also held that office in the Lane Construction Company, Incorporated, and the Lane Quarry Company. He was also a large shareholder in the Connecticut Trap Rock Quarries, Incorporated. Some years before his death Mr. Lane became interested in an entirely new enterprise, and as usual was successful. The development of Florida was at that time attracting the attention of northern capital, through the great opportunities to be had in orange raising. That State was also becoming more and more popular as a winter resort, so that the hotel business was experiencing a great growth there. Mr. Lane invested largely in that region, and became the owner of extensive orange groves and a handsome hotel at Eustis, Florida.

Mr. Lane married, January 27, 1863, Emma S. Plumb, who with their children survives him. To them were born five children, as follows: Arthur S., already mentioned in this sketch; Bertha, now Mrs. W. R. Smith; E. LeRoy; Harry C.; Edna C., now the wife of Oliver Yale, formerly of Meriden and now of Brooklyn, New York. The three sons are all engaged in the great business inherited from their father.

MERRIMAN, Charles Buckingham,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

Charles Buckingham Merriman, in whose death, on March 15, 1889, the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, lost one of her most prominent and highly respected citizens, was a member of one of the old Connecticut families, a family which since early Colonial times has occupied an en-

viable position in the regard of the community. The Merriman arms are as follows: A chevron cotised, charged with three crescents, between three ravens. Crest: A cubit arm entwined with a serpent and bearing a sword. Motto: *Terar dum prosim.*

The first of the name to live in this country was Captain Nathaniel Merriman, one of the founders of Wallingford, Connecticut, in the year 1670. The Merrimans continued to live in Wallingford for four generations, taking part in those stirring events which marked the Colonial period in New England, one of them lost a wife and daughter killed by Indians, and finally in the time of Charles Merriman, who enlisted in the Revolution as a drummer, changed their abode to Watertown in the same State. This Charles Merriman was the grandfather of Charles Buckingham Merriman, of this sketch, and his son was William H. Merriman, father of Charles Buckingham Merriman. William H. Merriman was a prosperous merchant of Watertown, Connecticut, spent most of his life in that town, but eventually removed from there to Waterbury, where he lived for the remainder of his years, and where the family has since resided. He married Sarah Buckingham, of Watertown, a daughter of David and Chloe (Merrill) Buckingham, of that place, and member of another eminent New England family.

Charles Buckingham Merriman, the eldest child of William H. and Sarah (Buckingham) Merriman, was born October 9, 1809, in Watertown, Connecticut, and there passed his childhood and youth. He received the elementary portion of his education in the excellent public schools of Watertown, and later attended the Leonard Daggett School, in New Haven. He accompanied his parents when they removed to Waterbury, in the year 1839.



Chas. B. Meriman

and from that time to his death made that city his home. He was thirty years of age at the time this move was made, and before that time he had been associated with his father in the latter's business. On his arrival in Waterbury he entered into a partnership with Ezra Stiles, who was engaged in a dry goods business in Waterbury, on the corner of Center square and Leavenworth street. He continued in this association and enjoyed a good business until the year 1843, when he withdrew in order to form a partnership with Julius Hotchkiss, under the firm name of the Hotchkiss & Merriman Manufacturing Company, succeeding the firm of Hotchkiss & Prichard. The Hotchkiss & Merriman Manufacturing Company was engaged in the manufacture of suspenders and carried on this industry on a large scale until January, 1857, when it was merged with another concern, the Warren & Newton Manufacturing Company, in the same business, into the American Suspender Company. This large corporation finally discontinued its business in 1879, after a most successful career, which was in no small degree due to the resourceful business management of Mr. Merriman, who occupied the office of president in the Hotchkiss & Merriman Manufacturing Company for a considerable period. As years went on Mr. Merriman became a power in the industrial world of Waterbury, and his interests gradually broadened to include many of the most important institutions in the city. He became the president of the Waterbury Gaslight Company, president of the Waterbury Savings Bank and a director of the Citizens National Bank.

In spite of his large and varied industrial and business interests, which might well be supposed to tax most men's abilities, Mr. Merriman found time and energy

to devote to many other departments of the community's life. Of these particularly may be mentioned politics, in which he was an active participant. He was a member of the Republican party and from early youth had taken a keen and intelligent interest in all questions of public polity, alike the most general and the most local. His high sense of right was another force which impelled him to take a hand in the conduct of the city's affairs, while his zeal, his prominence and general popularity, quickly impressed his party with his availability as a candidate. It thus came about that he was elected to the Waterbury Common Council for a number of terms, and in 1869 was elected mayor of the city, serving from June 14, of that year for a one-year term. His administration was one which redounded greatly to his own credit and to the good of the community at large. Mr. Merriman was a prominent member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Waterbury for many years, and served for a considerable period as vestryman. He was an indefatigable worker for the aims of the church and the parish and did much to aid the many benevolences connected therewith. He was a man of most generous instincts and one who could not hear unmoved the plea of distress, but his aid was of so unostentatious a kind, that few if any realized the extent of his benefactions.

Mr. Merriman married, June 30, 1841, Mary Margaret Field, a daughter of Dr. Edward Field, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Dr. Edward Field was born July 1, 1777, at Enfield, Connecticut, where Mrs. Merriman was born March 12, 1817. Mrs. Merriman's death occurred October 5, 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Merriman were born six children, as follows: Charlotte Buckingham, August 21, 1843, died February 9, 1911; Sarah Morton, born August

7, 1845, died February 20, 1903; Helen, born January 19, 1848; Margaret Field, born March 16, 1850, became the wife of Dr. Frank E. Castle, died January 23, 1911; William Buckingham, born June 11, 1853, married Sarah Kingsbury Parsons; Edward Field, born September 1, 1854, died June 28, 1909.

CURTIS, George Redfield,

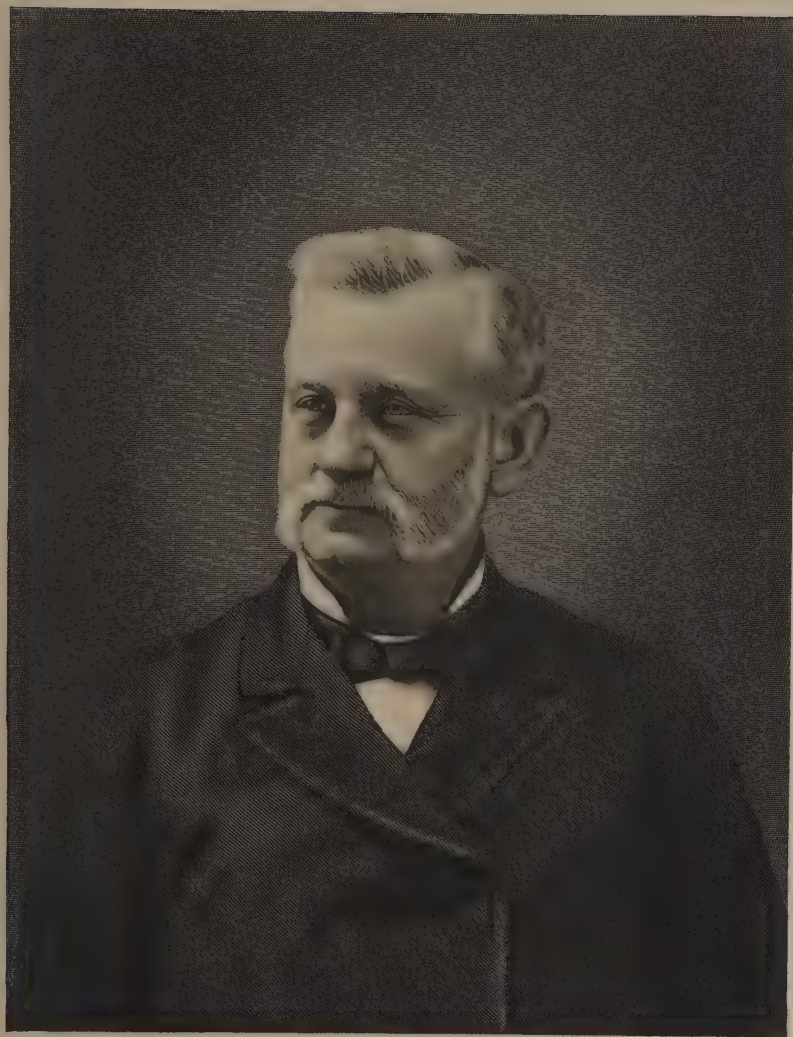
Man of Affairs.

There is no name more honored in Meriden, Connecticut, and the region round about, than that of Curtis, which has been borne by many of its most distinguished sons, and by a family which claims an antiquity greater than that of the city. It traces its ancestry in America to the earliest period of colonization, and still further in England, the land of its origin. From that time down to the present, from John Curtis, who first landed in America with his widowed mother and his brother William, down to George Redfield Curtis, the subject of this sketch, and his son, George Munson Curtis, the bearers of this name have held a high place in the esteem of the communities in which they have made their homes.

It was to old Stratford, Connecticut, that this immigrant ancestor, John Curtis, first came, in the year 1639. He was one of the earliest of the settlers in that place, and there he and his children dwelt until about 1669 or 1670 his son, Ensign Thomas Curtis, moved to Wallingford, where in the latter year he is recorded as present at a church meeting, the first record of the town. A son of Ensign Curtis was Major Nathaniel Curtis, to whom was granted a farm in that part of Meriden known as Falls Plain or Hanover. From his time on, the Curtis family was associated with the region about Mer-

iden, which is dotted here and there with picturesque old homesteads of this and collateral lines of the house.

George Redfield Curtis, in whose death on May 20, 1893, Meriden lost one of its most prominent and public-spirited citizens, was of the seventh generation from John Curtis. He was the youngest of the five children of Asahel and Mehitabel (Redfield) Curtis, and was descended through his mother, who came from Clinton, Connecticut, from John and Priscilla Alden. He was born on Christmas Day, 1825, in Meriden, and with the exception of a short absence in his youth, made it his home during his whole life. He received his education in the excellent local schools, remaining a pupil until eighteen years of age, and in that time used his opportunities to good advantage. When he had finally completed his studies, he went to Middletown, Connecticut, and secured there a position as clerk in a dry goods store. There he remained four years, and gained in that time an insight into mercantile and general business methods which later in life stood him in good stead. His mind was naturally alert, and he acquired the details of business easily and quickly. In 1847 there came a break in the course of his business career, and the young man of twenty-two years accepted a position as teacher in a school in a small town near Rochester, New York, where he remained for one year. He then returned to his native city of Meriden, and during the season of 1848 he taught school. The next year, however he received and accepted an offer of a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Julius Pratt & Company, manufacturers of ivory goods, and here the young man added materially to his knowledge of business and industrial methods. His marked ability quickly made itself apparent and began to attract attention outside of the



Geo. R. Curtis

concern where he was employed, so that in October, 1850, he severed his connection with the Pratt people, and became teller in the Meriden Bank, where his talents won him signal recognition, and he became a valuable adjunct of the institution. In the month of December, 1852, the great Meriden Britannia Company was organized, which later played so large a part in the development of industrial Meriden, and on January 7, 1853, Mr. Curtis entered the employ of that concern. It was but a short time before the officers of the company, recognizing his unusual qualifications elected him treasurer, an office which he continued to hold for the remainder of his life, and for a time was its secretary also. As this concern grew and became one of the most important industries in the region, Mr. Curtis' importance in the industrial and business world grew also, and to his already large interests he added many others in cognate industries. As early as 1808 the manufacture of britannia had been started in Meriden, and as time went on the manufacture of sterling and plated silverware was taken up by much the same interests, so that a process of consolidation took place, which, though he did not see its consummation in the organization of the great International Silver Company in 1898, with a capital stock, preferred and common, amounting to twenty millions of dollars, he materially assisted by his valuable efforts up to the time of his death. In the year 1888 he was elected president of the Meriden Silver Plate Company, and he became also a director of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, Manning, Bowman & Company, Rogers & Brothers, of Waterbury, and William Rogers Manufacturing Company, of Hartford. All these concerns were in the same general line of business, but Mr. Curtis was interested in many

others as well. He was president of the Meriden Horse Railroad Company, the Meriden Gas Light Company, and director of the Chapman Manufacturing Company, R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company, besides many financial institutions, among which were the Home National Bank, and the Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and he was a trustee of the Meriden Savings Bank and the Curtis Home for Orphans and Old Ladies. The connection of Mr. Curtis with the industrial growth of Meriden is sufficiently apparent from the foregoing, and these activities he continued until his death.

Mr. Curtis was a man of great public spirit, taking a keen interest in all matters connected with the welfare of the community. Although a staunch member of the Republican party, he did not desire to take such a part in politics as would lead to his accepting public office of any kind, yet, when it became apparent that there was a popular demand for him, he did not allow his personal interests or inclinations to stand in the way, and at various times served his fellow citizens as councilman, alderman and mayor, the latter office for two terms, 1879 to 1881.

No account of Mr. Curtis would be complete which failed to notice the important place which religion and the church played in his life. His affiliations were with the Episcopal church, and for forty-five years he was an officer of St. Andrew's Parish. His interest and ability were such that he was the choice of the parish to represent it at the diocesan conventions for many years, and in 1892 he was appointed by the church in Connecticut as its representative in the general Protestant Episcopal Convention held in Baltimore at that time. In the year preceding this, Mrs. Hallam, a sister of Mr. Curtis, died leaving most of her fortune

for the building of All Saints' Church in a new parish in Meriden, as a memorial to her father. To this Mr. Curtis added large gifts of his own, and presented it with its parish house two days before his death.

Mr. Curtis was married, May 22, 1855, to Augusta Munson, a native of Greenfield, Vermont, though the Munson family was originally old Connecticut stock. The founder of the family in this country was one Thomas Munson, who was born in England in the year 1612, and who must have come to America in one of the very early expeditions, as his name appears in 1637, as a resident of Hartford who had performed military service against the Pequot Indians in that year. For this he was allotted a tract of land in a certain territory which had been set apart for reward of soldiers who had served the colony notably. Though a military man of reputation, he also held many high and responsible civil offices and made for himself an enviable reputation both in Hartford and in New Haven, where he later made his home. He seems to have had much of the pioneer's blood in his veins, and was concerned with many expeditions into the wilderness, being chosen by his fellow colonists to treat with the Indians. He was also interested in the founding of New Haven and later in an attempt to found a new commonwealth on Delaware Bay, which, however, proved abortive. He commanded the New Haven forces in King Philip's War.

To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis were born three children: George Munson, Frederick Edgar and Agnes Deshon. The second of these, Frederick Edgar, died in childhood; the daughter, who was married May 22, 1890, to Allan Butler Squire, of Meriden, died May 20, 1900, leaving one daughter, Ruth Curtis, born April 24, 1896, now a resident of New Haven.

George Munson Curtis survived his mother only a short time.

In 1901 Mrs. Curtis, in memory of her late husband and daughter, caused a beautiful marble library building to be erected and presented it to the town of Meriden as the Curtis Memorial Library in 1903. The construction of this building was supervised by her son, George Munson, who until his death, August 28, 1915, occupied much the same position with relation to business and industrial Meriden as had his father. He succeeded the elder man as treasurer of the Meriden Britannia Company and held the same office in the International Silver Company in which the former company was merged with many others.

STEELE, Edward Daniel,

Financier, Business Man.

The death of Edward Daniel Steele, of Waterbury, Connecticut, on May 24, 1900, was a great loss to that city, where for many years he was a conspicuous figure both in the business and industrial world and in that of politics and public affairs. Although he was most closely identified with the life of Waterbury, and resided there for the greater part of his life, Mr. Steele was not a native of that city, nor, indeed, of Connecticut at all. His parents were Hiram and Nancy (Turner) Steele, members of a New York State family, and residents of Lima in that State.

Edward Daniel Steele was born in Lima, New York, November 20, 1838, but accompanied his parents while still a mere child to Bloomfield, where he passed the years of his childhood and early youth until he had reached the age of eighteen. He received his education in the school of that place, but after completing his studies removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, beginning a residence which was to

continue the remainder of his life. He secured a position with the Waterbury Brass Company, one of Waterbury's great industrial concerns, and it speaks well for the stability of character and persistence of purpose in the young man that he never, during his long career, severed that connection, which covered a period of forty-two years. His natural alertness of mind, his ability to apply practically the knowledge which he picked up, together with his great capacity for hard work, soon drew to him the favorable attention of his employers, and he was started upon that series of promotions which finally placed him in the next highest office within the gift of the company, and made him a power in the Connecticut industrial world. In course of time he became the secretary and treasurer of the concern, a double office which he held for a considerable period of years, and was then elected vice-president and treasurer, continuing in this post until his death. He was also made a director of the same company. As his prominence in the financial circles grew, Mr. Steele extended the sphere of his control and influence beyond the limits of any single institution. He became a stockholder in many industrial concerns, having an abiding faith in the development of Waterbury's industries and the general growth of the city. He served as director in many corporations both of Waterbury and of Providence, Rhode Island, notably the Waterbury Savings Bank, and the Meriden and Waterbury Railroad Company, and was vice-president of the latter as well.

Prominent as was Mr. Steele in the business world, he is perhaps even better remembered as a man of affairs and a fearless exponent of the right as he saw it, in the political activities of the region. He was a staunch member of the Repub-

lican party, and a keen observer of the political issues agitating the country during his life. His personal popularity together with the position he occupied in the city, made him an ideal candidate for some important office, a fact which the local organization of his party was not slow in perceiving. They accordingly offered him the nomination for State Senator in the year 1896, and he was triumphantly chosen in the election which followed, serving through the term of 1897.

Mr. Steele's activities were of a varied order, and his interests embraced practically all the departments of life in the city. He was a well known figure in the Waterbury social world, of which his refinement and unusual culture made him an ornament, and he was a member in a number of clubs and fraternities, notably the Sons of American Revolution, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member of Nosahogan Lodge, of Waterbury. Mr. Steele was a strongly religious man, and was affiliated with the Episcopal church and was an active worker in its interests in Waterbury. He was one of those who organized Trinity Church and parish, and was a faithful member thereof, and a consistent attendant at the services. The organization was accomplished in the year 1892, and Mr. Steele was appointed a member of the first vestry, and in 1892 he was elected junior warden. He always took an active part in the work of the parish, and was a generous supporter of the many benevolences connected therewith.

Mr. Steele was a man in whom the public and private virtues were admirably balanced. He was regarded in the business world and, indeed, in all his public relations as one whose principles were above reproach, whose strict ideals of honor and justice were applied to every

detail of his business conduct, and in no wise compromised, by his unusual sagacity as a business man. Nor was it only in his dealings with his business associates that these characteristics were displayed. It was with his employees and subordinates in the various concerns in which he exercised control that they were perhaps most conspicuous. His courtesy and unfailing concern for their welfare made him highly popular with them and established the esteem in which he was held on the firmest kind of basis. In his private life these virtues had their analogies. A quiet and retiring nature made him a strong lover of home and domestic ties, and his unfailing geniality endeared him to his family and friends of whom he possessed many. His death at so early an age as sixty-two years, while his vigor remained unimpaired and he was still in the zenith of his usefulness, was felt as a loss not only by his immediate and personal associates, but by the community at large.

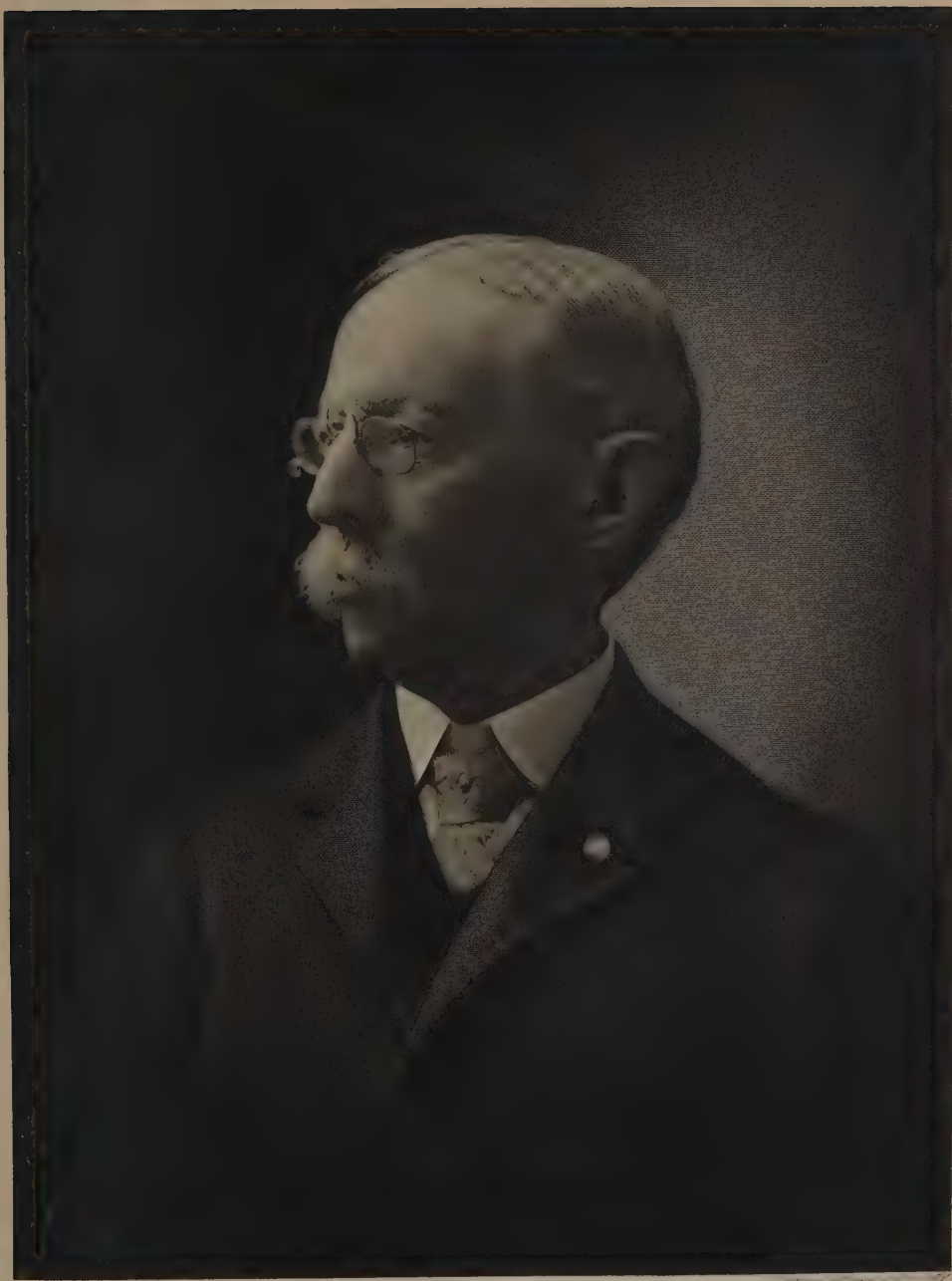
Mr. Steele married, April 5, 1864, Sarah C. Merriman, a daughter of Joseph P. Merriman, of Waterbury, Connecticut. To them were born two children, who with their mother survive Mr. Steele. The elder was a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who is now the wife of Roger Watkyns, of Troy, New York, and the mother of two children, Steele and Edward S. Mr. Steele's second child was a son, Dr. Harry Merriman Steele, who has devoted much time to the study of his profession of medicine, both at home and abroad, and especially at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore; he is now a practicing physician in New Haven. Dr. Steele married Elizabeth Kissam, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who bore him two children: Charlotte Merriman and Harry Merriman Steele.

BISHOP, Timothy Huggins,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Of the great professions—arms, law and medicine—that illustrious trio which has for centuries given to the world some of its noblest leaders and benefactors, that of medicine is certainly the most gracious. Its votaries, unlike those of arms and the law, wage war not with any portion of mankind, but with the enemies of the human race at large, and in their hour of triumph they hear none but friendly voices. The warrior comes from the battlefield bearing the palm of the victor, hearing at the same time the shouts and plaudits of his triumphant followers and the groans and defiance of the vanquished; the laurels won in intellectual controversy crown the brow of the advocate, while the mingled voices of applause and execration resound through the forum; but the physician's conquest is the subjugation of disease, his pæans are sung by those whom he has redeemed from suffering and possibly from death, when his weapons fail to cope with an adversary whom he can never wholly vanquish, his sympathy alleviates the pang he cannot avert. In the foremost ranks of these helpers of humanity stood the late Dr. Timothy Huggins Bishop, of national reputation as a physician and surgeon.

The name of Bishop is a noted one in professional lines for a number of generations, and is of ancient English origin. Just how the title of a sacred office of the Catholic church came to be used for a surname is lost in the obscurity of ancient history. It is suggested that it must have been a personal name, or a nickname, of some progenitor, just as major and deacon are sometimes given. Bishop was in common use in England as a surname many centuries ago, and no less than



Timothy A. Bishop

eleven hundred immigrants came from there to Massachusetts prior to 1650 with their families. A number of branches of the English Bishop family bear coats-of-arms, and have had titles and dignities of various sorts.

Dr. Timothy Huggins Bishop was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 8, 1837, and died, in that city, December 25, 1906. He was a son of Dr. E. Huggins Bishop and Hannah Maria (Lewis) Bishop, both born in Southington, Connecticut. Seth Lewis, father of Hannah Maria (Lewis) Bishop, was on the staff of General Washington and was one of the first members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Dr. E. Huggins Bishop was a distinguished physician and philanthropist, and not only transmitted to his son his own remarkable professional abilities, but fostered them by the most liberal training, and the inestimable advantage of personal advice and guidance during the years when his son was making for himself the honorable position and widespread reputation which he later attained.

Dr. Timothy Huggins Bishop received his preparatory education in the schools of his native city, and then matriculated at Yale, being graduated from the medical department of this institution after he had enlisted for service in the Civil War. He served throughout the war, gaining much valuable experience, and earning great commendation for his bravery as well as for his skill. For some time he was connected with the hospital at Alexandria, near Washington, District of Columbia, and then with the Soldiers' Hospital of New Haven, serving at this last named hospital as long as his services were needed after the close of the war. He never entirely severed his connection with this hospital, serving for many years as secretary, giving his time and advice without any thought of re-

muneration, and was one of the principal factors in making it the magnificent institution it has become at the present day. Later he engaged in general practice in association with his father, continuing to make a specialty of surgery, however, but retired from practice some years prior to his death. He was a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and a life member of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, in the work of which he was greatly interested, especially that part of it relating to genealogy and patriotic affairs. He was a member of the Connecticut Medical Society, in which he filled the office of secretary. In political matters he gave his allegiance to the Republican party, although he never cared to hold public office, and he was a devout attendant at the services of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Bishop married, at Guilford, Connecticut, June 1, 1864, Jane Maria Bennett, born in New Haven, Connecticut, a daughter of the Rev. Lorenzo Thompson Bennett, D. D., and Maria (Smith) Bennett, the former a native of Saratoga county, New York, the latter born in Connecticut. Children: 1. Dr. Louis Bennett Bishop, born June 5, 1865; was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1886, and from the Medical School of this university in 1889; he is engaged in the practice of his profession in New Haven; he is a great admirer of the taxidermist's art, and has one of the finest collections of stuffed birds in America; he married, July 16, 1910, Leona Bayliss, of Port Jefferson, Long Island, New York, and they have one child, Herbert B., born August 20, 1912. 2. Herbert Morton, born July 9, 1868; was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1890, and from Yale Law School in 1892; he is engaged in the real estate business in New York City, was a member of the famous New Haven Grays, and is a mem-

ber of the Quinipiack Club of New Haven; he married, October 15, 1913, Marion C. Voos, of New York. 3. May Lillian, born May 31, 1873; married, September 10, 1907, John Walcott Thompson, an attorney of Salt Lake City, a son of General J. Milton Thompson, United States army, now retired; they live in Salt Lake City, Utah; children: Walcott Bishop, born December 8, 1908; Margaret Hildegard, September 10, 1910; Dorothy Jane, June 3, 1912. Mrs. Timothy Huggins Bishop lives in a fine home at No. 215 Church street, New Haven.

Dr. Bishop was a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses and remarkable force. Of unblemished reputation, he commanded the respect and confidence of the entire community. He devoted his life to a noble calling and was crowned with its choicest rewards. The true physician, in the exercise of his beneficent calling, heeds neither nationality nor distinction of class. Alike to him are the prince and the pauper, and into both the palace and the hovel he comes as a messenger of hope and healing. The acquisition was nothing to him save a means of giving a material form and practical force to his projects for the uplifting of humanity. Many there are in the ranks of this illustrious profession, to the honor of human nature be it said, to whom the above description would apply, but the voice, not of his home city alone, nor even of his native State, but of the Nation, would declare that of none could it be said with greater truthfulness than of Dr. Bishop.

DUNBAR, Edward Butler,

Man of Enterprise.

Edward Butler Dunbar, in whose death on May 9, 1907, Bristol, Connecticut, lost one of its most valued citizens, and one

whose name is most closely associated with the industrial development of the place, was a member of a very ancient Scotch family, which has held a distinguished place in the records of the two countries in which it has made its residence. The Dunbar arms: Gules. A lion rampant argent. A bordure of the last charged with eight roses of the field. (Gules.)

The branch of the Dunbar family of which Mr. Dunbar is a member traces its descent from the Dunbars of Grange Hill, founded in Scotland by one Ninian Dunbar, born in 1575, and a descendant of George, Earl Dunbar, the name being thus derived from the famous Scotch city. The descent as thus traced has one break in its continuity, but one which the great balance of probability bridges over. It appears that this Ninian Dunbar had a son Robert, born in Scotland in the year 1630, of whom trace is lost. In 1655 we find a Robert Dunbar just come to America and settling in the colony of Hingham, Massachusetts. All the evidence points to its being the same man, though the connection has not been absolutely established. He had been married in the meantime, though where and to whom is not known, other than that the young lady's Christian name was Rose. They came to the Colonies together and subsequently became the parents of eight children, and were regarded as among the wealthiest people in the community where they had settled. From this worthy ancestor there were descended three Johns in as many consecutive generations, the youngest being the representative of the family in the Revolutionary period, and was one of the three commissioners chosen by Waterbury, Connecticut, to furnish supplies to the Continental Army. His son, Miles Dunbar, the great-grandfather of Edward Butler

Dunbar, was a young man at the time of the Revolution, serving in the army as a fife-major. Subsequently he removed to Oblong, New York.

Butler Dunbar, the grandfather of our subject, was a man of great enterprise and typical pioneer mold whose taste led him to make his home in new regions. He lived for a time in Springfield, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Dunbar's father was born, later in Connecticut, and finally in Monroe township, Mahaska county, Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was an ardent worker in the cause of the Congregational church and gained for himself the sobriquet of "Father Dunbar."

It was Edward Lucius Dunbar, son of the above and father of our subject, whose birth in Springville, Pennsylvania, has just been mentioned, who founded the manufacturing business of which Edward Butler Dunbar later became the head. The elder man was possessed of great ability in the line of business, a talent which his son inherited, and set himself to supply the demands of his times. It was the day of the hoop skirt and crinoline, and Mr. Dunbar, Sr., in partnership with the late Wallace Barnes, established a factory for the manufacture of the light steel frames used in those wonderful creations of fashion. He also manufactured watch and clock springs and clock trimmings, the former plant being situated in New York City, the latter in Bristol, Connecticut, where he had made his home. The manufacture of the watch and clock springs was on a much smaller scale than the fashion requirements, but in its nature was a much more stable business. He was a man of great public spirit and gave a great deal to the town of his adoption, and in 1858 erected the present town hall of Bristol, which on account of the business in which its donor had made

most of his wealth was dubbed by the people of Bristol, "Crinoline Hall," a name which clung to it for many years. Mr. Dunbar, Sr., was married to Julia Warner, a native of Farmington, Connecticut, and a daughter of Joel and Lucinda Warner, of that place. Children: Winthrop Warner, whose sketch is found elsewhere in this work. Edward Butler, of whom further; William A.; Mrs. W. W. Thorpe; Mrs. L. A. Sanford, and Mrs. George W. Mitchell.

Edward Butler Dunbar, the second child and son of Edward Lucius and Julia (Warner) Dunbar, was born November 1, 1842, in Bristol, Hartford county, Connecticut, and there, with the exception of two short absences, passed his entire life. He attended the local common schools for the elementary portion of his education, and later went to Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he took a course in the well known Williston Seminary. In the spring of 1860, when he had reached the age of eighteen years, and completed his course at Williston Seminary, his father sent him to New York City, there to help the late William F. Tompkins in his duties as manager of Mr. Dunbar, Sr.'s, hoop-skirt factory. There were from fifty to seventy-five hands employed in the establishment at the time of Mr. Dunbar's arrival, and a large business was done. He had been engaged in the place about two years, and had gained a considerable knowledge of the detail of its operation, when Mr. Tompkins died, and the young man, then twenty years old, was suddenly put in charge of the concern. It was a tremendous responsibility for one of his years and experience to undertake, but the young man did not falter. He quickly seized the reins of management let fall by Mr. Tompkins, and in a short time proved himself entire master of the situation. For three years

longer he carried on the great business with extraordinary skill and good judgment, continually adding to the magnitude of the transactions, and then the inevitable happened. Fashion pronounced against crinoline, and the whole bottom dropped out of the business. The mill was abandoned and Mr. Dunbar returned to Bristol, after an absence of five years, to engage in his father's other business, that of manufacturing clock springs and similar parts of small mechanisms. At the time this business was conducted on a far smaller scale than the one Mr. Dunbar had received his training in and just abandoned. There were not more than half a dozen hands employed, and the processes were of a very primitive character, so that the capacity of the mill was very limited. With the advent of Mr. Dunbar, and the initiation of his active and energetic management, conditions were rapidly altered. One of his most important alterations was the introduction of modern machinery which quickly revolutionized the industry and at one stroke gave the plant a capacity of from five to eight thousand clock springs a day. In an industry such as that in which Mr. Dunbar was engaged, while the demand for the output is one to be depended upon, yet the demand changes in character with the development of invention. Not long after the installation of the mechanisms insisted upon by Mr. Dunbar, there was nothing short of a revolution in the methods of spring making which required a complete alteration in the arrangements of manufacturers to meet the new requirements. This necessity was cheerfully met as has been all such changes subsequently, with the result that the business has always been kept in the forefront of the industry and has grown and flourished until it has gained its present great size. To-day the factory has an output of many millions

of small springs yearly. In this great enterprise the three sons of Edward Lucius Dunbar have all participated, Edward Butler, Winthrop Warner and William A. Dunbar, under the firm name of Dunbar Brothers, which is now recognized as one of the most important industrial concerns in the region. Edward Butler Dunbar was during his life the president of the company and in virtue of holding this office became one of the commanding figures in the industrial and financial world of Connecticut. As was natural in so dominant a personality, his sphere of influence was gradually extended and he became identified with many important business concerns and financial institutions in that part of the State. He was president of the Bristol National Bank and a member of its board of directors, holding the latter position since the foundation of the banks in 1875. He was also vice-president and director of the Bristol Savings Bank, having been elected to these offices in 1889. Among the most important functions which Mr. Dunbar has performed for the business circles of Bristol, is that of president of the Bristol Board of Trade, which under his energetic administration was extremely active in furthering the town's welfare.

Mr. Dunbar's activity was not, however, confined to the operation of the great business interests which he controlled. On the contrary there was scarcely any aspect of the life of the community of which he was a member, that did not find him an active participant. His public spirit was great and the energy which enabled him to devote himself to the advancement of so many projects not less so. One of his chief interests was politics and he was an intelligent observer of the issues agitating the country in his time. A staunch member of the Democratic party he gave much of his

time to working for the attainment of its aims, and his voice was one of the most influential in the councils of its local organization. While still a young man his fellow Democrats recognized his abilities and his qualifications for public office, and it was not long before he appeared one of the most available men in the community for political candidacy. He held a number of important and responsible offices and filled them to the great satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Particularly interested in the cause of public education and the effective training of children, he took a very active part in the advancement of the same in Bristol, and from the founding of the new high school held the office of chairman of its committee, regarding it with pride as one of the best schools in the State. For a number of years he was a member of the board of school visitors, and for more than a quarter of a century was a member of the district committee of the South Side School. In the year 1869 he was elected to the State Assembly to represent Bristol, and again to the same office in 1881. In the year 1885 he was elected State Senator, and again in 1887, serving thus for two consecutive terms or until 1889. While a member of this body Mr. Dunbar was very active in the interests of his constituents and exercised a great influence in passing some very important measures for the benefit of workingmen, including the weekly payment act, for which and for the child labor law, he made many effective and eloquent speeches. In the year 1890 his name was mentioned as the most desirable candidate for Congress, but Mr. Dunbar declined to consider any such nomination. For twenty-six years he was the registrar of elections for the First District, and for over twenty years president of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Bristol. In the

latter capacity he has done valuable work for the town, having increased and modernized the equipment to keep pace with the advance of modern invention and the growth of the town. It had been his father years before who first induced the town to purchase a fire engine of the old hand type, and before Mr. Dunbar's retirement, this had been replaced by two of the most modern engines driven by steam. In connection with his interest in education, he busied himself actively for the establishment of a public library, and when through his efforts and those of others who allied themselves with him in the matter, the Free Public Library, became an accomplished fact, Dr. Dunbar was appointed president of the institution, and held the office until the time of his death. To all these manifold activities which seem more than a sufficient task for any man, Mr. Dunbar added another work which he no less ardently strove for, his work in the advancement of the moral regeneration of the town and the cause of the church. He was a lifelong member of the Congregational church and for the last seven years of his life served as deacon. He was also active in the Young Men's Christian Association in Bristol, and was president between 1886 and 1890, during which time he spared no effort to advance the organization. He was a member of the Reliance Council, No. 753, Royal Arcanum.

Edward Butler Dunbar was married, December 23, 1875, to Alice Giddings, born July 8, 1854, a daughter of Watson Giddings, the well known carriage-maker of Bristol. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar were born three children, as follows: 1. Mamie Eva, born December 17, 1877, died January 18, 1881. 2. Marguerite Louise, born June 28, 1880, educated in the Bristol public schools, with which her father was so closely connected, and in the two private

seminaries for young ladies, Hayden Hall, Windsor, Connecticut, and the Gardner School, New York City; she married, June 22, 1904, Rev. Charles Shepard, D. D., professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary of New York; three daughters: Katharine, Alice Emma and Marguerite Dunbar. 3. Edward Giddings, born May 20, 1889, who is now president of the Dunbar Brothers Company. Mrs. Dunbar and her son make their home in the beautiful dwelling remodelled by Mr. Dunbar. The original house was an old one built by Chauncey Jerome, the well-known clock-maker of Bristol, and was bought and converted into a most charming residence by Mr. Dunbar, in which are combined the beauties of the older architecture and the conveniences of modern improvements.

WILLIAMSON, John H.,

Enterprising Citizen.

It is the progressive, wide-awake men of affairs who make the real history of a community, State or Nation, and their influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting, even in a casual manner, to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellowmen and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which tell so much for the prosperity of the community. John H. Williamson, late of Bethel, Connecticut, was a man of this caliber. A public-spirited citizen, he was ready at all times to use his means and influence for the promotion of such public improvements as were conducive to the comfort and happiness of his fellowmen, and there was

probably not another man in the community so long honored by his residence who was held in higher esteem, regardless of sects, politics or professions. He was one of the most unostentatious of men, open-hearted and candid in manner, always retaining in his demeanor the simplicity and candor of the oldtime gentleman, and his record stands as an enduring monument.

John H. Williamson was born in Carnomonie, a town in the northern part of Ireland, December 27, 1851, son of James and Agnes Williamson, members of a Scotch colony which had settled there. He received his early education in a private school in Belfast. He came to the United States as a boy and completed his education at Cooper Institute, New York, where he received the degree of mechanical engineer. Shortly after his graduation and at the age of nineteen years he entered business as a contractor and builder, with offices at the corner of Forty-third street and Broadway, and he continued in the same line of business for seventeen years and during that long period of time carried out many private and public contracts, one of which was the erection of a riding academy on the present site of Pabst Grand Circle, and the Majestic Theatre at Columbus Circle, New York, which was notable as containing the longest span wood truss ever built in the United States. Mr. Williamson was its sole designer as well as builder. Another of his buildings of interest to his fellow townsmen was the Presbyterian church in Brewster, and he also constructed several gas plants about the country, the largest being at Watson, Illinois, and he built several private yachts, the most notable of which was that of Commodore Brown, of the New York Yacht Club. While in charge of tearing down a building in connection with a contract for the widening of a street in downtown New York, the

mistake of a foreman resulted in the collapse of the structure, burying him for twenty hours with the splintered end of a joist through his left cheek. After discontinuing this business in 1887 he entered the boiler business as consulting engineer with the Hazleton Boiler Company, of New York, and his business interests in connection with this extended to all parts of the country. While connected with this firm his inventive genius demonstrated itself, and the five patents taken out by him resulted, on the death of the firm's president in 1903, in his gaining the ownership and control of the business, which he conducted until the time of his death under the name of the Connecticut Construction Supply Company. He was an expert in this line and as such was called before the Massachusetts Legislature in March, 1908, and his advice was influential in the making of their revised laws regulating the construction of steam boilers.

The residence of Mr. Williamson in Bethel covered a period of twenty-eight years and during that time he was active in the interests of the town, yet his benefactions were conducted in such an unostentatious manner that his name was not brought forth prominently in connection therewith. He was a man of honest and upright character, lofty ideals and aspirations, thus his advice and opinions were sought and respected, and his political influence was widely felt. Although brought up in the Presbyterian church he was at the time of his death a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Bethel. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and always took an active interest in State and local affairs, numbering among his friends the most influential men in the State. He stood for progress and the advancement of the people and

for what was honest and right. He served as a member of the Board of Trade, as justice of the peace and as grand juror. His fraternal affiliation was with Eureka Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he had been a member for many years.

Mr. Williamson married, January 27, 1880, Julia Reid, daughter of Hugh and Mary (Parsons) Reid, the ceremony being performed in Bethel. Children: Agnes Belle, a graduate of the New Haven Normal School; John Kennedy, a mining engineer, graduate of Cornell University, class of 1906, now superintendent for the Turner Building Company, of New York; Elizabeth, a graduate of the Danbury Normal School, wife of Harry Brownlow, of Danbury, Connecticut; Harry Hugh, graduate of Cornell University, class of 1911; Julia Edna and James Reid, pupils in the Bethel public schools.

Mr. Williamson passed away at his home in Bethel, September 23, 1908. He lived to good purpose and achieved a degree of success commensurate with his efforts. By a straightforward and commendable course he made his way to a prominent position in the business world, winning the admiration of the people of his town and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs and a broad-minded, charitable and upright citizen, which the public was not slow to recognize. His was a life of honor and trust, and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than to say the simple truth—that his name had never been coupled with anything disreputable and that there was never a shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unwavering honesty. He was a consistent man in all he undertook, and his career in all the relations of life was utterly without pretense.

HILL, Robert Wakeman,**Architect, Builder.**

Robert Wakeman Hill, whose death on July 16, 1909, removed from Waterbury one of the most conspicuous figures in the life of the community, and one of her most prominent and influential citizens, was a member of a well known and highly respected family which had resided in that region for a number of generations. The coat-of-arms of the Hill family: Sable. On a fesse between three leopards passant guardant or, spotted of the field, as many escallops, gules. His grandfather, Jared Hill, and his father, Samuel Hill, were both important men in Waterbury, Connecticut, during their lives, and bequeathed to their descendant, Robert Wakeman Hill, the high standards of honor and worth it has long been New England's privilege and office to preserve, together with the character to maintain them.

Robert Wakeman Hill was born September 20, 1828, in Waterbury, Connecticut, and there lived the better part of his life, although he made several extended absences during his youth. He received the elementary portion of his education in Waterbury, but later removed to New Haven and attended the Young Men's Institute of that place. Upon completing his studies he decided to engage in the profession of architecture, and for this purpose entered the office of Mr. Henry Austin at New Haven as a student, to learn the business of architecture. After he had thoroughly mastered the details of this business he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he practiced with success for several years, then came to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he continued to practice with great success. He was the pioneer architect in this section and did much public work for the State, erecting

many of the public buildings, etc. After a most successful career, Mr. Hill finally retired from business, and spent the later years of his life at his charming home in Waterbury. He had attained the leadership of his profession in Connecticut and held it for a number of years before his retirement.

Mr. Hill was a conspicuous figure in the general life of Waterbury, his sympathies being of too broad a nature to permit him to narrow himself within the limits of his own personal interests. He was a member of the Republican party, and a keen and intelligent observer of the march of political events, both general and local. In the affairs of the community his voice was an influential one, though purely from its persuasive power, for he took no direct part in the game of politics, nor possessed any political authority as it is now conceived. Mr. Hill took a prominent part in the Manufacturers' Bank of Waterbury, was on the board of directors and vice-president at the time of his death. He was very fond of social life and was an active participant in a number of important clubs and organizations, having been one of the first members of the Waterbury Club, and a member of the Mason Clark Commandery, at Waterbury. He was a faithful communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Waterbury, aiding materially with the work of the parish and giving generously to the many benevolences connected therewith.

His death occurred about two months before the completion of his eighty-first year, and was a loss not only to the host of personal friends, sincere and devoted, which his lovable and admirable character had gathered about him, but also to the community at large, which collectively had received a legacy of growth and advancement from his busy life. Mr. Hill was unmarried.

ROOT, John Gilbert,

Soldier, Man of Enterprise.

John Gilbert Root, in whose death on February 14, 1910, the city of Hartford lost one of its most distinguished citizens, though not himself a native of Connecticut, was a scion of good old Connecticut stock, tracing his descent in the direct male line from another John Root, one of the early settlers of Farmington in that State. He was the son of Silas and Merilla (Chapman) Root, old residents of Westfield, Massachusetts, where he was born April 20, 1835.

Mr. Root passed his childhood and early youth in his native town and gained his education in the local schools. He left these institutions early, however, speedily mastered his studies there, and at the age of sixteen he secured a position in the Westfield Bank, making thus a start in the line of activity in which he was to continue his business career through life. He was already, at this early age, possessed of more than the usual share of intelligence and ambition, and his alertness and readiness for hard work compelled the respect and admiration of his employers. As was natural under the circumstances, the young man soon met with advancement, and as it was his purpose in all of the positions filled by him during the course of his promotion to gain as complete a mastery of the details of banking as was possible, he soon became unusually well versed in his business, and a valuable adjunct of the bank. At the age of twenty years, after four years of this training, which was the more valuable because it was received in a rural bank, where duties are not so highly subdivided as in the larger city institutions, and each man has an opportunity to take part in a larger number of departments, Mr. Root received an offer to take

the position of teller in the Hartford County Bank of Hartford, Connecticut. He at once accepted this offer, and in 1855 removed there, to the city which was ever after to remain his home and the scene of the many busy activities of his life. After a short period of employment with this bank, he left to associate himself with the Hartford Trust Company, in the capacity of treasurer. Here he remained for about a year and a half, but in the meantime the bank, unwilling to part with his services, offered him the position of cashier as an inducement for him to return. This he finally determined to do, and in 1871 assumed the duties of this responsible office, filling them in an eminently satisfactory manner for a period of twenty years. In the meantime the name of the institution had been changed and it had become the American National Bank, with the late Rowland Swift, who had preceded Mr. Root as cashier, the president. On December 19, 1883, Mr. Root was elected president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Hartford, an office which he held until his death, over a period of above twenty-six years. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank has since that time become consolidated with the Hartford National Bank. Mr. Root's great knowledge of banking and his general business acumen were invaluable to the institutions he was associated with, and gave him, as president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, a very prominent and influential position in financial circles, not only in Hartford, but generally throughout the State. This was greatly increased by his connection with many important financial and industrial concerns in the capacity of director. Among these were the Security Company, and the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of which he was a trustee, and the Spring Grove Cemetery Association, of

which he was at different times a director, treasurer and president.

Mr. Root's activities were very far from being measured by his business interests, however great and important as these were. There was, indeed, scarcely an important movement of any kind going on in the city with which he was not connected. While by no means the conventional politician, he exerted a strong and wholesome influence upon the political situation in Hartford. He was a strong believer in the principles and policies of the Republican party, and an observer in a large way of the political issues in the country, but he did not identify himself with the local organization of his party to any extent, preferring to remain quite free from partisan influence in his political course. When, however, it became necessary in the year 1888 for the Republicans to nominate a strong candidate for mayor of Hartford, Mr. Root's prominence and personal popularity made him easily the most available candidate and he was offered the nomination. Although his aspirations lay by no means in the direction of public office, and though he valued highly his independence as a private citizen, yet he would not say no to the obviously popular demand made for him by his fellow citizens. His campaign was a notable one against the Democratic candidacy of C. M. Joslyn, whom he defeated by a vote of three thousand, five hundred and sixty-two against three thousand, three hundred and five. Mr. Root succeeded Morgan G. Bulkeley as mayor of Hartford and served his fellow citizens in that capacity for two years, doing much that was eminently for their advancement during that time. He was greatly interested in the cause of public education, and in 1891, after his term as mayor had expired, was elected a member of the high school committee and served thereon for four years. At the time of the agitation

for the bridge across the Connecticut river, John Gilbert Root was one of its strongest advocates, and when the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District Commission was formed in 1895, he was made a member, attending every meeting of the body which his health permitted. At the time of the dedication of the bridge in October, 1908, he took an active part in the ceremonies and the three days festivities, deriving great pleasure from them, for he felt a strong civic pride in the possession of the splendid structure and the great improvements which accompanied its opening on the east side of the river.

Mr. Root was all his life intimately identified with the military organizations in Connecticut. He joined the Union army in the Civil War and served through that momentous conflict as captain of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. After the close of the war he returned to his adopted city, and continued his association with the military organizations there. After the death of Colonel George S. Burnham, who had held the office of president of the association formed by the Twenty-second Regiment, Mr. Root took his place as life president, and, as the title implies, still held the office at the time of his death. He was for a number of years a member, and later a veteran, of the First Company of the Governor's Foot Guard, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Veteran Corps. He was a member of the Hartford City Guard and later a veteran of that body. He was a member of the Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and for many years a trustee of its relief fund, and he was also a member of the Army and Navy Club.

It would seem enough to tax the energies of any man, what has been enumerated above as the various departments of the life of the community in which Mr.

Root participated. But his interests were of the broadest, his sympathies the most inclusive, and there were but few things that went on which possessed any real value to the community at large or any group of its members that he did not have a hand in. He was a conspicuous figure in the social world in Hartford, and a member of prominent clubs, but perhaps that which interested him most in this direction and claimed most of his attention was his membership in the Masonic order, in which he was very prominent. He was, indeed, one of the best known Masons of the State. He became a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Free and Accepted Masons, as early as December 19, 1859, and eight years later was made its worshipful master, and at the time of his death was the oldest past master in Connecticut. He was also a member of the Actual Past Masters' Association of the Masonic District of Hartford, Connecticut. He was grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, Free and Accepted Masons, from January 19, 1882, to January 15, 1896, when he resigned from that honorable but responsible office. He was also a member of the Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of the F. Walcott Council of the Royal and Select Masters, and of the Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, in which he was knighted, March 29, 1861, and of which he became the eminent commander in 1869, and at the time of his death was the senior past commander thereof. He was chosen grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut in 1875, and lived to be the senior past grand commander. He was a member of the Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection; the Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and the Cyrus Goodell Chapter of Rose Croix. He was also a member of the Connecticut Sovereign Consistory, Sovereign

Princes of the Royal Secret, of Norwich, and received the thirty-third degree on September 18, 1894.

Mr. Root married, December 12, 1876, in Hartford, Isabella S. Camp, a daughter of Joseph and Clarrisa Camp, of that place. Mrs. Root survives her husband.

The religious affiliations of Mr. Root were with the Pearl Street Congregational Church, of which he became a member in 1858. He was an ardent worker in the cause of the church and of religion generally, and materially aided in the support of the many benevolences connected with the congregation, and at the time of his death was a member of the prudential committee.

John Gilbert Root was undoubtedly one of the most active citizens of Hartford, and one of the most public spirited during his life in that city. His strong sense of justice, his sincerity, and unimpeachable integrity in all public dealings, gained him the admiration of all his fellows, and his affability and frankness of manner, his lack of ostentation, and open-hearted friendship for all, won him no less surely their affection. Despite his amazing activity which seemed to embrace all that the city interested itself in, he was nevertheless one of the most domestic of men, loving his home and the society of his family and intimate friends, as that could be enjoyed on his own hearth. He was also a great and wide reader, and possessed of the delightful culture and refinement which seems the wellnigh universal accompaniment of the lover of books. In all circles where his face was known, from the family fireside to the executive building of the city, high and low, rich and poor, his death has left a gap impossible to fill and difficult to forget. The whole community, indeed, feels keenly the loss of one who labored so earnestly and effectively, and who accomplished so much for its advancement.

BRYAN, Burton Gould,**Financier.**

Burton Gould Bryan, in whose death, May 20, 1911, the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, lost one of the most prominent of her citizens, and the banking world of Connecticut a most conspicuous figure, was a member of an old New England family which for many generations has held a respected place in the regard of Milford and the surrounding region. Indeed, his emigrant ancestor was one of those that founded the old town in early colonial days. Alexander Bryan came from England in 1693 and with several other settlers purchased the site of the present town of Milford from the Indians. The price paid for this concession was, we are informed by the ancient records, six coats, ten blankets, one kettle, twelve hatchets and hoes, two dozen knives and one dozen small glasses. Mr. Bryan's father was Edward Bryan, a farmer of Litchfield county, Connecticut, in the region of Watertown. The elder Mr. Bryan was well known in the community for his upright life and high sense.

Burton Gould Bryan was born September 27, 1846, in Watertown, Connecticut, and spent the first eighteen years of his life on his father's farm, gaining there that splendid training which was once the lot of a large proportion of the youth of America, and of which nothing yet discovered can quite take the place, not even "higher education." Of the advantages of the latter Mr. Bryan was quite innocent, the schooling of which farmers' boys could avail themselves being in that day and generation decidedly meager. Nevertheless the youth grew up with abundant ambition, and the bright wits and steadfastness of purpose to realize it. Indeed, he was typical of so many men bred in that region and age, men who decided in

mere childhood upon some career, and never wavering, bending all circumstances to their purpose, finally realized their early hopes. In the case of Mr. Bryan the career was banking. While still a boy attending school and doing light work on his father's farm he settled it in his own mind that he would be a banker, and to this end he marshalled all his powers and resources. When eighteen years of age he managed to get three months' study at the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, and after this rather slight preparation he entered upon the career which was eventually to raise him to the office of bank president and make him one of the powers in the Connecticut business world. His first position was with a real estate concern in Waterbury, which gave him employment as a bookkeeper, and to this city he removed and there began a residence which was to continue during the greater part of his life. Leaving the real estate company Mr. Bryan next found employment with the Naugatuck Woolen Company in the same capacity, that of bookkeeper, where he remained for a few years. His next move was a long way from home, but it was into the desired line of work. The skill and ability which he displayed in his comparatively humble position of bookkeeper began at length to win him recognition, and he received an offer from the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company of Wilmington, North Carolina, to become its cashier. Mr. Bryan accepted, but did not stay a great while in the South, returning to Waterbury to take the position of teller in the Manufacturers' National Bank of that city. At length, with a number of other men prominent in banking circles, Mr. Bryan set on foot the movement to organize the Fourth National Bank of Waterbury, and at length had the satisfaction of seeing his project tri-

umphantly begun. He first took the office of cashier of the new concern, but in 1889 was chosen president, an office which he held until his death. His connection with the banking world was not limited to this one concern, however. In addition thereto he held the position of secretary in the Colonial Trust Company, and served on the directorates of a number of important financial and industrial institutions.

Besides his business connections Mr. Bryan took an active part in many other departments of the community's life. He was particularly interested in the conduct of public affairs, and exercised a considerable influence in local politics, though he made and adhered strictly to the rule not to accept any public office, a rule which he but twice departed from, once when he served for a time as clerk of the Board of Common Council, and again when he was elected town treasurer for two years. He was a prominent figure in the social life of Waterbury and in fraternal circles there, and a member of many orders and clubs. Among these may be named the Royal Arcanum and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also a member of the Masonic order and had received the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and held every position up to the commandery. In spite of his many and onerous duties Mr. Byran found time to engage in outdoor life and exercise, which he enjoyed and held to be essential as a relaxation from the tension of business. He was especially fond of golf and belonged to the Waterbury Golf Club. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational Church, and he was a faithful member of the Second Church of that denomination in Waterbury, aiding effectively in the work of the congregation and materially supporting the many benevolences connected therewith.

Mr. Bryan married, April 14, 1868,

Fannie K. Peck, of Watertown. To them were born two children, of whom one, a son, Wilbur Peck Bryan, is now living. Mr. Bryan, Jr., has followed in the footsteps of his father and entered the banking business, in which he is now treading the high road to success, and already holds the office of cashier in the Fourth National Bank. He married Agnes Smith, of Waterbury, and they are the parents of two children, a son, Alexander, and a charming daughter, Helen Bryan.

JUDSON, Stiles,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Stiles Judson, in whose untimely death on October 25, 1914, Fairfield county, Connecticut, lost one of its foremost citizens and the State bar one of its most distinguished members, was a member of one of the oldest families in the State, which from the earliest colonial times has taken a conspicuous part in the affairs of the community. From the immigrant ancestor, William Judson, who came to this country as early as 1634, down to the distinguished lawyer, orator and legislator who forms the subject of this sketch, the representatives of the Judson stock have been men of action, men whose voices have had a share in moulding affairs in the community in which they have for so many generations made their home. The first William Judson was a stalwart Yorkshireman, born in that county, in "Merry England," sometime near the last of the sixteenth century. He came with his son, Joseph Judson, then a lad of fifteen years, to the "New World" and settled for a time in Concord, Massachusetts. Four years later, in 1638, his spirit of pioneering yet unsatisfied, he made his way into the western part of Connecticut, then but sparsely populated, and settled on the site of the present town of Stratford. His was

the first house built in the neighborhood, and remained the only one there for a full year, so that to the Judsons belongs the distinction of being without doubt the first settlers of Stratford and the founders of the town. To them also belongs the distinction of having made it unbrokenly their home from those early days to the present. During the Revolutionary period the representative of the family was one Daniel Judson, a prominent man in his community and one who served for many years in the Connecticut Legislature. He was too elderly for active service in the Continental army, but a son distinguished himself not a little therein. This son was Stiles Judson, who thus initiated a name which, including his own, has been borne by four consecutive generations of father and son.

The father of our subject, the third Stiles Judson, was a man of parts, who was engaged all his life in those two strenuous occupations, sailing and farming. During his young manhood he was before the mast in the ships of the East India trade, and at one time "rounded the Horn," on the way to California with a number of others who had been seized with the gold fever of "forty-nine." He later returned to his native town and there settled down to farming, represented the district in the State Assembly, and held many of the town offices. He was married to Caroline Peck, a daughter of Samuel Peck, and Stiles Judson, Jr., was the only son among four daughters.

Stiles Judson was born February 13, 1862, in Stratford, and in that place made his home during his entire life, although his legal career is largely associated with the city of Bridgeport, where his firm had its offices. He received an excellent education, attending as a lad the fine schools of his native place, both public and private. Completing at these institutions the

requisite preparation, he matriculated at Yale University in 1883, and entering the law school, there distinguished himself highly in his studies. He was eminently fitted for the profession of the law, possessing an impressive presence and an engaging and powerful personality in addition to the mental qualifications of a mind capable of long and profound study and thought and the most rapid decision in emergency. This somewhat rare union began to make itself felt from the outset of his career, even as a student, and did not fail to draw the expectant regard of his professors and instructors to the young man. He was graduated with the class of 1885 with the degree of LL. B., the honor member of his class. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar the same year and at once entered the law office of Townsend & Watrous, in New Haven. He remained with this firm only about a year and in September of 1886, removed to Bridgeport, where he formed a partnership with Charles Stuart Canfield, the firm being known as Canfield & Judson, a connection which continued up to the time of Mr. Judson's death, with the single modification that in the year 1907 Judge John S. Pullman was admitted to the firm which thereupon became Canfield, Judson & Pullman, and has grown to be one of the best known in Connecticut. Mr. Judson quickly made a reputation for himself as one of the ablest lawyers in the region, especially in court, where his forensic ability and able grasp of his subjects made him a most powerful ally and dangerous opponent. His success with the jury was phenomenal and it was not long before he had developed a very large practice and was handling some of the largest and most important cases in the State. Indeed, it was even before his arrival in Bridgeport, while he was yet a clerk in the office of Townsend &

Watrous, in New Haven, that he first attracted attention to himself by his unusual powers. It was about the same time also that he began his political activity, in which connection, even more than in his professional work, his fame has grown. It was not long before he became one of the most popular political speakers thereabouts, and the Republican local organization began to look upon him as a coming power and a possible candidate for office. And assuredly Mr. Judson was a coming power, although, alas for hopes of those in control of the party organization, his personality was too strong and definite to fit into the ordinary partisan moulds of conventional form. Mr. Judson was a staunch Republican, a believer in the principles and many of the policies of his party, but he was essentially a reformer, and when he saw what he considered abuses he did not stop to discover whether political friend or foe was responsible for them, he simply and forcibly pointed them out and demanded their removal. In the year 1891, Stratford, in which he had always made his home and which began to be proud of this rising young lawyer, elected him to the General Assembly of the State. It was during his first term in that body that the famous "deadlock" session occurred, in which he took a most notable part. His constituents were highly gratified at the position he took and the energy with which he pushed his views in the Assembly and returned him thereto in 1895, when he was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. In the meantime, however, in 1892, he was the party candidate for Secretary of State, for which he was defeated, however, together with the whole State ticket, after a most creditable campaign. In 1905 Mr. Judson was elected State Senator from the twenty-fifth senatorial district, in which his home town is

situated, and promptly assumed a leading role as champion of reform legislature in the Senate. He was returned in 1907 and during the ensuing session he was president *pro tempore* of the body. During both these terms he was chairman of the Senate judiciary committee. Upon the death of Samuel Fessenden, State's attorney for Fairfield county, Mr. Judson was appointed to fill the unexpired term. This was in 1908 and he was later elected to the same office on the splendid showing of his record. He continued to hold this office until March 30, 1914, when on his own request as a result of failing health, he was removed by order of Judge Joseph P. Tuttle. In 1910 Mr. Judson was renominated Senator by the Republicans, and the Democratic convention, meeting shortly afterward endorsed his candidacy, an honor never before received by a candidate from that district. The following election he was again the choice of his party, and was triumphantly returned after one of the most bitter campaigns ever waged in that region. His opponent was Judge Elmore S. Banks, of Fairfield, Connecticut, which, strangely enough was situated in the same senatorial district, and the question at issue was the Public Utilities Bill, of which he was the champion. After his election he returned to the Senate to continue his effective advocacy of the bill there, while Judge Banks was sent to the House, to continue his opposition. The final victory was with the advocates of the bill, which was passed at that session, largely because of the masterly efforts of Mr. Judson in its behalf. The great amount of labor, the intensity of his efforts in its cause are by some regarded as a contributory cause of the loss of health which he suffered thereafter, and which finally resulted in his death. In 1913 he found the pressure of business incident to his office as State's

Attorney so great that he was obliged to forego any legislative activity, and in 1914, as already mentioned, he resigned that office.

Mr. Judson was a very conspicuous figure in the social world, and a member of several important clubs and organizations in Stratford and Bridgeport. He was an active Mason, being a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bridgeport; Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Bridgeport; and of the Algonquin and Brooklawn clubs of the same city. He was also a member of Company K, Fourth Regiment Connecticut National Guard, for ten years, at the end of which period he was captain of his company.

Mr. Judson was married, December 5, 1889, to Minnie L. Miles, of Milford, Connecticut, the daughter of George Washington Miles, a well-known manufacturer of that place. Mrs. Judson, who graduated from the Yale University Art School, devotes much of her time at present to her painting. She possesses a great deal of talent in this direction, and is a woman of great general culture and unusual social charm.

In summing up the total of Stiles Judson's work, and the effect of his life and efforts upon the community, it must be borne in mind that at heart he was a reformer, and that as such, the results of his work are by no means to be measured by the formal victories that he won. It is the fate of reformers generally that they often win more in their defeats than their victories, and so it was in a measure in the case of Mr. Judson. Some of his bitterest conflicts were with the "machine" in his own party. He was a consistent opponent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in all its political activities, and during the last year of his State's Attorneyship opposed

it with great vigor and prosecuted some of its officials. With this sinister political force and with the element in the party which represented its wishes, he was in continual warfare, as well as with every other factor in the party which seemed to him to interfere with the will of the people, and as might be expected was often defeated. He championed the cause of Bulkeley for United States Senator in his fight with Fessenden, and strove mightily, though ineffectively, to prevent the Republican nomination for Governor of the State going to Judge John P. Studley. Had he been content to travel the easy road, he would doubtless have reached greater heights politically than he did, but his services to his county and State and to his party were unquestionably much the greater in that he chose to oppose the intrenched forces of privilege, even when such opposition meant defeat. To his object of fighting well the people's battle, he brought his great powers, his capacity for long and hard work, his brilliant and active mind and his oratory, which all agreed were of the highest type. Thus equipped he accomplished against his powerful opponent much that seemed well nigh impossible, and often turned what was apparently inevitable defeat into brilliant victory.

SMITH, Oliver C., M. D.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

There is something that appeals to the popular imagination as intrinsically noble about the adoption of a profession the object of which is the alleviation of human suffering, such, for instance, as medicine, especially where, as in this case, the sacrifice of many of the comforts and pleasures which men count so highly is involved. When in addition to this, however, the task is not only voluntarily chosen but

carried out in the most altruistic spirit and in the face of difficulties quite special and peculiar, the circumstances rise toward the heroic and the sincere admiration of all is claimed. Such was the case in a high degree in the life of Dr. Oliver C. Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut, whose death in that city on March 27, 1915, deprived the whole community of a friend and benefactor.

Dr. Smith was born November 29, 1859, in the city that all his life has been the scene of his energetic and invaluable career, a son of William B. and Virginia (Thrall) Smith, old residents there. He attended the West Middle School and the Hartford High School where he gained his general education, and afterwards took a course in the Hannum Business College to prepare himself for the serious business of life. It was in a measure an accident that his attention became directed to medicine as a career, and an unfortunate accident Dr. Smith doubtless regarded it at the time of its occurrence. This was nothing less than a serious illness which completely prostrated him at the age of nineteen years and just when he was ambitious to make a beginning in life. During this illness he was under the care of Dr. James H. Waterman, a well-known physician of Westfield, Massachusetts, who, perceiving the youth to take a keen interest in medicine, encouraged him to look further into the matter and gave him his advice to choose it as a career. His interest being a very real one, the young man took the advice to the extent of entering Dr. Waterman's office, where he studied for a period of eighteen months. By the end of that time he had seen enough of the situation to have made up his mind very definitely on the subject, and accordingly in the year 1880 he matriculated at the Long Island Medical College. Here he applied himself with an

ardor that was characteristic, and soon won the regard of his instructors and professors, as well as of the student body. He won many honors during his years of study here, being the president of his class, winning the Atkinson prize and standing third in general marks out of a class of eighty. While in the second year of his course he won a competitive examination which entitled him to the position of ambulance surgeon, and he also acted as substitute interne in the Long Island General Hospital during the same period. How earnest he was in the pursuance of his career may be seen in the fact that in the vacation of 1881, instead of giving the time to recreation, he sailed on board the steamer "City of Para" to Rio de Janeiro as surgeon. After his graduation he at once began practice, at first in the office of Dr. Jonathan Curtis, of Hartford, and later independently. He was one of those rare physicians who, to an unusual technical knowledge, add a keen intuition into the nature and significance of symptoms, so that he was an eminently successful diagnostician and quickly built up a large private practice. He was a man of too much skill, however, to be allowed to remain entirely in private work, the more especially as his interest turned chiefly to surgery, skill in which is so greatly in demand in public medical institutions. When the St. Francis Hospital was formed he became a member of the surgical staff, where he remained until two years later, when he began his association with the Hartford Hospital, which continued until the time of his death. Besides this connection he was consulting surgeon of the Litchfield County Hospital, the Middlesex County Hospital, the New Britain General Hospital and the Johnson Memorial Hospital in Stafford Springs, Connecticut. He was also greatly interested in the Charter Oak Hospital in Hartford, and it is not a little

to his efforts that the success of this institution is due. During his career on these several staffs, and in the extensive private practice which he never gave up, Dr. Smith gained the reputation of being one of the foremost surgeons in the State and was regarded as a leader in his profession not merely by the laity, but by the brilliant men of that profession as well. In June, 1914, he received a very welcome tribute by the conferment upon him by Yale University of the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was president of the Connecticut Medical Society and a member of the county and city societies, as well as of the American Medical Association. He was also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He was also appointed surgeon-general of Connecticut by Governor Henry Roberts and held that office during the latter's administration.

Dr. Smith married, October 22, 1886, Clarabel Waterman, of Westfield, Massachusetts, a daughter of the Dr. Waterman who first turned his attention to medicine and in whose office his earliest studies were prosecuted. Mrs. Smith's death occurred in 1896. To them were born two children, twins: Oliver Harrison Smith, and Clarabel V. Smith, now Mrs. Paul M. Butterworth, of Hartford. To the Butterworths have been born two children, Virginia and Oliver Butterworth.

Such are, in brief, the principal events and facts in connection with Dr. Smith's career, but, though they thus formally sketch that career, they can in no wise give an idea of the great value of his life to the community. Rising to the head of his profession as a surgeon, his life was one long record of self-abnegation and the neglect of his own affairs for those of others. Careless of his own health in his campaign for that of his fellows, nor did he consider his pecuniary advantage any more, his services being as free to the

poorest as to those of wealth. It was during the last three years of his life, however, that the courageous, self-sacrificing nature of Dr. Smith was most conspicuously shown. It was during this period that he suffered from the disease that finally proved his death, and which is supposed to have been induced in the first place by his having become infected during the course of an operation performed by himself. Though from the outset Dr. Smith realized his peril, he never hesitated in the performance of his duties, but proceeded to fulfill them as calmly as though he were not himself threatened. He did not even complain to those nearest and dearest to him so that, although the progress of his trouble was most painful, no one fully realized what was taking place. At length, upon returning from the International Conference of Surgeons held in London in 1913, at which he had read an original treatise, he confided his case to Dr. William Mayo, a friend and one of the foremost surgeons of the world. Dr. Mayo examined him but discovered that his case was beyond even his skill. His interest apparently undampened, Dr. Smith returned to his duties, and though for many months he was unable to touch any solid nourishment, continued to perform them with unabated good judgment and skill up to within three weeks of his death. There were few men so deeply mourned in that region when at last the sad event occurred, and but few whose memory received so many testimonials of respect and affection. The local press joined in a chorus of praise of his virtues and his invaluable services, and his fellow members of the profession throughout the State were not less unanimous. The will left by Dr. Smith is characteristic of the large heart and wide sympathies of the man, a large portion of his estate being left to medical charities and other philanthropic causes.

PHILLIPS, Andrew Wheeler,

Dean of Yale Graduate School.

Andrew Wheeler Phillips, Ph. D., for fifteen years Dean of the Yale Graduate School, a noted mathematician, died at his home, 409 Humphrey street, New Haven, Connecticut, January 20, 1915. Professor Phillips was son of Dennison and Wealthy Browning (Wheeler) Phillips, and was born March 14, 1844, in the town of Griswold, New London county, Connecticut. The Phillips family was very early in Norwich, and for several generations in Griswold, and Professor Phillips was descended from fine old New England stock. He had the best kind of home training, under a father and mother thrifty, intelligent, and devoutly religious. His early years were spent on his father's farm. When quite young he was inspired with an ambition to become a teacher,—a not unnatural ambition, in view of his unusual talents in that direction. Beginning when a lad of sixteen, he taught four years in the public schools of Eastern Connecticut, and at the same time continued his study of the higher branches, especially of mathematics, both privately and at a select school kept during three summer vacations in Jewett City. From 1864 to 1875 he was instructor in mathematics at the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, Connecticut. Pursuing advanced studies in mathematics under Professor Hubert A. Newton, he obtained in 1873 the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, which was followed in 1877, after graduate courses in mathematics, physics, and the political and social sciences, by the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1875 Trinity College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Professor Phillips was called to Yale in 1876 as tutor in mathematics, was promoted to be Assistant Professor in 1881,

and Professor in 1891. Four years later he became Dean of the Graduate School, these promotions coming to him in deserved recognition of his unusual ability as a teacher and administrator. He was for many years secretary of both branches of the College Faculty, and was secretary of the Bicentennial Committee, which raised nearly two million dollars for the erection of the Bicentennial buildings known as Woolsey, Memorial and University halls. Probably no member of the faculty was more widely known among Yale alumni. After thirty-five years on the Yale faculty, he retired from active service in 1911. His career as a teacher and administrative officer extended over a full half-century. He gained the education that fitted him so well for his work at Yale mostly by private study. He was never a pupil in a high school, and never an undergraduate student in a college.

Professor Phillips was greatly interested in preparatory schools. In 1883 he was chosen trustee of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire, and three years later was made a trustee of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. When the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville was established in 1891, he was placed on the first board of trustees and later became president of the board.

Professor Phillips was joint author of several mathematical works, including "Transcendental Curves" with Professor Newton, "Graphic Algebra" and "The Orbit of Swift's Comet" with Professor William Beebe, "The Elements of Geometry" with Professor Irving Fisher, and "Trigonometry and Tables" with Dr. Wendell M. Strong. For a period of thirteen years he edited the "Connecticut Almanac," and various papers on higher mathematics and astronomy were contributed by him to scientific and educational journals. He was a member of the Amer-

ican Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Mathematical Society, and of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and acted in political movements with the Republicans.

In announcing the death of Professor Phillips at the college chapel service on the twenty-first, the chaplain, a former pupil, after paying a just tribute to the deceased, read the Parable of the Good Samaritan, saying that this character in the parable most nearly represented Professor Phillips' life.

On the morning of January 22 the following editorial appeared in a New Haven paper:

To residents of this city and to many generations of Yale men, the unexpected death of Professor Andrew Wheeler Phillips in this city on Wednesday night was a very real loss. During his long and notable connection with the University, whose welfare and best interests it was his proud delight to serve, he was to the men of Yale "Andy" Phillips. Many New Haveners not identified with the University also knew him as well and as favorably as "Andy" Phillips. The career of the man who, in an unlooked-for manner, has at the allotted time of threescore years and ten ceased from his interesting and valuable labors, is too well known to call for any extended comment here. The wholesome product of the New England soil, Andrew Phillips was early aware of that rare summons, a call to devote his talents and the potentialities of a great heart to the high calling of education. His course of teaching in the public schools of eastern Connecticut; his subsequent establishment of a place of high regard among the students, alumni and friends of the Cheshire Academy, where he began to teach mathematics

in 1864 and continued for more than a decade; his teaching career at Yale, where from the year 1877 until a few years ago he was successively tutor, assistant professor, and professor of mathematics; and his notable record in the administrative office of Dean of the Yale Graduate School from 1895 to his retirement from the active service of the University in 1911—all revealed the natural teacher. Possessed to an uncommon degree of the essential and unquenchable spirit of youth, he understood boys and young men. It was this fine feeling from the human wants of the men who under his tutelage wandered through the mazes of calculus (which he, if any one, could render intelligible) and the other mysteries of higher mathematics, that made him "Andy" and not "Professor" Phillips. That was a rare compliment, and it pleased the man's very human vanity and gave him a store of the choicest memories, which were ever ready for recital. It might be considered in the nature of a paradox that the author of mathematical text-books, and the occasional designer of wall paper by ingeniously plotted mathematical curves, should have possessed a distinct literary gift with a happy knack of turning a phrase, but such was the case. Here again the genial good nature of the man came to the surface, and the numerous recipients of letters of felicitation or consolation, done in graceful verse or striking prose, had "Andy" Phillips to thank for a happier outlook on life. A young old man—if to have reached the age of seventy and still be a boy at heart is to be old—he bore his years gracefully. The friends of "Andy" Phillips were not ready to let him go, so much good cheer and positive helpfulness were still to be radiated. He will be missed.

Professor Phillips was married (first) April 23, 1867, to Maria Scoville Clarke, who died February 22, 1896; (second) June 27, 1912, to Mrs. Agnes DuBois Northrop (born Hitchcock), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who survived him.



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